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INTERNATIONAL
# Herald Tribune
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...HER.—PARIS: Saturday, cloudy. Temps. 15-25 (...sunny; LONDON: Saturday, sunny. Temps. 13-20 (...sunnier. CHANNEL: Sunday. ROME: Saturday, ...18-29 (64-84). NEW YORK: Saturday, showers. ...Sunday.

...TIONAL WEATHER.—COMICS PAGE.

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0,013 *R PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 11-12, 1979 Established 1887

*Nyerere Sees Compromise on Rhodesia*

# ...ont Said to Back Peace Plan

...om Agency Dispatches

...S SALAAM, Tanzania, ...President Julius Nyerere ... that the Patriotic Front ...accept the latest peace in... Rhodesia and would ...se on the controversial is... ...trol of the nation's secur... during a transitional peri...

...ve Rhodesia's govern... ...d like to have its army, ...ere said, "and I suppose ...ic Front would like to ... army. But the agreement ...erly supervised elections ...ish authority."

...ere said that apparently ... Patriotic Front would ...e on long-standing de... demands that the current security forces must be disbanded and that the guerrillas control the country during any transition period and elections.

It was unclear, however, that the Front had willingly accepted the initiative or whether the African Front-line states — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia — were pressuring the guerrillas to compromise.

Mr. Nyerere said that, if anyone torpedoed the British initiative approved earlier this week by 39 Commonwealth nations, it would not be the guerrillas, but either the Zimbabwe Rhodesia government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa or South Africa.

Previously, joint Patriotic Front leader Robert Mugabe had demanded an end of the present Salisbury government, disbanding of its armed forces and their replacement by his own guerrillas based in Mozambique as the future Zimbabwe national army. And Joshua Nkomo, the other Patriotic Front leader, yesterday rejected the Commonwealth's plan for the elections to be "properly supervised under British government authority." Both Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe boycotted the recent elections in Rhodesia that led to the installment of Bishop Muzorewa as prime minister.

Meanwhile, Britain is to call a full-scale conference, probably in September, to work out a new constitution for its former African colony, Whitehall sources reported today in London. Government officials said invitations will be sent out early next week to "all interested parties."

These were expected to include Bishop Muzorewa's government, Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe, Tanzania, Zambia and Botswana and Nigeria, black Africa's biggest nation.

The decision was made at a Cabinet meeting today called by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher after returning from the Commonwealth conference in Lusaka. No official announcement was made after the meeting, but the sources said it was likely that Foreign Minister Lord Carrington would be chairman of the conference.

**Earlier Elections**

Rhodesia, under the leadership of Ian Smith, declared unilateral independence from Britain 12 years ago. Earlier this year, elections held in the state resulted in the appointment of Bishop Muzorewa, an African, as prime minister in Mr. Smith's place.

At the Lusaka meeting, Mrs. Thatcher agreed that the constitution of the new state still gives too much power to the whites and should be changed. She promised she would call a conference of all parties concerned to work out a new constitution.

The Whitehall sources made it clear that all the main parties to the dispute are welcome, and that Bish...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

...s Role to Inhabitants

## ...pt Rejects PLO Voice ...West Bank, Gaza Talks

*From Agency Dispatches*

...Aug. 10 — Egypt today ...participation by the ...Liberation Organization ...state entity in the current ...Israel on Palestinian au... ...the Jordan West Bank ...

...PLO can take part only ...the inhabitants of the two ...cupied regions, Butros ...inister of state for foreign ...id at a news conference.

...inian participation [in the ...talks] must be by the ...ns of the West Bank and ...r. Ghali said when asked ...possibility of the PLO ...be negotiations. "As for ...tinians of the diaspora, ...neither in the West Bank ...aza, they cannot partici... ...ss this is agreed by all the ...ncerned."

...whether Egypt regarded ...as one of the parties con... Mr. Ghali said, "It's ...the Palestinians of the ...k and the Gaza strip — at ...his stage of the negotia...

**...spute With U.S.**

...hile, Israel radio reported ...em that the country is still ...ith the United States over ...ey Mideast issues, despite ...g Wednesday, between ...Carter and Israeli Am... Ephraim Evron to try to ...be differences.

...day's state radio broadcast ...first insight into the ...eron meeting, called after ...oreign Minister Moshe ...caused the Carter adminis... ...tilting U.S. foreign policy ...he Palestinians to guaran... ...ed oil supplies from Sau... ...a. The United States has ...e charge.

...ins the Carter-Evron meet... ...ed to wipe out the suspicions ...in Israel about the inten... ...the American govern... ...e radio said.

...officials refused to con... ...radio report and no offi... ...ment was expected before ...Minister Menachem Begin's ...meets Sunday to review ...ing.

**...Request Refused**

...radio said Mr. Carter ...Israel's request for as... ...that the United States ...to any attempt to tamper ...Security Council Resolu... ...The resolution, passed in the aftermath of the 1967 Mideast war, has been the foundation of all subsequent Arab-Israeli peace negotiations.

Israel had sought a wider U.S. commitment on Resolution 242 beyond those reported earlier this week. Sen. Richard Stone, D.-Fla., chairman of the Mideast subcommittee, said Tuesday that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had authorized him to say that the United States would veto a Kuwaiti draft resolution that endorses Palestinian rights to self-determination and an independent state and confirms the right of refugees to return to their old homes in what is now Israel. The draft resolution is to be debated in the UN Security Council on Aug. 23.

Mr. Carter reaffirmed U.S. opposition to full Palestinian independence and told Mr. Evron that most Arab states also oppose the idea of a Palestinian state, the radio said.

The original 242 text calls on Israel to withdraw from war-won Arab territory and confirms Israel's right to exist within secure and recognized borders. The Palestinians are mentioned only in the context of a refugee problem.

**Threat Seen**

Israel views a Palestinian state on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip as a direct threat to its security, since such an entity is likely to be run by the PLO, which has vowed to destroy the Jewish state.



Butros Ghali AP

Israel radio said Mr. Carter and Mr. Evron also failed to resolve U.S. protests over Israel's repeated attacks against Palestinian targets in southern Lebanon and Israel's rejection of a U.S.-Soviet compromise plan to replace UN peacekeepers in the Sinai with an unarmed UN truce supervision team.

In other developments, Israeli Energy Minister Yitzhak Modai returned from Cairo yesterday and said he had reached a "general understanding" with Egyptian officials on Sinai oil supplies.

Mr. Modai said Egypt agreed to sell oil to Israel from the wells drilled by Israel off the Sinai coast after the oil field is returned to Egypt next November under terms of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. Israel currently draws 25 percent of its oil needs from those wells.



Associated Press

UP THE LADDER — Vo Hun Minh, a onetime U.S. government employee, climbs rope ladder of USS Seasweep after he and 45 other refugees were rescued recently in South China Sea. A Hanoi official says Vietnam has only "limited resources" for stemming exodus: Page 2.

# Chrysler to Get Aid From U.S. On Loan Plan

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (NYT) — The White House announced yesterday it would help the financially troubled Chrysler Corporation formulate a loan-guarantee plan for submission to Congress but rejected the corporation's request for $1 billion in cash.

"The administration recognizes that there is a public interest in sustaining, to the degree possible, the jobs and productive capacity represented by the Chrysler facilities and in maintaining a strong and competitive national automotive industry," Treasury Secretary William Miller said at a news conference. The plan would provide "considerably less" than the $1 billion sought by the company as an advance against future tax credits, Mr. Miller said. It was understood that Treasury officials were thinking in the range of $500 million to $750 million in guarantees.

The plan is nevertheless expected to encounter strong opposition in Congress, which reluctantly provided loan guarantees of $1.6 billion to New York City in 1975 and of $250 million to the Lockheed Corporation in 1971.

As in the case of the guarantees for New York, the administration will condition its support of Chrysler on "substantive contributions or concessions from all those who have an interest in Chrysler's future," Mr. Miller said. Those include, he said, "management, employees, stockholders, creditors, suppliers, other business associates and governmental units."

• Troubled Chrysler is reported ready to lay off 5,000 white-collar workers. Page 3.

Mr. Miller said that "the taxpayers can be asked to take a risk only if there are sacrifices from those who have something at stake."

**Hailed by Chrysler**

The administration's decision was promptly hailed by Chrysler Chairman John Riccardo. "We are extremely encouraged," he said, "by the strong expression of support we have just received from Treasury Secretary Miller."

Mr. Riccardo added, "We have pledged to work closely together as we develop a program to return Chrysler to a strong position of profitability. While a great deal of work remains to be done, this statement of support by the administration is good news for the employees of Chrysler, our dealers, and the hundreds of thousands of workers who depend for their employment on the Chrysler Corporation."

Mr. Miller said he believed that Chrysler could not survive without some form of additional financing. The secretary, asked if the company would survive with federal loan guarantees, replied, "I do not know if the company will go one way or another."

Mr. Miller was asked if the administration would place the same kind of stringent limitations on Chrysler that were placed on New York City, which was required to dismiss tens of thousands of employees, reduce its payroll, forgo employee pay raises and balance its budget. "Each financial situation is different," Mr. Miller said. "New York, being a municipality, has different characteristics."

The secretary declined to comment on whether Chrysler's financial problems had been caused by mismanagement. "The problems have developed over a long period of time," he said. "Choices were

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

*Will Send Ships Into Disputed Areas*

# U.S. Tests 12-Mile Coast Limits

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (NYT) — The Carter administration has ordered the Navy and Air Force to undertake a policy of deliberately sending ships and planes into or over the disputed waters of nations that claim a territorial limit of more than the three miles accepted by the United States and 21 countries.

The move, so far done without publicity, may result in protests or even confrontations at sea or in the air, but administration officials said it was deemed necessary at the highest levels of the government to reaffirm the U.S. historical contention that there should be free transit beyond three miles of a coastal state.

The American view is contested by most of the world.

Only 22 nations, including the United States, accept a three-mile limit. Of the remaining 111 coastal states, 76 claim 12 nautical miles, and 14 claim 200 miles for their territorial waters. Other states claim varying numbers of miles.

The issue of territorial waters is distinct from the question of fishing limits. The United States, for instance, along with 78 countries, observes a 200-mile zone for fishing rights. Freedom of navigation is allowed within the area beyond the three-mile limit.

**Incidents Avoided**

To avoid incidents in previous years, according to State Department and Pentagon officials, U.S. Navy and Air Force units as a rule did not deliberately intrude into waters claimed by other countries as their own.

Also, with the Law of the Sea Conference going on for the past six years, there was an effort to stay out of controversial waters pending an international agreement.

The Carter administration undertook an interagency study of the navigation rights, which resulted in a paper done for the National Security Council early this year recommending a show of the flag to demonstrate the U.S. claims.

In March, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security adviser, directed the Defense Department to develop a plan for implementing the decision to exercise American rights on the high seas.

The plan was worked out by the Joint Chiefs of Staff and approved by Mr. Brzezinski.

In mid-July, the Joint Chiefs sent a directive to naval and Air Force commands reminding them that the United States has had a traditional policy of recognizing no more than the three-mile territorial claim.

It told commanders to steam anywhere they wanted up to three miles. Specific instructions have gone out, officials said, for testing the waters of such countries as Argentina, Burma and Libya, all of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

*SALT Support at Stake*

# U.S. Weighs Arms Budget Rise

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (NYT) — The Carter administration, in a bid to win the support of Senate moderates for the strategic arms treaty, is seeking a budgetary formula that would enable it to increase the Defense Department's spending program over the next five years, government officials said yesterday.

The officials disclosed that, at the request of President Carter, an interagency group was created earlier this week to examine the implications of increasing the defense budget for fiscal 1980 and later years for both the U.S. economy and the nation's military strength.

The group, which has been meeting almost continuously, is expected to present its findings soon to a special Cabinet-level committee consisting of James McIntyre, the director of management and budget, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's assistant for national security.

Although the budgetary review is not yet completed, several officials predicted that it was likely to result in a multibillion dollar increase in the 1980 fiscal year defense request as well as a commitment to continue to increase military spending into the mid-1980s.

Officials said the proposed increase for fiscal 1980, which begins on Oct. 1, would probably take the form of a supplemental budget request to Congress. But they said the administration has already begun an intensive lobbying effort on Capitol Hill to restore some $2.2 billion in cuts that had been made in its original fiscal 1980 request of $135.5 billion in appropriations.

The officials said the budgetary review was triggered, in part, by the recognition that growing inflation has all but obliterated Mr. Carter's earlier commitment to increasing the military budget by 3 percent annually. But they also acknowledged that efforts by Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., and other moderates to link their votes on the arms treaty to increased spending for defense was a major factor in the spending review.

During hearings on the arms treaty late last month, Sen. Nunn indicated that he might be unable to support the arms treaty without a commitment by Mr. Carter to raise the defense budget by five percent annually, a figure proposed by the Pentagon's Joint Chiefs of Staff in internal administration debates.

Testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last week, Henry Kissinger, the former secretary of state, also supported an increase in defense spending and called on the administration and Congress to agree on a five-year program for bolstering U.S. forces.

**No Unnecessary Increases**

In an interview late last week, Mr. Carter was quoted as saying that he would not approve any unnecessary increases in the budget in order to win treaty ratification. Officials maintained, however, that the current budget review was not designed to respond simply to political pressures generated by the arms debate.

They argued that a central objec...

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Congress Must Approve

# $1.7 Million Backed for GI in LSD Case

By Keith Richburg

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP) — The government announced yesterday that it has agreed to support legislation that would pay $1.7 million to James Thornwell, a former private who, the Army admits, was given LSD and mentally and physically abused during a three-month Army interrogation in 1961.

In an agreement reached two weeks ago with Mr. Thornwell's lawyer, the government will support legislation — sponsored by Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C. — to compensate for the emotional disorders and severe pain that Mr. Thornwell says that he has suffered for the last 18 years as a result of the drugging and the interrogation.

If the legislation paying Mr. Thornwell the $1.7 million passes, as appears likely, the veteran will drop a $10-million damage suit that he filed against the federal government after he inadvertently discovered that his psychiatric problems were the side effects of an LSD drugging that he unwittingly received while in an Army prison in France.

Army documents, released to Mr. Thornwell's attorney under a Freedom of Information Act request after the suit was filed, revealed a secret Army program called "Third Chance," under which nine foreign nationals and Mr. Thornwell were administered LSD without their knowledge, to test the effects of the hallucinogen as a potential "truth serum" that might be used by enemies on U.S. prisoners of war.

**Soviet Purchases**

The Army became interested in LSD in 1955 when it was learned that the Soviet Union had bought doses of the drug from a Swiss laboratory.

Mr. Thornwell, now 41, was arrested by the Army in March, 1961, and accused of stealing classified documents. According to Army documents, he was isolated in a small cell with covered windows, was denied access to food, water and toilet facilities, and was threatened, beaten, called a homosexual and profanities, all in an effort to get him to confess.

Six weeks into his interrogation, Mr. Thornwell was injected with the LSD without his knowledge and suffered "an extreme paranoiac reaction," according to the documents. The Army interrogators, apparently trying to simulate an interrogation by enemy powers, threatened to make permanent Mr. Thornwell's drug-induced insanity. The Army documents written after the abuse called this technique effective as a "duress factor."

The Army later chose not to pursue the theft charges against Mr. Thornwell, the documents reveal, for fear that pressing the matter would publicize the unusual interrogation session and methods. Mr. Thornwell, since discharged, lives in Oakland, Calif.

**Aftereffects**

Since the experience, Mr. Thornwell's life has been characterized by nightmares, headaches, recurrent depression, various psychiatric disorders and severe physical pain, according to interviews and court records. He has been unable

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



James Thornwell AP

*More Violence Anticipated This Weekend*

# Catholic Youths Riot in Northern Ireland

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Aug. 10 (AP) — Roman Catholic youths rampaged yesterday in Belfast and Londonderry in the worst rioting in years, and more than 30,000 troops and police were placed on alert for anticipated violence this weekend.

About 20 buses and cars were hijacked and set on fire, British troops were bombarded with stones, bricks and paint and there were several gun battles between soldiers and terrorists.

Security forces said the trouble was contained, however, and after more than 24 hours of violence that started Wednesday night there were eight injuries and five arrests.

"We haven't had a lot of rioting lately, not honest-to-goodness rioting like this," a police spokesman said. "It's really going back to seven or eight years ago, when we used to have regular hand-to-hand combat."

The spokesman said most of yesterday's trouble came from youth gangs ranging in numbers from 15 to 80. They launched about 10 attacks on police and troops, including an incident in Catholic West Belfast in which two armored vehicles on patrol were ambushed and three soldiers were injured.

In Londonderry's Catholic Bogside district, demonstrators put up barricades similar to those erected in 1969 when the Bogside was a "No-Go" area, and protesters marched to demand the withdrawal of British troops from the province.

Other rioters here and in Londonderry, some wearing hoods, hijacked buses and cars, using them to block roads before setting them afire. Four bomb explosions caused minor property damage, and army explosives experts were called in to defuse a nail-filled bomb hurled at troops.

At the end of the day, five soldiers, one policeman and two civilians had been injured, including a boy found unconscious with head wounds in Belfast's New Lodge area.

Police appealed to parents to keep their children at home as more than 30,000 British troops, Ulster police and auxiliaries went on alert for more violence. This weekend marks several major anniversaries for rival Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland.

Yesterday's events were sparked by the eighth anniversary of internment-without-trial, a harsh anti-terrorist measure introduced by the British government Aug. 9, 1971. It was ended Dec. 5, 1975, but not before deep resentment had set in among militant Catholics in this Protestant-dominated province.

During the four years and four months of internment, all but 107 of the 1,981 persons detained were Catholic, most of them suspected members of the Irish Republican Army that is campaigning to oust the British and unite the province with the Irish Republic.

Saturday, Protestants will stage their annual Apprentice Boys march through Londonderry to commemorate a 1689 Protestant victory over the Catholic forces of King James II.

The march 10 years ago touched off the current spate of sectarian fighting that has claimed nearly 2,000 lives and injured more than 21,000. It also led the government's sending in army troops Aug. 14, 1969. Since then, 301 troops have been killed. There remain about 13,500 army personnel stationed here.

In London on Sunday, demonstrators including Catholic civil-rights leader Bernadette Devlin-McAliskey plan a "troops out" march to coincide with protests in Northern Ireland.



Associated Press

...ESE PROTESTERS — A man from Heilongjiang province pleads his case Thursday ...a crowd in Peking, seeking redress from wrongs that he said were done to him during ...Cultural Revolution. He was one of several hundred protesters from distant provinces ...ame to the capital complaining of unemployment and persecution dating back to 1960s.

*Curfew Lifted*

# Nicaragua Prepares For Press Freedom

MANAGUA, Aug. 10 (UPI) — The Nicaraguan government yesterday announced a series of reform measures that include freedom of the press and strict anti-corruption controls for public employees.

The five-member government junta also declared it was lifting the nighttime curfew, withdrawing military checkpoints from Managua's streets and allowing restaurants, movie houses and other night spots to reopen immediately, steps intended to normalize life in Nicaragua.

No independent newspapers have published in Nicaragua since the junta came to power three weeks ago. The only newspaper being published is Barricada, the official organ of the Sandinista National Liberation Front.

Daniel Ortega, who is a member of the junta and of the Sandinista directorate, said that freedom of the press would be established Aug. 22, the day the monthlong state of emergency is due to expire.

Mr. Ortega added, however, that no advertising for cigarettes or liquor or advertising considered to be pornographic would be permitted. "Propaganda" is also banned, he said, without elaborating.

The junta also announced a strict code of ethics for government officials that requires that they file a statement of their personal wealth with the government.

Widespread corruption among former President Anastasio Somoza's officials and supporters contributed greatly to the popular unrest that led to the revolution.

Also, state employees will not be permitted to negotiate contracts on behalf of the state if they or their families and friends are connected with the private firm involved. Such dealings were common under Gen. Somoza's rule.

The goverment yesterday ordered persons who have occupied farms illegally and other private property to return it to their owners immediately and said Nicaraguans who think that their property has been unjustly confiscated should contact the authorities.

The mansions belonging to Gen. Somoza and his aides that have been expropriated by the government will be utilized as day-care centers, museums, schools, and as guest houses for special visitors.

They will not be used as residences for government officials, Mr. Ortega said.

Junta member Sergio Ramirez explained yesterday that the government will monopolize the agricultural export business so Nicaraguan products such as coffee and sugar would get a better price on the world market. He also said the goverment would control the price of basic foods at home.

"In this manner we are defending the interests of the Nicaraguan people," Mr. Ramirez said.

## Populist Roldos Takes Office as Ecuador Chief

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 10 (AP) — Jaime Roldos, a 38-year-old populist leader, was sworn in today as president of Ecuador's first constitutionally elected government in nine years. Mr. Roldos, 38, won a landslide victory in last April's national election. He pledged to provide a government dedicated to bettering conditions for the poor.

Rosalynn Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance represented the United States at the inauguration. The Carter administration, pressing for a return to democracy in military-dominated South America, has cut off U.S. military aid to a number of countries accused of violating human rights.

The Nicaraguan delegation here includes Mrs. Violeta de Chamorro, one of the members of the new provisional government, and Eden Pastora, a leader of the Sandinista army that last month toppled President Anastasio Somoza. They met privately with Mr. Roldos yesterday.

State Department officials said Mr. Vance will meet envoys from the new Nicaraguan government. He is expected to tell Mrs. Chamorro of the U.S. desire for friendly relations with the Nicaraguan government and to seek assurances that it will abide by its pledges to move toward free elections.

## Front Said To Back Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

op Muzorewa will be free to choose his own delegation. Thus could mean that Mr. Smith might come to Britain for the first time since he declared the country independent of Britain, to represent the white viewpoint.

As with previous constitutional conferences when Britain's colonies have been given independence, there will be no time limit and, because the areas of dispute are fairly well defined, it could be a meeting of a week or two.

A draft constitution now being worked out in detail in Whitehall will be sent to the main parties to the dispute before the conference opens.

Although the Whitehall sources would not give details of the program planned for after the conference, new elections could follow shortly, and a cease-fire would be expected from the guerrillas to enable the elections to take place.

Bishop Muzorewa has rejected the idea of new elections. But British officials said they have received indications that he would come to the conference.

## Weizman Fears Suicide Squads

TEL AVIV, Aug. 10 (AP) — Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said at a recent Cabinet meeting that Palestinian guerrillas were being trained in Libya for airborne suicide missions against Israel, the state radio reported today.

The radio said that Israel was preparing itself for any such attack.

In an interview with a Lebanese newspaper quoted in the Israeli newspaper Yediot Ahronot, Ahmed Jibril, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, said that guerrillas were training for suicide missions in response to continued Israeli air attacks on southern Lebanon.

## President to Cruise the Mississippi By Steamboat to Plug Energy Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 — President Carter will journey down the Mississippi River on the nation's only remaining overnight passenger steamboat to rally support for his energy program, the White House announced yesterday.

Mr. Carter will board the diesel-powered Delta Queen in St. Paul next Friday, and arrive at St. Louis a week later. He will make stops at Prairie du Chien, Wis., at Davenport and Burlington, Iowa, and at Hannibal, Mo.

"It's a campaign trip for the energy proposal," said Jody Powell, the president's press secretary. The president, who also regards the trip as recreation, will pay the full fare, $900, as will his wife, Rosalynn, who will accompany him. Their daughter Amy will also make the trip — for free, since there is no fare for minors.

The president got the idea for the trip from Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., the Senate minority leader and a potential presidential candidate. Mr. Baker made the trip last summer.

The 150-passenger steamboat, with exemption from federal fire regulations for its wooden superstructure, is regarded as a fire hazard. Its exemption was based on the fact that the craft is never [illegible] from shore.



United Press International

LISTING FEELING — The Queen of Alberni went aground Thursday in the Active Pass between Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., throwing trucks and other vehicles on top of each other. No one was injured in the accident but damage to the vehicles seemed to be extensive.

Rabin Autobiography Lashes Peres

## *Ex-Israel Leader Sparks Political Storm*

TEL AVIV, Aug. 10 (Reuters) — Two opposition political leaders were locked today in a feud that sent shock waves through Israel's political establishment.

The opposition Labor Party, out of office since Prime Minister Menachem Begin Likud's coalition won power two years ago, watched uncomfortably as its former leader, Yitzhak Rabin, bitterly criticized the man who succeeded him, Shimon Peres.

After a long period of silence between the two men, Mr. Rabin has written an autobiography, covering the days between 1974 and 1977 when he was prime minister and Mr. Peres was his defense minister.

Among the accusations made by Mr. Rabin were charges that Mr. Peres leaked classified information that he told lies and that he tried to subvert the government.

The Rabin autobiography is being published in serial form by the Israeli newspaper Ma'Ariv. The first installment today did not get as far as the passages attacking Mr. Peres but included a section in which Mr. Rabin said that the United States asked Israel to attack Syrian forces which entered Jordan during King Hussein's 1970 campaign against Palestinian guerrillas.

The United States feared the Jordanian king might be overthrown in the fighting, he added. But Israeli intervention subsequently proved unnecessary and Jordanian forces crushed the guerrillas in actions since referred to by Palestinians as "Black September" because of the heavy casualties they suffered. Mr. Rabin was Israel's ambassador to the United States at the time.

The criticisms of Mr. Peres, although not included in today's excerpt, were extensively aired in a television preview of the book on Wednesday and have been well covered by the Israeli press.

According to these advance accounts, Mr. Rabin accused Mr. Peres of trying to undermine the government in which he was serving as defense minister with a view to seizing party and government leadership for himself.

Mr. Rabin described an attempt to submit the Cabinet to a lie detector test to see who had leaked confidential information. "I saw Peres turn pale as he objected and it all became clear to me," Mr. Rabin wrote.

Mr. Peres, while declining formal comment on the accusations before reading the book, said, "The book will cause very great harm to its author."

Mr. Rabin said today, "I stand by every word I wrote in my book."

Some of Mr. Rabin's former supporters appeared upset by the charges. There was speculation that Mr. Rabin might have scuttled any hopes of making a comeback as party leader. And some Labor politicians raged at the blow to party solidarity at a time when the Begin government appears to be in trouble over growing economic problems.

The matter was expected to come up at a meeting Sunday of the Labor Party leadership.

## *Scientists Find Mexico Oil Spill Hurting Sea Life*

SOUTH PADRE ISLAND, Texas, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Marine scientists today reported "considerable mortality" among some forms of sea life exposed to oil from the worst spill in history.

Tests at a University of Texas marine laboratory at Port Aransas showed that oil that had traveled more than 500 miles to reach U.S. waters had lost only 25 percent of its toxicity. The oil has been traced to a runaway well in Mexico's Bay of Campeche.

The mortality rate of brown shrimp exposed to a mixture of 18 parts per million of oil in water for 24 hours was 9 percent. Post-larval redfish suffered "considerable mortality" after similar exposure, the scientists said.

The Brownsville-Port Isabel area has the world's largest shrimping fleet with an annual catch worth more than $130 million.

## Mexican Police Clear Embassy

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 10 (AP) — Nearly 100 Mexican riot police today cleared out 27 political activists from the Swiss Embassy, which had been occupied for seven days by the activists to press their demands that the government free alleged political prisoners.

Chanting "Freedom for Political Prisoners," the demonstrators — more than half of them women and children — marched out of the embassy and were herded into a bus, where a number of them said they were beaten and gassed. Mexican authorities said there was no violence.

The demonstrators moved into the embassy, located in a office building, on Aug. 3. They demanded the release of 153 alleged political prisoners and information on the whereabouts of 553 people who they claim disappeared while in government custody over the past 10 years. Government officials say there are no political prisoners in Mexican jails.

## Ties to Vietnam Hinge on Details, U.S. Aide Says

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP) — All major obstacles to U.S. ties with Vietnam were removed last fall and only the details remained to be worked out, a State Department official said today.

But the secret negotiations broke down when it became clear that Vietnam was preparing to attack Cambodia and was mistreating its own people, Robert Oakley, deputy assistant secretary of state, said.

Nguyen Co Thach, the acting vietnamese foreign minister, was quoted Wednesday as saying that full agreement had been reached on normalizing relations but that the Carter administration did not follow through (IHT, Aug. 10).

Mr. Oakley disclosed, meanwhile, that the United States and Vietnam began to have a more regular dialogue in June. But he insisted that while the two sides were discussing impediments to normalization, it remains out of the question until Vietnam changes its policies. Yesterday, State Department spokesman Thomas Reston denied Vietnam's statement that secret talks had resumed, and said there had been none since last fall.

## U.S. Backs GI Payment

(Continued from Page 1)

to hold a job for more than two months and he is unable to deal with situations involving stress or pressure.

In the suit against the government, filed in October, 1978, Mr. Thornwell's lawyer, Harvey Kletz, charged that the experience had left his client "a social and emotional cripple, chronically and painfully isolated and withdrawn from the normal experiences of life in human society."

The $1.7-million payment proposed in the legislation represents Mr. Thornwell's lost earnings, estimated future earnings and psychiatric expenses.

Army and intelligence agency drug experiments were systematic and almost commonplace, according to reports of projects that have been made public in the last few years. In 1975 the Army acknowledged administering LSD to thousands of soldiers at its chemical warfare laboratories at Edgewood Arsenal in Maryland. In 1976, the government awarded $750,000 to the widow of Frank Olson, a civilian biochemist working for the Army who committed suicide in 1953 after CIA agents gave him LSD without his knowledge.

"Hard Chance," the Army project that involved Mr. Thornwell was part of a larger experimentation program that included a project known as "Derby Hat" and the Edgewood experiments.

## U.S. Weighs Arms Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

tive of the exercise was to determine how the administration could restore the inflation-reduced spending power of the current budget. Merely getting back to Mr. Carter's original objective of increasing the 1980 defense request by 3 percent, they said, would require an additional $2.6 billion.

Speaking to reporters yesterday, Gen. David Jones, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that the Pentagon was pushing to restore a real 3 percent increase in the budget but that the services preferred a larger increase of 4 or 5 percent. Officials in the White House said that an increase of this size, some $4 billion to the existing budget, had not been ruled out.

Gen. Jones said that if Mr. Carter approved such an increase, he favored spending the funds on improving the readiness of existing forces rather than starting glamorous new weapons programs. "We've got a great backlog of what we consider valid needs for defense," he asserted, saying that a budget rise could best be spent on operations and maintenance, ship overhauls, increased stocks of ammunition and combat readiness.

**New Division**

But officials elsewhere in the Pentagon and other agencies said that spending on more visible programs was also under consideration, including the creation of a new Army division which would be earmarked for contingencies in volatile regions such as the Middle East and the Gulf.

Gen. Jones, however, called the establishment of a new Army division a "low priority." He also said that while additional funds could be used to accelerate the development of the Air Force's MX mobile missile, this would only result in "a gain of a few months at a very large cost."

On Capitol Hill, several congressional aides predicted that unless the Pentagon spent additional funds for new strategic arms projects, a budget increase would be unlikely to influence the arms treaty vote. "The military told us last month that the strategic balance is worsening," said one, "but now they are telling us that if they are given some extra money they plan to spend it on other things."

Meanwhile, some White House aides expressed doubt over whether Congress would go along with a defense spending rise. While Sen. Nunn and other critics of the treaty are making their vote contingent on a spending increase, several liberal senators have warned Mr. Carter that they might oppose the accord if it is coupled with new arms programs.

**Inflation Predicament**

A bigger problem confronting the White House, they said, is that if Mr. Carter does decide to seek a larger Pentagon budget, Congress could oppose this decision as inflationary. They noted, for example, that while conservatives in the Senate are calling for a greater defense effort, the House defense appropriations subcommittee recently slashed the existing Pentagon budget by $2.2 billion. The Senate, in its first budget resolution for fiscal 1980, has also called for a cut in defense expenditures.

"We're not the ones that are reducing defense spending," said a White House aide. "It's the Congress. If Sam Nunn wants an increase in the budget then he had better start helping us lobby his colleagues."

## *34 Hurt in Riot Over Greek Law*

ATHENS, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Demonstrators protesting a government decision to make bank employees work an extra hour a day clashed with police yesterday, and 34 police officers and dozens of the protesters were injured.

The demonstrators — bank employees and students that police described as belonging to leftist groups — planned a march to the city center in protest of the government decision. The government banned the protest, saying that it would create traffic and security problems. But the demonstrators gathered and riot police cordoned off the university area.

Police said that 200 of the demonstrators forced their way into the university's law school, across the street from the headquarters of the bank employees union, but left the building last night.

## Lebanon Reports Raid by Israelis

*From Agency Dispatches*

BEIRUT, Aug. 10 — Israeli troops penetrated 14 kilometers into Lebanon today and blew up the house of a Lebanese family, about 50 meters from a Dutch UN position, Beirut state radio reported. An Israeli Army spokesman denied the report of the attack.

The eight-room house of Mahmoud Abdel-Rida, his family and three brothers was destroyed after the inhabitants were let out, according to the broadcast. No casualties were reported.

In another development, Israeli jets few over Sidon, Tyre, Tibnine and Nabatiyet in the southeast, the radio said.

*Famine Reports Increase*

# U.S. Urges Relief for Cambod

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP) — The United States appealed yesterday for international humanitarian efforts to forestall a disastrous famine in Cambodia.

A State Department announcement deplored efforts by rival regimes in Cambodia to gain "political advantage" from relief efforts. No group that impedes the flow of emergency relief can claim to represent the aspirations of the Cambodian people, the statement declared.

The United States is barred by law from aiding Cambodia, but State Department lawyers believe there may be a loophole for humanitarian assistance. Consultations about the law have been held with members of Congress, some of whom have been urging vigorous U.S. action to pervent a famine.

The United States is ready to contribute "within the limits of U.S. law to an international relief effort" under international supervision aimed at aiding all Cambodians, the State Department said.

**Grim Reports**

The statement reiterated a plea made by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Asian foreign ministers in early July and to Congress in late July. Officials said the U.S. appeal was repeated because of increasingly grim reports of food shortages.

Most of Cambodia is under the control of a Vietnamese-backed regime installed after Hanoi's invasion last December. However, the Chinese-backed Pol Pot insurgents are still holding out in remote areas and continuing to battle the Vietnamese.

Efforts by the United Nations, International Red Cross and several neutral governments to provide food and relief supplies inside Cambodia have been unsuccessful. Each Cambodian regime has attached conditions to the distribution of aid in an effort to prevent food or supplies from reaching their enemies.

The State Department statement yesterday did not repeat the U.S. call for a conference to forge a political solution to the Cambodian conflict. Such a negotiated solution is considered remote at the present time.

U.S. diplomats have held talks at the United Nations and elsewhere to urge an international relief program which could cut thr political and military co reach the Cambodian peo suggestion made by Mr. V an international committe ing representatives of opp ternational groups — in both Soviet-aligned and aligned countries — to adr Cambodian food program.

The State Department s said the United States has uted $300,000 to the Inte Committee of the Red help Cambodian refugees land, and $325,000 to a pr untary agency to provide the Thai-Cambodian bord

The international effor be directed at all Cambo ple "irrespective of their lo the political authority unc control they fall," the s said.

## *Administration Will He Chrysler Form Loan Pla*

(Continued from Page 1)

made and circumstances have changed."

Although the administration supported loan guarantees rather than tax credits, Mr. Miller said, replying to a question, "I don't think we can close our minds" to some form of tax relief.

Unlike the loan guarantee, which requires Congressional approval, tax credits could be granted unilaterally by the administration. Despite Mr. Riccardo's optimism, therefore, the administration's decision to oppose tax credits and support the loan guarantees could not have been received with total corporate equanimity, in the view of some government experts.

Mr. Miller began the conference by reading a statement that included the rationale for opposing a federal bailout of a private corporation. The statement was reminiscent of former President Gerald Ford's initial position with regard to loan guarantees for New York.

"In general, governmental financial assistance to private companies is neither desirable nor appropriate, being contrary to the principle of the private enterprise system," Mr. Miller said. "There may, however, be occasional, unusual circumstances where the public interest justifies some governmental aid," he continued. "In such cases, the assistance should be limited in time, amount and risk to American taxpayers."

Mr. Miller then said flatly that "the administration does not favor any proposal for unrestricted tax credits. These would in effect, represent interest-free, unsecured, subordinated cash advances from taxpayer funds."

Mr. Miller said that Chrysler and the administration would jointly explore conditions under which the administration might recommend the loan guarantees. "The administration's willingness to consider aid will depend upon Chrysler's submission of an acceptable overall financial and operating plan updated to reflect current conditions and prospects," Mr. Miller said.

Rejecting the corporation's tax-credits request, Mr. Miller said that government aid would not be related to expenditures for compliance with environmental, fuel-efficiency or safety standards. The corporation had sought the credits to absorb the costs of meeting those standards.

Mr. Miller also stressed that the loan-guarantee plan "would require satisfactory creditor status with reasonable prospects for timely repayment."

"Within this framework," he said, the Treasury "will be working with Chrysler in develop a proposal for c tion by Congress after it recess."

**No Comment From Tre**

WASHINGTON, A (Reuters) — A Treasury sp said he could not comme ports that the department ing in terms of $500 millio million in assistance to Ch

He said that the repo speculative" and that "I position is that no figures discussed publicly.

House Banking Co Chairman Henry Reuss, said he will schedule prom in September on the ad tion's plan to help Chrysle wanted to consider "optio rect governmental aid.

"The committee will consider alternatives to a of Chrysler that would, less, serve the purpose of j jobs for Chrysler employe Reuss said in a statement.

"We are willing to consi ositions from any single or group of companies, States or foreign, large or whether by leasing Chrysl or otherwise to make neec ucts like mass-transit equipment vehicles," he sa

## U.S. Tests Sea Limits

(Continued from Page 1)

which have 12-mile limits for navigational purposes.

The Soviet Union and China also have 12-mile limits but no specific orders have been sent directing the ships or planes into those waters for the remainder of this year, officials said.

The decision was made to show a more active interest, officials said, because simply protesting diplomatically about such limits would not be effective.

In the Law of the Sea Conference, the draft text provides for territorial waters of up to 12 miles. The United States has said it would accept that limit if the text is made law and an accompanying article, allowing free passage through international straits, is also adopted.

Pentagon officials said no advance warning would be given countries involved because the United States regards those waters as "high seas." They also would not disclose whether any missions had in fact been carried out yet.

*Only 'Limited Resources' to Stem Outflow*

# Offical Says Hanoi Can't Stop Refugees

By William Chapman

HANOI, Aug. 10 (WP) — Vietnam has captured at least 4,000 refugees trying to flee the country in boats in recent weeks but is unable to cut off the escapes entirely, a Vietnamese official told U.S. congressmen yesterday.

"We think the smaller number of people leaving the country the better," said Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son in an unusual interview in which he submitted to tough questioning by a congressional delegation here to discuss refugees. He said, however, that Vietnam's "resources are limited" and that some refugees will continue to leave the country.

"The practical circumstances are that there are some people who you cannot keep back," he said.

It is believed to be the first time a Hanoi official has given any indication of the success the government is having in cutting the flow of refugees as it promised to do in mid-July at the UN-sponsored Geneva conference on the refugee problem.

The number of escapes has dropped remarkably since that conference; the actual decision to stop boat people from leaving may have been made before the conference.

The Foreign Ministry official dismissed the refugees as people who had led "comfortable" lives in southern Vietnam before the war ended but who could not prosper after the U.S withdrawal in 1975.

Since the Geneva conference, Vietnam has stepped up patrols and increased the number of harbor guards.

The question-and-answer session came soon after the arrival here yesterday of the U.S. delegation, headed by Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal, D-N.Y. Mr. Son and Mr. Rosenthal sat side by side in a reception room of the government guest house while delegation members peppered the official with pointed questions.

Rep. John Hammerschmidt, R-Ark., asked if the report is true that more than 2 million people still want to leave Vietnam.

"We have no way to confirm that," said Mr. Son through an interpreter. "We hope the smaller number of people leaving the country the better." Then he said that the 2-million figure "has no basis."

He said that those wanting to leave should be allowed to go, but "in a legal manner." He insisted that there is no truth in the allegation that Vietnam is forcibly expelling unwanted citizens. "There is no government that is more humane than this government," he said.

Under questioning, he also defended the so-called new economic zones to which city-dwellers have been dispatched to try to begin new lives as farmers. Many refugees have said they fled Vietnam rather than face a life in a zone where they believe they will starve.

Mr. Son was asked about reports that Vietnamese are sent to those places without tools for farming and without any house for shelter. He displayed irritation. "Those who have left the country for one reason or another cannot tell the truth," he said, but he acknowledged that some relocated citizens are in areas where "no villages are available."

**Congressman Blames U.S.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Rep. George Miller, D-Calif., back from a fact-finding trip to Southeast Asia, today largely blamed the United States for the boat-people exodus from Vietnam.

Saying that racial hatreds and economic devastation were important factors in the outflow, Rep. Miller said he will recommend to President Carter that the United States should move swiftly to end its trade embargo against Vietnam, which he said "is crippling any chance for the Vietnam people to recover economically from the devastation of 30 years of war."

Those conditions, and South China Sea presence of the 7th Fleet, could encourage the exodus of two million additional people who, he said, cannot be absorbed by other countries.

## *Spanish Garlic Made Unfit for French Palates*

CASTELSARRASIN, France, Aug. 10 (AP) — Garlic growers in this southwestern French city have destroyed a shipment of five tons of Spanish-grown garlic that they claim would further lower their market prices.

About 500 farmers in the region, which provides nearly half of the total French garlic production, yesterday intercepted the shipment of garlic-bulbs and sprayed it with gasoline, officials said.

The farmers acted after the French importer refused to discuss their claims that previous imports of garlic from Spain had caused a significant drop in the French market price.

## Japanese Tanker Blast

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Two persons died and a third was seriously injured today in an explosion aboard the 199-ton Japanese tanker, Ilho-Maru, in Tokyo Bay, authorities said.

## U.S. Court T Parents to H Laetrile Ther

BOSTON, Aug. 10 (UP Massachusetts Supreme C terday ordered the parents year-old cancer victim Ch to end the "dangerous" therapy they have chosen bat their son's disease.

In a 24-page decision a an earlier state Superior C ing, the high court said me dence showed the metabo py chosen by the parent only useless, but danger their child."

The high court also refu turn full custody of the bo ald and Diana Green, char the parents had exercised ently poor" judgment that threatened their son's wel boy is in the physical custo parents, but he remains ward of the state.

From Tijuana, the boy rejected an order by the M setts Supreme Court that Chad off the treatment at him to Massachusetts for t erapy. Speaking from their ha Tijuana, the parents said trile treatment their son i in Mexico is keeping him s they will appeal the Mass decision to the U.S. Court. As the Greens spo son, appearing robust, pla side their new home.

## *Jackson Rep On South Af*

WASHINGTON, Aug. — U.S. civil rights acti Jesse Jackson yesterday u dent Carter that some of t U.S. companies doing bu South Africa are violati embargo laws and should tigated.

Rev. Jackson singled General Motors, IBM, C Mobil for criticism.

In discussing his recer South Africa, Rev. Jack Mr. Carter, "the Ameri nesses there need to be in in terms of their conduct South African governm said 350 U.S. firms are the ploit cheap labor."

## 2 British Conco To Return to Se

LONDON, Aug. 10 ( British Airways said it ex pur two of its grounded supersonic jetliners back vice today, but two othe remain grounded.

Four of the airline's five taken out of service yest cause of separate mechani lems. Three were having draulics repaired at Heathrow Airport and al was sitting at New York's Airport waiting for a rep Rolls-Royce engine, a sp said. He added that no problems was serious.

هكذا من الاصل



*Collar Employees*

## ysler Reportedly Plans ay Off 5,000 Workers

By Reginald Stuart

Aug. 10 (NYT) — r Corporation, its loss- is reportedly planning ,000 white-collar work- the country beginning

it came as the United e Workers' Chrysler eeting here yesterday. ompany request for a age-and-benefit freeze. ainn said it would be n negotiating a new con-

council decided to delay n of specific proposals ations have been com- the General Motors and the Ford Motor The UAW's auto indus- expire Sept. 14.

officials confirmed d he some white-collar t would not say how also declined comment W's rejection of the re- wage-and-benefit freeze. ade the request to help nning losses — which ded $250 million this

**'Far Beyond'**

If by the representatives 00 affected workers had ted after last Friday's by UAW President aser that the proposed eeze was "far beyond at the UAW's Chrysler committee could

f resolution that charac- ysler as a "sick corpora- nion said yesterday that reason for the illness to ith the proper medicine, ge amounts of cash plus agement decision-mak- poration can be brought d health.

f workers understand s not an easy solution to lems," the union state- d. "They will do their ney cannot be expected treme and unwarranted uch as the corporation's o-year freeze on wages s. That proposal is an- ration of management's develop equitable and swers."

er said that the Chrysler d given its bargaining flexibility in handling ut added it insists that - itions on a contract be "design" of packages h Chrysler's larger com-

the white-collar workers ff are also represented aW, which has already ') of Chrysler's factory- mbers laid off indefinite- One about because of an les slump that hit he No. 3 auto maker, ndustrywide, factory- ffs exceed 50,000, while s for the year to date 7 percent. Chrysler is percent from last year's period.

**roubled Times**

UAW, one of the ost powerful unions, been extremely troubled n the strong GM has rtailed production, lay- 00 factory workers and roduction start-ups of vehicles. The slump as bargaining talks have a new contract for JAW members, and difficulties have compli- rs for the union.

y, Mr. Fraser assessed situation, the prospects omy and the outlook in

## n Purchase guar Jet s Hot Issue

LHI, Aug. 10 (Reuters) ver the purchase by In- ish-French Jaguar air- f up today when Prime aran Singh angrily de- approved the $1.6-bil- here have been charges ment officials involved ook huge commissions. h described as "blatant statement yesterday by leader Jagjivan Ram in id Mr Singh had sane- contract with British manufacturers when he minister.

statement today, Mr. he was not expressing nt on the merits of the purchase the Jaguar, preferred to the French id the Swedish Viggen. ar affair appears to be into a major issue be- rnment and opposition days to go before Mr. a vote of confidence in

has repeatedly said he ent the new government the vote, and he would le to form a new admin-

## hases Out Aid ican Country

GTON, Aug. 10 (AP) ited States is phasing out sistance program to the rican Empire following a massacre of school that country, the State ll said yesterday Department spokesman e United States may ITV time loans to the Central opire by international fi- nstitutions



United Press International

**KLAN MARCH — Blacks give black power salute as Ku Klux Klansmen get ready to march from Selma to Montgomery, Ala. Klansmen's 'white rights' march retraces 50-mile civil rights march in 1965 led by the late Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. They are expected to arrive in Montgomery Sunday, where the mayor has vowed not to let them past city limits.**

**Worst Day of Violence Ever for Bureau**

## *3 FBI Men at 2 Sites Killed by Gunmen*

By Ted Vollmer and Bob Welkos

EL CENTRO, Calif., Aug. 10 (NYT) — An unemployed social worker entered the FBI's office here yesterday morning and shot two agents to death during a gunfight before killing himself. In Cleveland a few hours earlier, another agent had been slain in a public-housing project by a fugitive he was seeking to arrest, making it the worst day of violence in the bureau's 71 years.

FBI Director William Webster said late yesterday in Washington that "there is no indication that the incidents in Cleveland and El Centro were connected in any way."

The FBI identified the El Centro gunman as James Maloney of nearby Holtville; his victims were Robert Porter and Charles Elmore, agents for 12 and 7 years, respectively. Maloney left a 1½-page suicide note with his estranged wife, Esther.

Investigators said Maloney, who has a reputation locally as a political activist, apparently walked into the office, on the second floor of a four-story building, shortly after the agents began work for the day.

**Concealed Weapons**

He had a shotgun and a revolver concealed in a garment bag, according to Roger Young, a special agent in charge of the FBI's San Diego office. Maloney apparently was met at the door by agents Porter and Gilmore, who had been expecting him because he had made an appointment to talk with them.



AP

James Maloney

"He must have immediately tried to fire on them with the shotgun which he pulled from the bag," Mr. Young said. "But the weapon jammed and he picked up the revolver" and fired a number of shots "in quick succession." Mr. Elmore said agent Young, fired twice with his revolver before he and Mr. Porter were felled.

Maloney then jammed the muzzle of his gun in his mouth, pulled the trigger, and collapsed in the lap of one of the fallen agents.

Maloney had asked for the appointment to discuss the rejection of his request for government files on him, which he had sought under the Freedom of Information Act.

Mr. Young said that authorities in the early 1970s had questioned Maloney about whether he had ever advocated the overthrow of the federal government and that Maloney had refused to answer. But, Mr. Young said, there had been no recent investigation into Maloney's activities or associations.

The FBI said the agent killed in Cleveland, Johnnie Oliver, had gone to the housing project along with five other officers to try to arrest a man wanted for kidnapping, rape and armed robbery in the Chicago area.

The six agents cornered the suspect in a bedroom, and Mr. Oliver, armed with a shotgun, was the first officer to enter the room. He was struck in the chest by a bullet from a .38 caliber revolver.

As the other agents rushed into the room, the suspect, Melvin Guyon, crashed through a window and fled, bleeding profusely, without shoes or shirt. Guyon was immediately put on the FBI's Most Wanted list.

The deaths of Mr. Oliver, Mr. Porter and Mr. Elmore brought to 31 the total number of agents to die in the line of duty since the establishment of the FBI in 1908.

*Los Angeles Times*

## *Caribbean Trip For U.S. Envoy*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (AP) — The U.S. government, which believes that a potentially explosive political situation may be developing in the Caribbean, is sending a senior diplomat to that region next week on a fact-finding mission.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has named Philip Habib, a former ambassador to South Korea and a former undersecretary of state for political affairs, for the assignment, which will include stops in St. Lucia, Antigua, Trinidad, Guyana, Jamaica and Barbados.

Mr. Habib's trip has its origins, for the most part, in a March coup in Grenada, in which a radical regime ousted Prime Minister Eric Gairy and turned to Cuba for aid.

# Toure Says OAU Plan Could Protect Angola

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (NYT) — President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea said yesterday that, if the Organization of African Unity can establish its projected pan-African peacekeeping force, there no longer will be any justification for the presence of Cuban soldiers in Angola.

Mr. Toure defended Angola's right to ask for Cuban military assistance and pointed out that countries other than Cuba stationed troops abroad. But then he said: "Once we have established the pan-African force there will no longer be any reason for Cuban military forces to be in Angola."

The Guinean leader made his remarks at the end of the Washington part of a weeklong visit to the United States. He conferred for 90 minutes Wednesday with President Carter and met with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Mr. Toure spoke as though the recent 16th meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Liberia had decided to establish the pan-African force. Actually, the plan was put aside pending possible changes in the OAU charter next year that would provide for its creation.

Acknowledging that differences over Tanzania's invasion of Uganda had provoked a crisis at the OAU meeting, Mr. Toure said that he had asked for a closed meeting at which he defended the Tanzanian action as having been undertaken essentially in self-defense. "I said Tanzania was right and that Tanzania had accusations of its own to make," he said, referring to Uganda's earlier occupation of a Tanzanian province. He assailed the deposed president of Uganda, Idi Amin, saying, "Amin came to power by force, trampling on the constitution of his country, and he left the same way."

Mr. Toure, whose self-styled revolutionary policies and harsh domestic policies often have strained Guinea's relations with the United States, said that he was "very happy" at his reception from "the people and government of the United States" on his first visit in 17 years.

Mr. Vance, after meeting with Mr. Toure Wednesday, said that the United States will increase its economic assistance to Guinea, one of the least developed African countries but one with substantial mineral and agricultural resources.

The administration has asked Congress to provide $9.2 million in aid to Guinea for fiscal 1980. Of the total, $6 million would be allocated under the Food for Peace program and the rest for agricultural development and nutrition projects.

**Mineral Resources**

Mr. Toure said yesterday that Guinea had two-thirds of the known reserves of bauxite as well as iron, manganese, uranium and zinc. He said that it also had an enormous potential for developing hydroelectric power.

In visits to New York, Pittsburgh, Denver and Los Angeles, Mr. Toure plans to confer with leaders of corporations that have investments in Guinea or that might be interested in helping to develop the country's mineral wealth.

Administration officials said that Mr. Toure's visit had been facilitated by a considerable improvement in Guinea's human-rights record and the fact that it had been moving to lessen its dependence on the Soviet Union. Mr. Toure yesterday described Guinea's relations with Moscow, however, as "excellent, very excellent."



Associated Press

**President Carter stands near the White House with Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure, visiting the United States.**

**Shown in Viking Photographs**

## *Part of Mars Believed Covered by Frost*

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP) — Photographs (IHT, Aug. 9) taken 12 days apart recently by one of the two Viking spacecraft that landed on Mars three years ago show what scientists are convinced is a thin covering of frost on the surface.

"It can't be [frozen] carbon dioxide because it would have melted in the noonday sun," Viking project scientist Conway Snyder said yesterday at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., where Viking is directed. "So since we see it 12 days apart in the Martian winter, we believe it has to be water ice."

The source of the pictures is the Viking-1 that landed on Mars Sept. 3, 1976. The second Viking to land on Mars, Viking-2, lies on the Utopia Plains about 48 degrees north of the Martian equator where it is now winter.

Since there are no signs of water in the Martian soil, scientists are convinced the frost seen on the rocks and soil of the Utopian Plains condensed out of the atmosphere. And since there is not enough water in the atmosphere to freeze out and show up as ice, scientists believe the frost fell out of the atmosphere as a result of the periodic dust storms that sweep the planet.

"There is so little water in the Martian atmosphere that if all of it was frozen out on the surface, it would still be too thin to see," Mr. Snyder said. "This means that the water ice came from somewhere else; probably the southern hemisphere where dust storms carried the moisture up north and settled it out where the air is clear."

Mr. Snyder speculated that what little water is in the Martian atmosphere clings to dust particles along with the carbon dioxide droplets that make up most of the atmosphere. The carbon dioxide droplets made the dust particles heavy enough to fall to the surface, where the sun in the cleared northern hemisphere evaporated the carbon dioxide ice and left the thin water ice cover seen in the photographs.

The photograph of the Utopian Plains was taken May 18, relayed to Earth June 7 by the Viking-1 in orbit around Mars and just reproduced at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

The Viking 1 spacecraft will continue to take pictures from orbit for the next two months when it will have photographed a broad stretch of the Martian equator from the Isidis Basin to the Chryse Basin.

## *2 Die in Plane Crash At New York Airport*

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (UPI) — A small twin-engine South Jersey Airways plane crashed on takeoff at LaGuardia Airport yesterday, killing two people. It was the second fatal crash this summer in operations at the busy airport involving a plane owned by the airline.

The Port Authority, which runs the airport, said the twin-engine Beechcraft Baron 55 plunged to the ground at the end of a runway just after takeoff.

## *3 Suspects Held in Seoul*

SEOUL, Aug. 10 (Reuters) — Three persons, one of them a Catholic priest have been arrested on suspicion of spreading rumors against the government police said today.

*By Foreign Agencies*

# U.S. Vows Not to Condone Spying

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP) — Responding to disclosures that four friendly nations have conducted extensive spying and harassment operations within the United States in recent years, President Carter pledged yesterday that his administration never would "condone any violation of U.S. laws by foreign intelligence organizations."

The pledge was delivered by his press secretary, Jody Powell. He said that the FBI had been ordered to investigate what the White House called leaks of a secret Senate staff draft report on foreign spying in the United States.

The State Department announced that it was conducting a separate, internal investigation of the publication of the report, portions of which have appeared in The Washington Post (IHT, Aug. 10) and in columns by Jack Anderson.

The State Department and the FBI are targets of criticism in the Senate report, which says that federal agencies did little to investigate wrongdoing by the intelligence agencies of Iran, Taiwan, Chile and the Philippines. Other countries whose spying activities here were investigated in the report were Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Powell and spokesmen for the State Department and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee emphasized that the report was a draft that had not been approved by the committee. It was awaiting final comment from the State Department, the CIA, the Justice Department, the Pentagon and the National Security Agency, all of which have copies.

The report was prepared for a Foreign Relations subcommittee by counsel Michael Glennon, who staff members said was canoeing in northern Minnesota yesterday. Staff director William Badet was on a Strategic Air Command missile site and also unavailable for comment.

Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, committee chairman, and Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., also were out of town and unreachable, their offices said.

In reactions from other officials and former officials, none of the facts published in articles concerning the report was disputed. Comments tended instead to try to disclaim responsibility for some of the findings cited in the report, or to reinterpret them.

Mr. Powell said that he could not comment in detail on a report that "is not only classified but is incomplete." He added that Sen. McGovern had asked for an FBI investigation on July 26.

State Department spokesman Thomas Reston strongly denied the report's conclusion that the department had discouraged criminal investigations of the intelligence agencies in the friendly countries. Saying that he would not speak for previous administrations, he asserted that the Carter administration had taken "strong actions" to end any misconduct by foreign agencies here.

After the Justice Department reported to Zbigniew Brzezinski, Mr. Carter's national-security adviser, and the State Department in July, 1978, that SAVAK, Iran's intelligence agency under the former regime, was conducting "significant police, security and non-diplomatic political activity in the United States," the State Department called in Iranian officials and "emphasized the strong belief that we have certain laws which we expect all foreigners here to obey," Mr. Reston said.

He confirmed that former Ambassador to Iran William Sullivan went to the Justice Department a month after the report to Mr. Brzezinski to emphasize to department officials the "foreign policy implications" of investigating SAVAK agents "and to inform himself as to the status of" a grand jury investigation of SAVAK in Chicago.

Mr. Reston and Justice Department spokesman Terry Adamson said that there was nothing improper or out of the ordinary in a U.S. ambassador requesting a meeting about a grand jury investigation.

The report also charged that former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and his spokesman at that time, Robert Funseth, had made misleading statements in late 1976 in saying that the department had no information on SAVAK spying on Iranian dissidents in the United States.

Mr. Funseth, who is still at the State Department, said that he had "never knowingly made a misleading statement in my two years as a spokesman." Asked if he had personally believed the statement that he made on SAVAK, Mr. Funseth repeated that he had never knowingly made a misleading statement.

William Hyland, director of the State Department's bureau of information and research under Mr. Kissinger and now a Kissinger assistant said that he could not go into the reasons why he had ordered an FBI telephone tap directed against SAVAK surveillance efforts turned off in January, 1975.

An official involved in the incident said that Mr. Hyland's role in such matters then was essentially to sign papers after consulting with the geographical bureau of the State Department involved.

## *CIA Chief Made Rare Bid To Conceal Sources' Names*

By Timothy S. Robinson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10 (WP) — Adm. Stansfield Turner, the CIA director, made a rare personal bid in a court case here recently to persuade a federal judge that the CIA should be able to define the term "intelligence sources" so broadly that it could keep all such sources secret.

U.S. District Judge Louis Oberdorfer rejected the bid earlier this week, ruling that the term may not be applied to institutions and researchers who worked both wittingly and unwittingly on CIA drug experiments known as Project MK-Ultra.

Persons familiar with the intelligence community's attempts to protect its methods and sources of information said yesterday that the ruling, if applied in other cases, could make it difficult to keep spy sources secret in the future.

Adm. Turner gave some examples of "intelligence sources" to familiarize Judge Oberdorfer with the way the CIA uses the term, and pointed out that "it includes more than simply those individuals directly involved in collecting and reporting foreign intelligence operations." He said that, in addition to the "classic figure of a secret agent reporting from abroad," there are "other less obvious but equally important" persons who secretly help the CIA:

- A "safe house keeper who must provide a safe haven and secure meeting place."
- "The courier whose function is to secretly transport material even though the contents may be unknown to him."
- Access agents, who introduce a person who may then be recruited as an intelligence source.
- "Cutouts," or people who serve as "facades, concealing the fact that the ultimate recipient of information is American intelligence."

The CIA reportedly had felt that the MK-Ultra case was an unusually important one in which to test its ability to promise confidentiality to those who provided information to the agency.

Adm. Turner said in an affidavit filed in May with Judge Oberdorfer that the term "intelligence sources" was a "phrase of art" that the court apparently did not understand because, as used by the CIA, the term went beyond the dictionary definition of "source." He filed the affidavit after Judge Oberdorfer issued a ruling in the case questioning the invocation of the term by the CIA to protect private individuals and U.S. universities that received CIA funds from the MK-Ultra project.

Another example, Adm. Turner said, is the person who first conceived the idea of a "particular high altitude photographic platform" and offered it to the CIA, where it became the U-2 spy plane project.

The plaintiffs in the lawsuit seeking the names of institutions and researchers who worked on the CIA drug project said that, under Adm. Turner's definition, the Virginia Electric and Power Co. could be classified as an "intelligence source" because it supplied electricity to the agency. Adm. Turner denied that, saying that the term was not "so vague or imprecise as to shroud whatever the CIA may wish to conceal."

Although the judge rejected Adm. Turner's definition as being too broad an interpretation of the term, he indicated that he was sympathetic to the director's general outline of the problem. He gave the CIA until Oct. 1 to see if the names should be classified under another section of the Freedom of Information Act and possibly could be kept secret under that provision.




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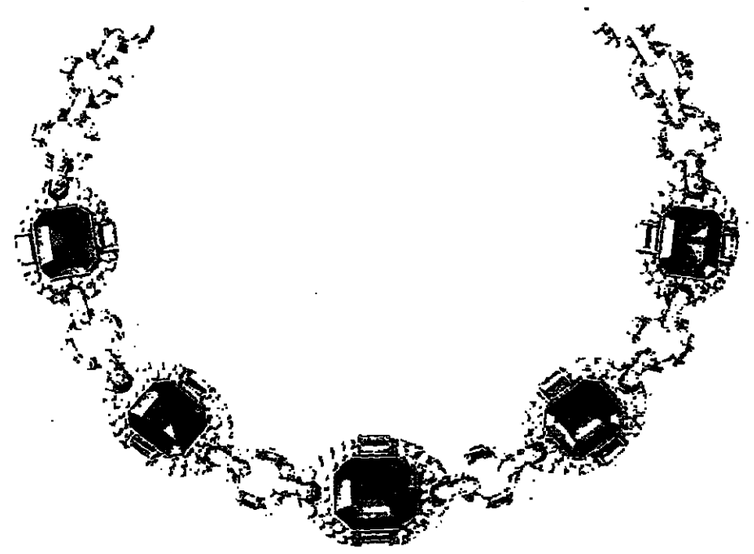
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# Which Horse in Missile Races?

How do you install U.S. missiles so that the Russians can count them for the purposes of arms control without knowing where to find them if they ever choose to attack? That riddle has been confronting U.S. defense planners as they faced up to the prospective vulnerability of their Minuteman missiles in underground silos. Many solutions have been studied and some were even hailed before flaws became evident. The same fate may overtake the so-called "racetrack" system now recommended by Defense Secretary Harold Brown. More likely, however, this is the plan President Carter will soon approve. He needs to commit himself to a mobile missile in order to win Senate ratification of SALT-2 because all sides regard a mobile system — the current favorite missile being the MX — as essential to U.S. security through the life of the arms control treaty.

* * *

The "racetrack" missile base is aptly named. Each of 200 missiles would be placed on a huge oval track that Soviet satellites could photograph to confirm the presence of only one weapon. But at half-mile intervals there would be 23 concrete bunkers in one of which the missile would normally be parked and to any of which it could be moved, even during an attack.*

To be sure of destroying all 200 mobile missiles, the Russians would therefore have to destroy 200 sets of 23 shelters simultaneously — 4,600 shelters. They would need two warheads for each target, or a minimum of 9,200, more than would be available, under the arms control treaty, for such an attack. Critics of the treaty have urged a linear system containing many vertical, underground shelters as less expensive and more secure. But such shelters are easily mistaken for armed missile launchers and could thus confound arms control accounting. Surely the United States would not want the Russians to turn to such a system.

Even if the racetrack design turns out to be best, that does not resolve the question of which missile should ride it. The proposed MX is so big and carries such accurate warheads that it would in turn threaten the Soviet Union's missiles in their silos. Those missiles carry 70 percent of all Soviet warheads, whereas the fixed Minutemen carry only 25 percent of the U.S. warheads. If confronted by the MX, the Russians would feel compelled to shift to a mobile system of their own, with no guarantee that it would be equally compatible with future arms control.

In approving a mobile system, therefore, President Carter would do well to resist the rush to the MX. It would be cheaper and faster to deploy the existing Minuteman 3 missiles along the racetrack. They would cease to be vulnerable without making the Soviet forces obsolete. If the big MX was ever needed, it could still be substituted in the racetracks. But it might not be needed if SALT-3 yields a significant reduction in the forces of both powers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

* The number of concrete bunkers in the "racetrack" system has been reported previously (IHT, Aug. 6) as 25, based on secret congressional testimony last April. Pentagon sources say that current proposals call for 23 bunkers.

# The Brave Mr. Askew

President Carter was well advised to choose former Gov. Reubin Askew of Florida as his special trade representative. Mr. Askew was courageous to accept.

* * *

A lot of people know more about trade than Mr. Askew does. But the job requires expertise less than the political standing (and stamina) to keep forcing difficult decisions. International trade policy always involves jobs, profits and the collision of one economic interest with another. Mr. Askew joins the administration at a moment when it is mainly preoccupied by a recession and a difficult re-election campaign — circumstances not generally conducive to enlightened and far-sighted attitudes toward foreign trade.

In the period when Robert Strauss held the office, the main job of the president's special trade representative was the enactment of a trade act embodying five years of worldwide negotiations. With its passage late last month, Mr. Strauss left for the Middle East. There is not likely to be any similar public triumph for his successor. But as he puts the new law into operation, he will set precedents that will quietly guide U.S. practice for years to come.

Trade administration is now to be reorganized, with the idea of retaining the policy and the international negotiations at the White House. The work of reporting and analysis is to go to an augmented Department of Commerce or, as it will be more grandly known, the Department of Trade and Commerce. While that division of labor sounds simple, Mr. Askew will find it to require careful watching. It is a reliable rule that the lower the level at which trade matters are decided, the narrower and more special the interests served. The protectionist lobbies wanted to get trade out of the White House altogether. After all those promises to cut the White House staff, Mr. Carter is uneasy about any large reinforcement of the trade office there. Mr. Askew is going to have to push hard for enough of a staff to ensure effective control over his responsibilities.

The new trade law establishes a series of codes that state general principles for resolving the perennial quarrels over subsidies, product standards and so forth. But the worth of these codes depends wholly on the specific agreements still to be negotiated under them — and these negotiations are now Mr. Askew's job. The process, most of the time, is silent, invisible and incomprehensible to all but the lobbyists. It will fall to Mr. Askew from time to time to remind everyone — Congress and the public, not to mention Mr. Carter — of the broad national interests at stake.

* * *

It's hard, abrasive work and not a great deal of fun. You can easily say only one thing for it: More than most of the jobs at this or any White House, its success or failure will influence future trade balances, the dollar's value, and, in turn, the U.S. standard of living.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

# Toward Democracy in Nigeria

Nigeria, Africa's most populous country and the United States' second largest source of imported oil, elects a president Saturday. And in October, 13 years of military rule are finally to end. Holding elections cannot assure a functioning democracy where none has functioned well before. But months of careful planning, a willingness to learn from past mistakes and economic good fortune should improve the odds in Nigeria.

* * *

Through its active diplomacy, Nigeria has established itself as a symbol of black Africa for much of the world. Successful democratic institutions there could have significance well beyond its borders.

But like so many postcolonial states, Nigeria's borders were drawn to European convenience, not African ethnography. In two decades of independence, Nigeria has been plagued by bitter rivalries among its main ethnic groups. The federal constitution devised under the British failed to overcome these conflicts, and was overwhelmed by civil war and military rule. The soldiers preserved national unity. They were unable to manage the economy or use the oil wealth to build a modern economic structure.

Three years ago a dynamic new group of soldiers took power, committed to administrative reform. They set out almost immediately to prepare the path back to elected civilian rule. They carefully designed a new federal structure to try to avoid the fate of the first. After studying foreign examples, they chose one closely patterned after the U.S. system.

* * *

New parties were formed, and in a series of elections last month voters chose senators, congressmen, state governors and legislators. Saturday's presidential vote completes the selection process. Returns in the initial rounds show tribal allegiance is still the key to voting patterns. But set against this is a widespread resolve to make *this* democratic experiment endure. To have come back even this far from the debacle of the 1960s gives Nigerians reason for pride and hope.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

**August 11, 1904**

PARIS — Mr. Waldeck-Rousseau died yesterday while undergoing an operation for a pancreatic disease. Waldeck-Rousseau was a member of the republican left, and as interior minister in 1884 secured a liberalization of labor legislation. President Loubet appointed him to head a cabinet in 1899, at the height of the Dreyfus Affair, and he succeeded in securing a presidential pardon for Dreyfus. Waldeck-Rousseau opposed the extreme anti-clerical legislation which grew out of the affair, especially the virtual abolishment of the right of free association of religious orders (which caused thousands of monks and nuns to go into exile), and resigned in 1902.

### Fifty Years Ago

**August 11, 1929**

PARIS — Pola Negri curled up in a corner of a gray divan in the gold salon at her hotel here yesterday and said: "It's wonderful to be free. I'm tired of Hollywood's hymn of success: 'Do this now! Time is money, genius rubbish. Do this now!' " She paused, then, with a smile, continued: "Hollywood is nothing but a town full of men with fountain pens who point with alarm at their watches. But do not misunderstand me. I like the madness of Hollywood. I have many friends there, but I cannot work there." Asked if she liked the talkies, Negri said: "Yes, but I do not think that they will have any permanent value. For the moment, they are nice."




# An Energy Plan for Spain

**By Harry Debelius**

SEVILLE, Spain — This southern region of Andalusia has an important role to play in supplying energy for Spain in an oil-short future under the terms of the national energy plan approved by the Spanish Parliament in a 14-hour plenary session at the end of last month.

The plan gives the go-ahead for the construction of at least one experimental 1,000-kilowatt solar power plant in Almeria and two others of 500 kilowatts each, in cooperation with member countries of the International Energy Agency. Actually, the 1,000-kilowatt power station — consisting of a field of reflectors focused constantly on a steam-generator tank mounted on a tower — is already being built; the energy plan simply confirms the order for its construction, issued a year or more ago by the Industry Ministry.

The project got ahead of the enabling legislation because 14 months passed between the energy plan's introduction in the Parliament and its final passage. It was approved, incidentally, in nearly the same form as it was originally presented. Somehow the political objections faded while it gathered dust.

Sunny Andalusia will also be the scene of a number of demonstration facilities to be installed by the state under the plan to show industrialists how they can harness the sun to keep the wheels of industry turning. The plan also calls for further prospecting and a detailed analysis of the possibilities of using geothermal energy in certain specific areas. The Guadalquivir valley and the Betica mountain chain are among the zones marked for research. Who knows? The hot springs used at least since Roman times in more than one Andalusian town may turn out to offer a cure for the energy crisis as well as the ague.

But those are merely the more spectacular energy sources. In the conventional energy field, Cadiz and the surrounding area will soon be coming into its own, following confirmation by the state petroleum monopoly Campsa of the considerable importance of the natural gas deposits recently discovered in the Gulf of Cadiz.

Experts are now talking about at least 20 billion cubic meters of gas in the pocket under the sea near Huelva. In conjunction with the even larger deposits recently found near Jaca in the Pyrenees (an estimated 30 billion cubic meters of natural gas), the Cadiz gas field should play a significant part in helping to reduce Spain's energy imports bill.

On the debit side, in the opinion of many Andalusians, is the fact that the dump for radioactive waste material will remain at Hornachuelos in Cordoba. Authorities insist that there is no danger to residents of the area, since the radioactive "garbage" is properly encased and deposited deep inside a mountain, but the locals would still feel much better if the stuff were dumped somewhere else.

During the parliamentary debate on the energy plan, the proposal in that regard advanced by Congressman Emilio Perez of Seville, a member of the Andalusian Socialist Party, attracted even less attention than the token bid — also unsuccessful — by Basque Congressman Jose Maria Benegas of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party to order a halt to construction of Spain's most controversial nuclear power plant, the one at Lemoniz near Bilbao.

Contrary to what many Spanish voters expected, there was only minor opposition to the part of the plan that calls for more concentration on nuclear energy. The government's proposal to authorize a total of 10 or 11 nuclear plants (including the three now functioning, four under construction and others yet to be built) remained almost intact. The major change was that the total number of reactors was left unspecified.

True, after the debate, Socialist Congressman Javier Solana said: "We don't consider the plan binding; it's the government's and the UCD's [Union of the Democratic Center, the government party] plan, and it does not attempt to make the structural reforms needed to overcome the crisis."

There is little doubt, however, that the Socialists — the major parliamentary opposition — will in fact find the plan binding whether they like it or not — at least until they manage to get a majority in Parliament. That's democracy — even if Solana's criticism of the plan is shared by some respectable nonpartisan economists.

Premier Adolfo Suarez's UCD also managed to sail through the debate about nationalization of the electric power industry without running into more than a minor squall, blown up by Congressman Ramon Tamames of Madrid, a Communist. In the end, private enterprise won the day.

### *Moderation*

The energy program was originally designed as a 10-year plan, but it took so long to win parliamentary approval that it now looks only eight years ahead. In broad terms, it calls for moderation in the consumption of energy and greater attention to existing and potential domestic energy sources. Nuclear energy will play a bigger role; it is estimated that by 1987 Spanish nuclear power stations will be turning out electricity at one-third of the cost of producing it at coal or oil-fired power stations.

The plan calls for readjustment of energy prices in order to make them more "realistic." That is a euphemism for "higher." Subsidies and some other types of government intervention will be eliminated. In fact, that action had already been started by the government before the energy plan cleared the Parliament.

A sharp round of fuel price increases announced early last month brought 96-octane gasoline up to 46 pesetas per liter (about $2.70 per U.S. gallon); at the same time, subsidies were reduced on fuel for agricultural and fisheries use. The plan does not specifically mention rationing.

Special efforts will go into prospecting for additional conventional energy reserves and into improving methods of production and conservation. There will be various incentive schemes to foster private investment in energy development, particularly for the costly nuclear energy plants.

There will be increased emphasis on the use of natural gas, too — both domestically produced and imported — because of its comparatively low cost and relative cleanliness. Anti-pollution measures will parallel the switch to cheaper or more readily available energy sources.

### *Rubber Stamp*

Some aspects of the plan were already in effect before the plan won approval from the Parliament. In that sense, Spain's new democratic Parliament did little more than Franco's Cortes might have done. It simply put its seal of approval on a government proposal, some provisions of which were already being carried out. Worse yet, the members of Parliament rubber-stamped a plan that was already somewhat outmoded when it was first presented in 1977.

The plan tends to look more closely at the past than at the future, and its projections of future needs and possibilities are highly questionable. Of course, it is subject to change if it proves to be unsuitable, and its language and scope are broad enough to give its executors the kind of flexibility they will surely need to get Spain through the difficult years ahead.

* 1979, International Herald Tribune.

# Thatcher's Cutba... Bode Ill for the B...

**By Joseph Fitchett**

PARIS — Britain's prestigious foreign-language broadcasting network is threatened with partial dismantling by Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government. As part of an across-the-board cut in public spending, the BBC could be forced to reduce its air time in foreign languages by 25 percent next year and to stop its transmissions to large parts of the world.

Amid the international skirmishing about press liberties, this step would be a far worse blow to the free flow of information in the world than any number of Unesco resolutions aimed at helping governments to control the media.

### *Pressure*

The BBC is a major source of objective news reporting. Using the airwaves to circumvent local press censorship, it constantly challenges governmental monopolies on information in many countries.

Any foreign correspondent can recall countries and crises, from the Soviet Union to the Iranian revolution, where the existence of BBC broadcasts has been a pressure on local media to do better reporting and on politicians to be more open. By encouraging local editors to publish more of the truth than they might if the BBC were not already informing their readers, BBC broadcasts have a powerful multiplier effect. Although the Voice of America has gained in credibility in recent years, the BBC has an unmatched worldwide audience of listeners who do not choose to rely on their local media and want to have an ear on a wider world.

Highlighted in crises, the BBC's role is equally important as a steady antidote to local propaganda. Transistor radios remain a highly influential force in societies that have largely illiterate populations. And the BBC, especially when it carries unflattering reports about Britain, is a model of journalism that heartens newspapermen battling for a free press in developing countries.

While acknowledging the BBC's effective performance, British officials reportedly want to cut its budget for foreign-language broadcasting by 10 percent — about £4 million a year — as part of the Thatcher government's philosophy of slashing public spending. The BBC risks falling under the same ax as many less cost-efficient, more socialistic institutions that the Thatcherites want to chop.

The planned cuts, ironically, come at a time when many other nations are augmenting their power to broadcast to foreign nations. In the sincerest form of flattery, the Soviet Union has launched the Radio Moscow World Service to beam the Kremlin version of events in more palatable form; even the announcers' English accents appear to be modeled on the familiar BBC intonation.

### *Impartiality*

Born during World War II to broadcast to occupied countries, the BBC external services have built a reputation for impartiality and a power of [illegible] influence in many areas of the world — for example, the Middle East and Africa — where the West retains a vital interest in trying to reach public opinion. The BBC is also a key channel to dissidents and liberal groups in the Warsaw Pact countries.

The BBC — currently fifth in foreign radio output behind the Soviet Union, the United States, the Warsaw Pact and China — would sink to the bottom of the league if the cuts are made. "We would rank somewhere between Cairo radio and Tirana radio," a member of Parliament told the Ho... moms.

In practice, a 10-pe... more drastic than it ... cause of the economic ... casting, particularly t... back in services, the BI... to sacrifice about 25 p... present air time in ord... expenditures by 10 perc...

BBC officials, all ... have not decided when ... cuts will fall, have outlin... of closures that could ... desired savings. The BB... example, cease broad... Western and Southern ... countries, canceling F... man, Spanish, Portugu... Greek, Turkish and I... save the full £4 millio... also be necessary to ha... American services in ... and Spanish and disma... ribbean relay station. T... appears the most likely ... the least damaging of th...

### *Asian Pack...*

Another alternative i... the Asian services, hal... casting in Farsi, Urdu, ... gali, Tamil, Nepali, Ch... nese, Thai, Vietname... sian, Malay and Burm... close down the relay st... gapore. This package w... quire an end to Africa... Swahili, Hausa and ... would also entail a redu... BBC's monitoring ser... publish daily reports ... world's radio stations a...

Although the cuts a... posed to affect the BB... the-globe, around-the-c... Service in English, rece... World Service will be ... the elimination of any n... BBC officials say. And ... cuts may be followed b... drastic reductions in B... services.

Despite their crippli... the planned cuts are ... become government pol... ber in time for the Ho... mons vote on funds for ...

*Opponents of the cut* ... reductions of this scale ... do irreparable damage t... foreign services — th... prove irreversible beca... eign staff, once disban... be hard to reassemble a...

If Britain abandons ... cies amid the intensif... scramble for them, new... unlikely ever to cede th... Britain.

### *Cushion*

There may be ways of ... the impact of the c... instance, the monitori... could perhaps be partia... by letting other goverr... scribe to them. The We... services of the BBC mi... ished in favor of a mor... Common Market servic...

Ultimately, however, ... obvious way to replace ... mode of financing — a ... tary allocation that allo... Foreign Office to say ... broadcasting should b... each language, but giv... control to the BBC.

*British members of* ... are the only people wi... the BBC external serv... with a prospective c... their constituents abou... cutback in public spen... is liable to affect such ... as school milk and p... services. British politici... likely to protect broad... the Third World.

The result is likely to ... Western influence in th... of the word.

**1979, International Hera...

# Cherishing, Nourishing U.S.-China Ti...

**By Clifton Daniel**

NEW YORK — Not many days ago I was in what we used to call Red China, but now respectfully refer to as the People's Republic of China.

*Among the Chinese, there is a* consuming interest in the United States and its people. They have an overwhelming curiosity about us, a desire to know us, and a longing for our friendship. Everywhere I went the Chinese gathered in little knots of people to inspect us and listen to us, through the mouths of our interpreters.

Wherever we went they respectfully and hospitably stepped aside when we wanted to get near some historic relic. They gathered around and laughed, as we did, when some member of our group went into a local store and tried on various outlandish Chinese hats. (Those hats are being seen on the beaches of the Eastern Seaboard this summer, and doubtless cause as much merriment there as they did in Peking.)

### *Dialogue*

One day in Shanghai, a member of our group was immobilized by a broken foot. When the rest of us returned from our meanderings, he had collected a crowd of 20 or 30 persons, mostly young, who were desperately trying to carry on a dialogue with him.

Another day, I positioned myself as inconspicuously as possible in the shade of a tree in Guilin. My purpose was to take motion pictures of the many forms of exotic transportation that the Chinese use: a pole balanced on one shoulder with baskets at each end, pedicabs, pony carts, three-wheeled motorcars, a version of the Jeep, and what they call "walking tractors" — three-wheeled vehicles that can be used alternatively for cultivating the fields and pulling a load along the highway. (Incidentally, none of these vehicles included a private car: There is no such thing in the People's Republic.)

Quite soon I had attracted an audience. It was made up mostly of young men just growing their first beards, plus an old man right out of a Chinese painting: a scraggly white beard, the deep lines of age engraved on his face, a toothless grin, and a back bent by decades of hard labor. He probably had no idea of my origins, but he knew I was a foreigner and he wanted to be friendly.

### *Question*

The first question from the young men was the same as always: "Where are you from?"

"New York."

The questioner looked blank and asked, "Where is that?" He looked around the semicircle of his friends for the answer. I was at a loss to explain where one of the largest cities in the world might be except to say that it was in America.

I discovered a lacuna also in the knowledge of another student, this time in the teachers' college in Xian, which most Americans have never heard of but which was once the biggest city on earth. Having in mind China's present estrangement from the Soviet Union, I was trying to explain that one could be a good Communist without being subservient to Moscow. I cited the example of Marshal Tito in Yugoslavia.

Again, blank looks were exchanged between the two young men I was talking to. I wrote out the name on the pad in front of me: "T-I-T-O." Neither of the students had ever heard the name, although Yugoslavia is generally accounted to be one of China's friends in the Communist world.

In Peking, they speak quite freely and often about the hostility between the Soviet Union and China. They think it is odd that the United States does not, as they do, recognize the potential perfidy of the Soviet Union. They think the United States is naive in its belief that it can preserve its security by signing treaties, such as the arms-limitation agreements, with Moscow.

### *Pragmatism*

In Peking, we talked with the foreign minister, Huang Hua, and his deputy, and other specialists in foreign policy. I was impressed with their pragmatism. They were a nonsense bunch. They said outright that the United States would do better to supply arms to Yemen than to sign arms-limitation agreements with Moscow. My impression was that they already considered us allies against the Russians, and as such they felt free to offer us hardheaded advice.

I am not sure their ... right, but I am sure that ... mated by realism and to...

It is remarkable to n... Russians and Chinese ... perately afraid of each ... should, logically, be allie... case. God help America!...

But, for the present, ... Chinese are on our side ... we have no written ag... that effect, I say thank... unwritten, unspoken u... ings. They are a force f... an unstable world. W... cherish them and nou... while at the same time ... reckless provocation to ... power partner, rival and ... Soviet Union.

*Clifton Daniel is a for... ate editor of The New Yo...*

**1979, Clifton Dan...

## —Letters—

### Defending the Dollar

I was surprised and dismayed to read the editorial (IHT, Aug. 4-5) suggesting that the way to obtain a trade surplus is to permit the further depreciation of the dollar.

It does not require much recollection of history to discover that the progressive depreciation of the "sound dollar" to its present sad state was constantly accompanied by a trail of trade deficits and budget deficits. Former Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal even said he was in favor of a lower dollar and the dollar plunged but the trade deficit always rose.

I spent time in Germany during the enormous depreciation of the mark after World War I. The constant depreciation of the currency robbed the people of their present and future. Savings, insurance, homes and everything that they had worked for and saved was destroyed by the depreciation of the currency.

This has already begun in the United States and the IHT and The New York Times recommend this path to happiness. I am so sad.

IRVING ROSSI.

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*nsom Demand*

# dona Family Receives ter From Kidnappers

*From Agency Dispatches*

ORK, Aug. 10 — The t Michele Sindona has letter stating the missing ancier, under indictment gest bank collapse in U.S. s being held prisoner to letarian justice," his law- ed today.

yer, Marvin Frankel, said was received yesterday by na's family.

e advice and strong sug- police and the FBI, we to state the exact text or the letter or to give any rmation about it," Mr. id.

som demands were made er or have been received, kel said at a news confer- e Pierre Hotel where Mr. nd his wife own a luxury . Mr. Sindona was last ug. 2.

**one Investigation**

hile in Rome yesterday, n government appeared launch a parliamentary in- n into links between Mr. nd members of the gov-

major parties back the ent of a parliamentary in, which will have great- ative powers than the le- rities that have been deal- the Sindona case in the

Christian Democrats, former Prime Minister ndreotti, have been per- amed by Italian newspa- aving connections with na, but the reports have substantiated.

dona controlled 140 com- cluding many banks, in 10 other countries. The assets of these companies has been estimated at about $500 million.

According to the U.S. indictment, Mr. Sindona conspired with Carlo Bordoni to conceal the fact that $40 million he used to buy a controlling interest in Franklin National Bank in 1972 had been "fraudulently and illegally removed" from Sindona-controlled banks in Italy. Bordoni, who was Mr. Sindona's close associate, has pleaded guilty and is expected to testify for the government in the Sindona trial, which is scheduled to begin Sept. 10 in Federal District Court in Manhattan.

The conspiracy charge also alleged that Mr. Sindona and Bordoni "did embezzle" and "willfully misapply" more than $45 million from Franklin National, which became insolvent in 1974 in the nation's biggest bank failure.

News of Mr. Sindona's disappearance has dominated the headlines here and caused a sensation in Parliament.

Most newspapers assume that Mr. Sindona fled to avoid his upcoming trial. Others raise the possibility of a kidnapping. His secretary, in reporting the matter to the authorities, said Mr. Sindona had been kidnapped.

Mr. Sindona has been described by the Italian press as being linked to several murders believed to have been committed by organized crime. Most recently his name was cited in the assassinations of Giorgio Ambrosoli, a noted Milan lawyer, and Boris Giuliano, the deputy superintendent of police in Palermo, Sicily.

Mr. Ambrosoli was the court-appointed investigator in the bankruptcy case of the Sindona-owned Banca Privata Italiana. His investigation, which had been going on ever since Mr. Sindona fled to New York in 1974, was reported to have reached a breakthrough just before he was shot by three men waiting for him outside his home in Milan on July 11.



AP

Michele Sindona

Mr. Giuliano had been engaged in an investigation of large-scale smuggling of drugs from Sicily to the United States. These smuggling operations are known to be mob-controlled. Mr. Giuliano was shot in the back as he was paying a check in a cafe on his way to police headquarters on July 21.

After his death, police sources in Palermo said that he had recently discovered that large amounts of money gained in drug smuggling had been "laundered," or disguised as money that has been gained in legal transactions, by Sindona-owned banks in Italy and Switzerland. Mr. Giuliano was reported to have met with Mr. Ambrosoli in Milan shortly before the latter's death.

# Indelible Imprint of Thatcher's First Hundred Days

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Aug. 10 (NYT) — Tomorrow Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will complete her first 100 days in office, and already she has stamped her style and her boldly Conservative point of view on the British government.

Domestically, she has begun to scale down the welfare state and the taxes that support it, as she promised during the election campaign, although the effort has cost her some of her popularity. Here as in other democracies, voters seem to want less government, except when cutbacks directly affect them.

**Too Early**

In foreign affairs the new prime minister made a somewhat shaky start. But she reaches the 100-day milestone in the afterglow of an unexpected personal triumph at the Commonwealth conference last week.

Yet it appears to be far too early to make even a tentative judgment of the Thatcher administration. She seeks nothing less than the reversal of the postwar decline of British society. That will require perseverance as well as flair, inevitably creating stresses and crises that cannot be foreseen.

Six months from now, most politicians believe, Mrs. Thatcher will be confronting more directly the intractable problems of the domestic economy, most notably inflation, that so bedeviled Home and Heath, Wilson and Callaghan, her predecessors at 10 Downing Street. Insiders at Westminster think she will find the unions harder to reason with than the politicians at the conference in Zambia.

**Convincing the Skeptical**

By reaching agreement there with 38 of the 40 other Commonwealth countries on a new peace proposal for Zimbabwe Rhodesia, the prime minister convinced many of her skeptical countrymen that she could operate skillfully in the international arena. She also went some way toward allaying the widespread fear that she was too inflexible to deal with complex problems.

A photograph of Mrs. Thatcher dancing happily with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, with whom she had seemed likely to clash over Zimbabwe Rhodesia, has been printed and reprinted in British newspapers — an invaluable piece of public relations that will doubtless linger in the minds of many voters. Sir Harold Wilson, who was prime minister when the Labor Party was in power, had nothing but praise for her performance in Lusaka, a view shared by most politicians of both major parties and by the press.

Nonetheless the Rhodesian problem, like the others with which the prime minister has been wrestling since the Conservative Party swept into office May 5, remains unresolved. The hostility of the South Africans and the Rhodesian whites to Commonwealth proposals, as well as reservations voiced in Salisbury by Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa and the difficult question of the composition of the army, could block discussion at the all-party conference planned here next month.

If the Lusaka initiative comes apart, as have earlier efforts prompted by the British, Mrs. Thatcher will seem less a miracle worker than she does today, but she may well have permanently shed the view of Labor politicians that she is "the iron lady."

For that, in large measure, she can thank her foreign secretary, Lord Carrington. Because of his experience with her when the Conservatives were in opposition, he said privately just after the election, he was sure he could bring her to see that in the long run immediate recognition of Bishop Muzorewa's biracial government would alienate Britain's allies while failing to end the guerrilla war. He has been proven right.

Gradually, the foreign secretary turned Mrs. Thatcher away from a commitment in the Conservative manifesto to move promptly toward recognition. He sent Lord Harlech to open discussions with black Africa, and worked out a common approach with the United States, long involved with the British in efforts to resolve a situation that dates from 1965.

Mrs. Thatcher's impulsive and widely reported statement in Australia on July 1 that it was unlikely that Parliament would renew economic sanctions against the Salisbury government seemed to suggest that Lord Carrington had been overruled. But she made another and ultimately more meaningful statement at the same time that received little attention. "A number of people," she observed mildly, were "slightly critical" of the constitution under which the Muzorewa government was formed and which reserves disproportionate powers to the white minority.

That was the key idea. Last week in Lusaka the prime minister endorsed forthright criticism of the constitution, justifying the search for a new solution and precluding a possible breakup of the Commonwealth. Though her change was criticized by the right wing of her party, most notably by Julian Amery, a longtime defender of the interests of the Rhodesian whites, she seems thoroughly in command of most back-benchers.

Her control of the party is only one aspect of what professional politicians consider a technically dazzling performance in her first months in office. She has run the Cabinet effectively, performed far better as an orator in the House of Commons than her keenest supporters expected and avoided gaffes in her public appearances.

Mrs. Thatcher has begun to do much of what she promised to do, cutting the top rate on income tax from 83 percent to 60 and the basic rate from 33 percent to 30, putting shares in nationalized companies on sale and halting new hiring for the civil service. She has also felt obliged to increase the value-added, or sales, tax to 15 percent, from 8.5, and to reduce public expenditures in areas that will quickly have an impact on ordinary citizens. These measures have apparently cost her considerable popularity.



Keystone

Margaret Thatcher

She has walked more softly in some areas than the Conservative manifesto suggested she would. She has not pushed terribly hard for reforms in the labor-relations law, for example, and she has agreed to continue subsidies to the shipbuilding industry despite her strictures on "lame ducks."

A Gallup poll taken in mid-July indicated that 47 percent of Britons were dissatisfied with their new government, while 41 percent were satisfied. Having just lost the election, Labor was running ahead of the Conservatives, 46 percent to 41, with 11.5 percent of the respondents supporting the Liberals.

The prime minister has said from the start that the impact of her program would have to be judged over a matter of years, not months, and she has a sufficiently large majority in the Commons to ignore the polls. The real tests still lie ahead, and she and her advisers concede as much.

"You call it a honeymoon in the States," a member of the government said, "and it's a good description of what we have been living through. But it will be over this winter. The Treasury is predicting 15 percent inflation by next month, and the trade-union boys know that as well as you do.

"Will businessmen resist big wage demands? Will we accept the unemployment that's bound to result from some of our ideas on what should happen with public-sector employees?

"It's all very well to say she has demonstrated her competence. The people who knew her knew all about that. In February and March we will be testing her will and that of the country as well."

"I'm not entirely convinced yet that we have built a consensus for fundamental change in Britain," he added.

## Offices in Athens Damaged by Bomb

ATHENS, Aug. 10 (AP) — A powerful home-made time bomb exploded in central Athens early today, causing extensive damage, but no casualties, police said.

The bomb was planted in the offices of the state-owned city bus corporation, which were empty at the time. The blast wrecked the offices and broke the windows of surrounding buildings. Police said that no one has claimed responsibility for the action.

## *Confidence Vote Won by New Beirut Cabinet*

BEIRUT, Aug. 10 (AP) — Premier Salim al-Hoss's new government won a parliamentary vote of confidence yesterday and promised to bolster the United Nations' peacekeeping role in southern areas bordering Israel.

Of the 63 deputies who attended the two-day session, 54 voted in favor of the government and 9 against it. Thirty-one deputies did not attend.

Mr. Hoss said stability in the south is vital to the entire country.

The region hs been plagued by hostilities between Palestinian guerrillas and Israeli-backed rightist Christian militias, and by Israeli shelling and bombing.

## Bulgarian Chief Returns

VIENNA, Aug. 10 (Reuters) — Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov returned to Sofia today after a two-day visit to the Soviet Union, the official Bulgarian Telegraph Agency reported.

# quatorial Guinea Rebels Claim Success

*an Agency Dispatches*

D, Aug. 10 — Equatorial new leader, Lt. Col. Obiang Mba Nzogo, says that part of his country not control but that he has no the whereabouts of detator, Francisco Macias

Spanish journalists relay.

r Spanish diplomat back fact-finding mission to l Guinea following the e a week ago said that confident that Col. Obiang's new administration

is not in this moment a rict or region that is no by the supreme military Col. Obiang Nguema said conference in the capital yesterday.

ing reports since the that Mr. Macias was ut with special troops, reported to number from , near the Gabon border. dio reported from Malaation that some Cubans Mr. Macias.

as no further word on a terday that Mr. Macias g a dozen foreigners in a in power.

nish radio reported fight- day between Mr. Macias' d the new government Gabon border but gave no

gh Mr. Macias' fate is still unknown, Mariano Urriarte, the Spanish diplomat, said that his fall was irreversible. Mr. Urriarte was a member of a three-man Foreign Ministry mission that flew to Equatorial Guinea shortly after the coup and held talks with Col. Obiang Nguema on Monday.

He dismissed claims by some exiles from Equatorial Guinea in Madrid that the coup was little more than a cosmetic operation to transfer power to the colonel, a nephew of Mr. Macias, and get more foreign aid.

"All the communiques issued by the revolutionary council so far speak of the restoration of human rights. We have evidence that political prisoners have been released and that Catholic churches closed down by Macias have been reopened," he said.

He said the fact that the two leaders are related did not mean much, since "Equatorial Guinea is full of Macias' relatives."

Mr. Urriarte described Equatorial Guinea's new ruler as "a professional soldier, reserved, prudent, shy and quietly spoken." He added that Col. Obiang Nguema gave the impression of wanting "to start from scratch, to rebuild the country after the disastrous Macias episode. It is not a question of being pro-Western or pro-Eastern. Teodoro [Col. Obiang Nguema] is a soldier, an African and a nationalist. What is needed now is a government of national salvation and that is what he will do."

He added that Spain, the former colonial power which granted independence to the country in 1968, felt morally responsible toward Equatorial Guinea. In his news conference yesterday Col. Obiang Nguema said that the ruling military council hoped to establish democracy as soon as possible.

The Iberian Airline DC-8 that Spain plans to fly to Malabo with 33 tons of food, clothing and medicine, a medical team and telecommunications engineers will leave tomorrow, the government said.

Meanwwhile, a group of Equatorial Guinean exiles in Madrid also announced formation of an aid group headed by poet Leandro Mbomio of the Anti-Macias Popular Resistance Front. The exiles took over Equuatorial Guinea's embassy in Madrid two days ago.

An exile group called the Equatorial Guinea Liberation Front in the Spanish Canary Islands called for the execution of Mr. Macias.

## *Spain Suffers Drop Of 16% in Tourism*

*From Agency Dispatches*

MADRID, Aug. 10 — The number of tourists who visited Spain in July — the peak period for Spanish tourism — dropped by 16.6 percent when compared to 1978 figures for the month, it was reported. The falloff followed a wave of resort bombings by Basque guerrillas.

However, a total of 21,386,764 tourists visited Spain between January and July this year, 3.8 percent more than in the same period last year, when 20,607,232 tourists entered the country, official figures showed.

# *Physicists Debate Theories At World Seminar in U.S.*

By Walter Sullivan

ASPEN, Colo. (NYT) — At research centers around the world, giant machines are bombarding atomic particles in efforts to explore physical phenomena at the most fundamental level. Some physicists here, however, hope to solve the problems with pen and chalk.

They point out that phenomena forming the keystone of new theories that seek a grand synthesis — a framework that would at last offer a logical explanation for seemingly disparate phenomena — lie so far beyond the reach of experiment that their reality can only be tested by debate.

And here at the Aspen Center for Physics, leading theorists, including several from the Soviet Union, are spending weeks in such tests of mathematical and conceptual formulations.

Their talk is of instatons, quarkonium, vacuum polarization, supergravity, asymptotic freedom, quantum chromodynamics and other concepts on what one of them referred to as "the biting edge of high-energy physics."

**Growing Complexity**

Some, like Dr. Murray Gell-Mann of the California Institute of Technology, a Nobel laureate, feel that they are closing in on the truth. Others are worried by the growing complexity of the theories and the proliferation of the supposedly basic building blocks of matter.

There is talk of hundreds of them: quarks of different colors and flavors, gluons that bind them inseparably, leptons, bosons and, in one formulation that includes gravity, "gravitinos."

Dr. Peter Carruthers of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, current chairman of the center's board of trustees, is concerned that so many essential components of the theories are unobservable — quarks and gluons, for example. And Dr. Gell-Mann suggests that, although scientists since ancient times have sought simplicity at the innermost level of nature, that level may prove to be complex.

The theorists here have offices where they can think in private. Outside, there are groups of tables and chairs where they can eat, digest and discuss.

Typically, at 2 p.m. someone makes a presentation in one of the seminar rooms. The language is English but the accents are Chinese, German, Hebrew, Pakistani and Russian. The space on the blackboard always seems inadequate for the speaker's equations, symbols and diagrams.

After the seminar, the physicists disperse, some to their offices, some to their apartments — about 50 are rented in the vicinity — some to tennis courts, trout streams or surrounding mountains.

While the center's summer studies were inaugurated in 1962, this session is special in the level of Soviet participation. Eight Russians are among the 272 participants scheduled over the summer.

# . Anger on Atomic Issue zles Pakistani Officials

By Michael T. Kaufman

ABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 10 — Pakistani officials, afeir government's continuation and friendship for d States, are expressing ment at what they regard gton's shortsighted punies over the issue of nuclevelopment here.

publicly adhering to their denials that this country is toward a nuclear military foreign policymakers Western diplomats of der that Washington is egional policies solely in his issue.

really can't understand U.S. is getting so excited nuclear thing, which they red herring," a Western said.

nusual aspect of the nuclewersy is the mild, almost al attitude taken here in of Washington's rebuffs. ited States has scorned denials of nuclear weaplopment. In effect, brandation's leaders as liars. The partment last spring cut nillion in development aid lance with the Symington nn amendments - which such cuts for nations seekar explosive capabilities.

**Chief Creditor**

the United States, as chief creditor, has taken land on Pakistan's appeals rescheduling, even though ry has just about depleted n reserves.

e all this, there is no outger or obvious sense of U.S. diplomats say that sensed no change in relah officials here. They say continue to have far beis than their counterparts er embassies.

ne for this response was diately after the aid cutoff when President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq announced that he was not angry and even called the action "a blessing in disguise" as it would force Pakistan toward greater self-reliance.

And now, after all the rejections of all the denials, the show of Pakistani goodwill persists. Moral persuasion takes the form of emphasizing traditional ties and Pakistani Foreign Ministry officials cite the country's role in encouraging and stimulating the United States' improved relations with China.

A Western diplomat explained this continuing show of goodwill by observing, "Where else can they go?" He added that in Pakistan's search for patrons, the country had gone about as far as it could. In terms of power and influence the country's close ties to China and some wealthy Arab states cannot supplant the relationship with Washington. Because of the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan and with Pakistan's commitment to Islamic cultural patterns, relations with Moscow are dismal with little prospect of improvement.

The same assessment of limited options was phrased less harshly by a Pakistani official. "We cannot afford the luxury of prideful anger. We cannot take on two superpowers at the same time."

The amity extended toward the U.S. government does not extend to the U.S. press, which is often credited with sinister motives in its harping on the nuclear story. Television and press accounts suggesting that Libya is financing the nuclear experimentation here are a particular source of irritation to the Pakistanis who know that in terms of U.S. public opinion, any Libyan connection is damaging. In this case, the officials have the backing of some Western diplomats who, though skeptical of Pakistan's denials, find the alleged Libyan involvement highly suspect.


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INTERNATIONAL
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# How a Feminist Defied a Small French Town — and Wor

By Jonathan Randall

DREUX, France (IHT) — The rumors were grisly and insistent: A young woman had been raped and strangled, then a second and a third, and by the end of the week there reportedly were nine bodies. The public was not even reassured by the fact that the police never were able to locate the alleged victims, most of them described as short, young, with close-cropped hair and bearing a curious resemblance to the mayor, Francoise Gaspard.

With Dreux bordering on panic, journalists from the national media descending on the town in droves, and her own councilmen berating her for suppressing the news, Mayor Gaspard convoked her cabinet and offered a radical solution: She would disappear for a few days, and her aides would announce solemnly to the public that she had been raped and strangled.

"They all stared at me openmouthed as if they had just suddenly understood the real significance of these rumors of slain women — that it was a kind of phantasmagoric rape and murder by townspeople of their mayor," said Miss Gaspard, who never did have to carry out her ploy. "The proportions that the phenomenon took revealed the depths of the unease that the town felt toward me."

The rumors dissolved almost as quickly as they had occurred, and in the 20 months that have passed the incident has been almost forgotten by an embarrassed community that has come to accept its 33-year-old mayor, even to the point of calling her Francoise.

### Tradition-Bound

It is not always easy to be the mayor of a small, tradition-bound French community. Resistance to change can be formidable. The limits of local power are defined sharply in a nation where, more than in any other West European country, real authority comes from the capital, the seat of national government. And rivalries between local parties, unions, businessmen and political figures can be so great that a mayor's role is reduced to that of an arbiter.

It can be even more difficult when the incumbent happens to be a young woman, an unabashed feminist and a Socialist, more inclined to helping poorer, darker immigrants with strange accents than the middle-class establishment whose family names decorate church walls and street signs.

But what small town youngster never dreamed of making it in the big city, then returning home triumphantly to grasp the reins of power and try to set things right in a stagnant, conservative community?

It was the kind of odyssey that sounded so good that Miss Gaspard wrote an autobiography ("Madame Le. . .." published earlier this year by Grasset) and has decided to stay in office long enough to give the story what she thinks will be a happy ending. That means at least another term as mayor, a prospect that neither national government officials nor some members of her own Socialist Party seem to relish.

### 'My Dream'

"People say I'm devoured by ambition," said Miss Gaspard, at ease now after two years in the rambling 18th-century mansion that serves as city hall. "But I decided to become mayor of Dreux because it was always my dream."

That dream began when she was an 8-year-old sitting on the knees of Maurice Violette, a venerable center-left politician who ruled Dreux for 50 years as mayor and legislator and who was a close friend of the Gaspards. Her family, most of them modest businessmen, had lived in Dreux for generations, leaning mainly toward the left of the political issues that traditionally have divided the French: the Paris Commune vs. the Royalists, church vs. laical education, Vichy vs. the French Resistance and the Dreyfus case.

She recalls that when she was 10 she rallied her classmates to prevent a chaplain from entering her school, under the pretext that he was violating the laws separating church and public school.

The upheaval of May, 1968, took her by surprise, confusing and even scaring her. After a brief stint as a teacher, she entered the ENA, the National School of Administration, the elite of the institutions aimed at preparing the country's future leaders.

### Discrimination

"It was at the ENA that I felt for the first time discrimination as a woman, even more so as a petite-bourgeoise venturing into the terrain of the real bourgeoisie," Miss Gaspard said. "The directors and the teaching corps made us understand that it was in our own interests not to be noticed too much. We were fortunate enough as women to be members of the ENA."



Francoise Gaspard: She decided to become mayor of Dreux because it had always been her dream.

That attitude changed when Miss Gaspard was elected mayor of Dreux while still a student at the ENA. "I won and that impressed them because they all had only one desire in life — to succeed," she said. "So, for the class photograph, the director offered me the seat of honor at his side."

The town that she conquered was not the same Dreux that she had known as a child. Located 40 miles west of Paris, it had become partly a suburban bedroom community and partly an industrial center, attracting immigrant workers who helped double the population to 30,000 in less than a dozen years.

The 2,000 older middle-class families clustered in the two-story, beige-and-green houses in the tree-shaded town center and largely ignored the high-rise projects for foreign workers on the hillsides ringing the community.

During the decade after Mr. Violette's death, the town had come to be considered a conservative stronghold, an easy victory for pro-government candidates. Miss Gaspard was billed as a dark horse. Socialist Party stalwarts, who normally would consider Dreux a plum ... was a constituency close enough to sp... in Paris, willingly stepped aside to l... and lose.

But 1977 turned out to be a good y... French Left, even in Dreux. Miss Gas... handily, and resentment in her own pa... to build against her.

She recalls that Gaston Defferre, the ... Marseilles, asked "if I really was the ... Francois Mitterrand," the Socialist Pa... "Eighteen months later, the mayor of ... came to warn me, even more embarr... before: 'Did you know that people ... that you are a lesbian?'"

But Miss Gaspard maintains that ... difficult political moments have occ... officials of the national governmen... maintains a highly centralized politi... using prefects, officials appointed by ... try of Interior, who control federal pr... funds in the provinces. The practice ... der Napoleon who apparently was ir... the consuls of the ancient Roman Emp...

### Prefect System

Like other leftist mayors, Miss G... sists that the prefects tend to favor co... where pro-government politicians are ... She maintains that the prefect in her d... has on occasion blocked funds for pu... ing and construction projects that ... viewed as improving her re-election ch...

Looking back on her two years in of... Gaspard emphasizes the style that ... brought to Dreux: the frequent con... with citizens, the open meetings of ... council, the creation of neighborhoo... tions aimed at giving people a f... grassroots involvement in their commu...

But she concedes that concrete ac... ments have been few. A meeting hall ... found for labor unions, a patch of ... grassland has been saved by re-routi... retired persons have been organized ... service volunteers.

Does it all add up to the beginnin... change in a small town? Can a mayo... well-intentioned native daughter, maki... impact?

"You cannot build an island of s... said Mayor Gaspard. "But it's true a... get a wicked pleasure from reminding t... ers that in Dreux I'm the one who com...

# *Nader Accuses Carter Administration Of Badly Damaging Consumer Interests*

WASHINGTON (WP) — Consumer leaders in general — and Ralph Nader in particular — were conspicuous by their absence at President Carter's weeklong Camp David summit conference. It has been 13 years since General Motors Corp. made Nader a household word by having him followed to discover what made him run. In that time, the consumer movement and the consciousness of consumer rights have grown rapidly. Corporate awareness and responses to consumer complaints also have increased.

Inevitably, the question has been asked whether the consumer movement, having raised everyone's awareness, has outlived its usefulness. Some even argue that it has done a good bit of damage. Has it served its purpose, and should it now fade away? In this interview with Washington Post staff writers Larry Kramer and John M. Berry, Nader discusses the state of the consumer movement, where it is headed, and what the Carter administration has done for and to it.

**The interviewers:** How do you think consumers generally have been treated by the Carter administration?

**NADER:** I think consumers have been very badly treated by the Carter administration. Carter has done more to raise prices to consumers in essential areas such as energy and less to oppose monopolistic pricing practices in other areas than his predecessors. His predecessors never dared to do what he is doing. Where he said he wanted to become the leading consumer champion of any president, he may well be viewed in his first term as the president who has done more damage to the consumer interest than any recent president.

In the area of energy, they have decided that the price of domestic oil and natural gas should be allowed to reach world cartel levels instead of being under federal price controls.

Consumers have been mistreated in the area of the automobile, where the (safety and emissions) standards have come virtually to a stop, extending a similar lack of action in the Nixon-Ford administrations. Only one standard has been issued under the Carter administration, the passive restraints standard. And even that standard was extended to 1982-84 motor vehicles, an unprecedented four- to six-year lead time.

The prosecutions of economic crimes by the Justice Department and by referrals from other departments have been minimal, even though President Carter campaigned on going after "big-shot crooks," as he called them.

There is also a very inadequate legislative program by the Carter administration in the consumer area. True, they have come out on paper for the consumer advocacy agency, for standing to sue for reimbursement costs and for consumer class actions suits, but they have done virtually nothing in these areas. . .

And finally, although Carter has appointed some fairly good regulators, he has allowed his economists in the White House and the Schultze group (Charles Schultze, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers) to chill the regulators, harass them and basically undercut their position to a point where almost all of those agencies are engaged in holding actions rather than in expanding the scope of consumer protection in the health, safety and economic areas.

**Q:** Have you changed your tactics, particularly in view of these difficulties you say you have had with the Carter administration?

**A:** With the increasingly apparent failure of our elected representatives to represent the people who pay all the bills in this country, we've got to regroup. The people who pay all the bills have got to learn the lesson that, unless they further organize, further develop instruments of action — initiative referendums, recalls consumer co-ops, class action suits, they're going to, as a group in our position, be more mistreated from year to year. . .

**Q:** How do you go about regrouping?

**A:** Since there is very little hope that the president is going to champion consumer interests, consumer groups, I think, are pushing more toward reorganizing themselves. I know we're expanding our Congress Watch local chapters, and we are pushing for consumer cooperative expansion in health, housing, food, auto repair and other areas with the advent of the National Consumer Cooperative Bank.

We are trying to interest people in the states and state legislatures in adopting a kind of check off on utility billing envelopes which would simply be a notification to consumers that they could join, for, say $5 a year, their own statewide consumer group, with a full-time staff of expert organizers, lawyers and economists to represent their interests before all three branches of government as they relate to electric, telephone and gas companies.

Also, it loks like there has to be more consumer pressure on Congress to get through some of these long-delayed bills such as consumer class action reform, and to overturn some of the Burger Court (Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren Earl Burger) opinions making class actions prohibitively expensive for consumers to bring in federal courts.

**Q:** Who is the so-called consumer that you represent? And when you say you are working in the "public interest," just whose public interest is that?

**A:** In some cases, that can be pretty black and white. Most consumers don't like lemon cars, they like cars to be corrected when they are faulty. They don't like to be cheated in their insurance policies because of jargon and obscure provisions in the policy such as cancer insurance policies. In the more difficult issues, it's a matter of judgment. How much a group really represents the consumer is determined by a track record. . .

If you are dealing with a very sophisticated issue with a lot of shades of gray, then you'd have to look at it and make your own judgment. But we are looking at so many issues of black and white, like the Love Canal situation, that just common sense and common observation would make you conclude that a particular issue is pro-consumer.

**Q:** Some administration officials argue that a given industry may have a limited amount of money to spend and that it should be allowed to meet a standard in the least expensive way possible. What's wrong with that?

**A:** What's wrong with it, first of all, is that it's arbitrarily trading off lives and health for dollars. Second, industry has not made the case that it needs this kind of relief. Look at the Conference Board's annual data, which shows something like $10.5 billion of investment in pollution control by industry. That's subject to depreciation and special investment tax breaks that bring it down to probably less than $5 billion. That's not a serious burden when you consider that the goals are goals of a civilized society.

This spending also creates jobs. I mean people who manufacture scrubbers are gainfully employed. For some bizarre reason, we consider expenditures for health as unproductive in this country. Expenditures for armaments and cigarettes are productive. Expenditures for corporate bonuses and incentives, yachts and hunting lodges are, but not health and safety.

**Q:** But expenditures for most pollution control don't provide people with goods that they want to buy. Society may be better off in an economic sense, with reduced costs of treating illness or postponing earlier deaths, but in the immediate period, you're spending money on providing benefits that people aren't used to buying. If they don't reduce other demands, doesn't that add to inflation?

**A:** Well, let's assume that these pollution-control expenditures are expensive, though that remains to be seen. . . It's basically one involuntary expenditure versus another. Hospital bills are what I call involuntary expenditures. Either you pay the doctor when you get sick, or you pay for the company or the government to make you not sick. The question is which one do you want. If you took a poll, most people would say they want to pay extra for pollution control and they wouldn't say they want to pay for health cost increases.

**Q:** Doesn't the spending by industry still mean that other investment or consumption is reduced, particularly if industry is not allowed to meet the standards in the most efficient way possible?

**A:** I don't think it automatically means other decreased investment, in the sense of a loss. For example, if the auto companies are spending more on auto safety, pollution control and fuel efficiency, they're spending less on style. Style is enormously costly. Is it a loss that we don't have tail fins curling up one year and down the next? That's why you always have to deal with qualitative assessments when you're dealing with quantative determinations. As long as the only thing going was style, fine. But they can always use another strategy of competition, better warranties, efficiency, more trunk space. Style was really quite frivolous. That's why it was so costless to push (pollution control and safety standards) on the industry. They were spending billions on style, you know, kind of cosmetic values. All right, let them spend billions on stuff that really matters.

**Q:** What about noise standards for textile machinery? It is expensive to modify the machinery to meet the noise standards, but quite inexpensive to put earmuffs on workers in those areas. What do people who want this kind of protection for workers generally insist on what amounts to a generally more expensive passive system? Are they afraid the people won't bother to put the earmuffs on and so the standards won't be met?

**A:** One reason is the passive system has proven to be more durable and effective than relying on human behavior every hour of every day. Instead of earmuffs, use the example of having people put a mask on so they won't breathe some substance. People may have asthma or a cold when they are working in a plant eight hours a day, and wearing such a mask may not be acceptable.

As for compliance costs to industry, the thing that astonishes me is how people who are opposed to our viewpoints on these issues automatically accept the cost figures given out by industry. I think the whole argument of cost benefit can start and stop with a demand which will never be responded to, that industry document its cost estimates. We have seen the most outrageous inflation over the years of estimates which then are shown to have no credence.

The airbag is the latest example. It has ranged from $100 to $800 in cost in the estimates supplied by the auto companies. But unless they give us the suppliers' bids and how they calculated the costs, like whether or not they amortize them over one year or 10 years, we shouldn't even begin to give these costs credibility. The auto companies and other industries know that their best weapon against regulation is to get a vastly exaggerated cost figure accepted by the decision makers or by public opinion.

**Q:** The Carter administration regulatory reform people say they are trying to build a valid data base for regulatory agencies that would enable them to make more intelligent decisions about costs and benefits. What indications do you have that they may help solve some of those probems?



Ralph Nader

**A:** None. On one case after another, (former Council on Wage and Price Stability Chairman Barry) Bosworth's people took the cost estimate as supplied by industry. Any economist worth his salt would know that a cost estimate is just a figure and would therefore ask for the background. I would want to see supplier invoices and other figures. I would want to see the extent to which frivolous expenditures have been cut and the amount that can be saved with things like investment tax credits.

**Q:** It has been said, particularly by your critics but also by some supporters, that you have spread yourself too thin, that you are trying to work too many issues at once and thus diminishing your impact in all. Some say, for example, that while the majority of people would be with you on a narrow consumer issue, many would not go down the road with you on the nuclear issue. How do you answer those criticisms?

**A:** Well, I think one of the functions of leadership in any area is to be able to stop hazards and needless costs ahead of time. When I started going against nuclear, less than 10 percent of the people were against nuclear. Now, depending on the polls you read, that number ranges from 40 to 60 percent.

It's just that I had an opportunity to get information years ago that many people in this country have not had an opportunity to see. Now they are getting it.

Otherwise, I'm always spread too thin. But, first of all, we have more people. It's just like if The Washington Post had two reporters, it couldn't do as much as if it had 100. So, we have more people, and we are into more things. Second, we could concentrate on one or two things, spending everything we have on health, or energy. But our approach is to try to open up areas so that an increased consciousness leads to more people coming in little by little. By opening up the food area in the late '60s, we brought in somebody called Mike Jacobson to work with us. Now he has set up his Center for Science in the Public Interest and has spread into the whole food area.

**Q:** Who is the consumers' candidate for president in 1980?

**A:** Well, Jimmy Carter's greatest advantage is that most of his competitors will be even less sensitive to consumers. John Connally is clearly the oil industry's candidate; if he's elected president, they might as well put an offshore drilling rig on the White House lawn. Ronald Reagan, of course, has never had any sympathy with consumer rights or interests. He is a corporatist through and through. It's the same with George Bush.

Jerry Brown is very much like Carter. He, too, has appointed pro-consumer regulators, but he, too, has found ways to restrict them in terms of what they are doing. Teddy Kennedy would be more pro-consumer if only because he's not as susceptible to being intimidated by corporate luster and corporate blackmail, and because he would have more influences.

The problem is that the candidates for the presidency come from. . . governors and members of Congress. So the whole point of the consumer and citizen movement is to generate new leadership that doesn't have to come up the sleazy political party ladder.

# *Red Brigades Leader Assails Provocateurs*

ROME, Aug. 8 (AP) — Renato Curcio, the jailed leader of the Red Brigades, has made a bitter attack against dissident provocateurs within the group.

According to the Socialist-leaning newspaper La Repubblica, Curcio's accusations were contained in an 18-page pamphlet that he sent to Italian President Sandro Pertini from his jail cell on Asinara, a small island a few miles northwest of Sardinia.

It came in reply to a 20-page paper signed by the Red Brigades sent in July to the extreme leftist Rome daily Lotta Continua revealing a sharp split within the clandestine organization.

As reported by La Repubblica, Curcio's pamphlet, dated July, called dandies and provocateurs the reported authors of the paper — Valerio Morucci, the reputed leader of the Rome Red Brigades column, and Adriana Faranda. Morucci and Faranda were caught by police in Rome last May on suspicion of having organized the kidnapping and murder of former premier Aldo Moro and several other spectacular shootings.

*Holidays for 1.2 Million Men*

# 'Sex Package Tours' Are Protested in Japan

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO (NYT) — Grizzled farmers from the flatlands around Tokyo, small businessmen from the suburbs, groups of doctors and dentists and real-estate agents gather every day at Tokyo's bustling new international airport at Narita.

They are participants in all-male package tours destined for Seoul, Taipei and sometimes Manila or Bangkok, cities that cater to the desires of about 1.2 million Japanese men a year. Many carry only overnight bags, indicating that their stays abroad will be short.

An unknown proportion of these men — "possibly as high as 80 percent," according to a travel agent here — travel mainly to buy sex at clubs, brothels and hotels, paying about $300 to $400 for four-day trips, not including erotic extras.

This "sex package tour" trade, of which airlines and travel agents mostly profess ignorance, began 10 years ago, when many Japanese were able to travel abroad as tourists for the first time since World War II, and since the mid-1970's it has attracted virulent criticism by women activists in Japan.

"Sex imperialism, hah!" says Kikue Takahashi, an activist in the Women's Christian Temperance Union. "Literally millions of men pouring out of this country every year in all-male groups to our former colonies or places we took in war, to Taipei, to Seoul, to Manila, to Bangkok — call that tourism?

"These sex package tours are a disgrace on the nation, a shame for Japan Air Lines, which is the biggest carrier and knows the score.

"Presidents Marcos of the Philippines and Park of South Korea and the Thai royal family indirectly encourage this so-called 'tourism,' prostitution by another name, to build their exchequers. Selling their women to our men in packages of hundreds at a time, ugh!"

### Shaming Them

This summer the Women's Christian Temperance Union revived a five-year-old campaign to try to shame the men into curtailing these foreign trips. The union helped to bring an end to legalized prostitution in Japan in the 1950s, and its attack has broadened to Southeast Asia and South Korea.

Japanese travel agents avoid use of suggestive language in their brochures. And the heads of state in South Korea and the Philippines give only generalized encouragement to their tourist industries, it is believed.

Japan Air Lines, the national carrier, books package tours in great numbers, handling about one-third of all Japanese travelers leaving on international flights. An official said the company was not organizing prostitution, directly or indirectly.

But women's movement leaders here say that the parties involved in tourism have so much at stake in the profitable travel business that they "simply turn a blind eye to the obvious rackets that go on — it's not their affair."

"President and Mrs. Marcos are actively promoting tourist industries," the Women's Christian Temperance Union says. "In Thailand, the revenue from tourism ranks third among all industries, and tourist promotion is national policy. The royal family of Thailand has investments in hotels."

"We tried to hand out these leaflets at Narita airport," said Mrs. Takahashi, head of the union's "moral hygiene section." She brought out a pale green sheet written in Japanese and headed "Stop buy-girl tours!"

"We chose the airport because that is where most of these tours go from," she said. "And we just tried to slip the papers into the men's passports as they went through to immigration."

### Assault Force

"First, the police told us we couldn't do it without obtaining permission and must make a formal application. Then they said we couldn't make an application, either. Finally they chased us away — all men, of course."

The leaflet that the activists were hand out to the all-male departing g... brief.

"We appeal," the leaflet said, "to... science of the Japanese and to you... shame. When the word 'economic a... invented to criticize the Japanese d... shame? The territory the 'sex anima... parting for coincides, surprisingly en... that once occupied by the Japanese Ar...

"People there must be reminded o... gant clump of Japanese military boot... clearly. Don't you feel pain to be p... assault force? Almost all the tours to... rea are for so — called 'kisaeng parti... buy women. How insensitive can you... ing up in squads like this to go off to b...

"Let's find a new way to live tog... Asians. We have to remember that ... can only be built after sincere inner re... the past."

"Economic animal" is a phrase on... Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the late Pakistani ... describe the Japanese. The phrase ... publicized here. Kisaeng parties are t... equivalent of Japanese geisha parties... tradition that has often blurred into p... in Seoul.

Japanese government statistics show... el by Japanese women to cities such ... and Taipei is very limited. Of some 55... anese who traveled to Taiwan last yea... were men.

A similar pattern exists for Seoul. ... Japanese traveling to South Korea ... only 30,000 were women.

Travel agents offer packages at $30... for four-day excursions to Manila, w... 172,000 Japanese visitors last year, w... percent of whom were men. The grea... went as tourists, according to immig... rean records, not for business.

By contrast, Japanese women, trav... their families and with friends, pour... nations like Paris, Rome, Hawaii and ... 3.5 million Japanese visiting abroad ... about 916,000 were women, nearly o... ing men on visits to France and U... States — mainly Hawaii. Spending b... lanche of tourists, many of whom have ... years for such excursions, totaled $2... fast year.

"The pattern is there," said a wome... here. "The men troop off to the ... countries of Southeast Asia and forme... where they feel like big shots again ... women go for the beaches and the sho... Avenue de l'Opera."

Reports of Japanese male pursuits ... east Asia have started to alarm public ... and the government here.

### Dinner Scandal

Two months ago, Casio Compute... nese electronics company, held a ban... Manila hotel that caused a scandal wh... ed by Yomiuri Shimbun, a leading n... here.

The company invited 200 dealers, ... and wined them. Then, after a scatteri... erly people and women were invited to ... the night, a huge folding screen was pa... hundred "hostesses" advanced from b... screen, each bearing a number on her c...

"The dealers spoke no English, so ... had to point at the numbers to get thei... for the night," explained a travel age... Computer, embarrassed by the revelati... press, has offered apologies to the ... Christian Temperance Union.

"It's a mystery why they came to ... Mrs. Takahashi with a laugh. "One ... was this man at the door, bowing do... knees — ridiculous."

Protests against Japanese sex touris... is a phenomenon of the 1970s, seem... mount in Asia's developing countries, ... rently with criticism of Japanese busin... tices, especially the shifting of polluti... tries to poorer nations.

هكذا من الاصل





of Joan made in 1429.



By Leon Benouville, 1859.



By R. de la Fresnaye, 1912.



Bernard Buffet's 1957 version.



Portrait from about 1787.

## Exhibition in Paris

# an of Arc: Woman of Many Faces

June Flanagan

(IHT) — When Joan of ood triumphantly beside l as he was crowned in ral of Reims in 1429, she revocably into French ness. Today her appeal as to the average Frenchman stimated from President iscard d'Estaing's speech the 550th anniversary of d retreat from Orleans in Joan's forces.

lso on May 8 that the lebrate the defeat of the in 1945, and addressing a in honor of Joan, Giscard said: "One should not artificial links between dates. To tell the truth, only one: France ... ferious unity that Joan round her for a few as enough to preserve the of France. This unity, ed in 1940 under a histor- Charles de Gaulle], led us orious battle of 1945."

ay be a mouthful for an but one has a chance to one of the overtones of h romance with Joan in tion, through September, tel de la Monnaie (Mint), hers together hundreds of sculptures, movie stills, nd other depictions of ugh the centuries.

love affair that does not ave suffered any of the setbacks. From the very h, in 1429, of a young girl hair, wearing a simple ness and holding a two- word, to present-day ns, it is a history laden ity and sometimes kitsch h little ambivalence.

ly for the modern sensi- n seen as commander in ht generate little sympa- her image has been ex- two world wars and often distorted for political and propaganda purposes. The present exhibitors make no attempt to hide such uses of Joan's magic.

Posters dating from around 1940 and depicting a martyred Joan at the stake — some with overtly anti-British sentiments — might seem slightly scandalous (or amusing) in their blatant and naive appeal to ancient antagonisms. As an English writer living here has commented: "Whenever I have an argument, as soon as they recognize my accent, it is no longer an argument just between me and them — I can see Joan of Arc and Trafalgar coming into it, too."

In this show, one repeatedly encounters the paradox of Joan, which is not unlike the paradox of the French temperament. Sanctity and the sword. How could a teenage girl, dreaming on a hillside with her sheep, a girl who didn't even know how to ride a horse let alone have a notion of the intricacies of military or political intrigue — how could she suddenly become No. 1 on the all-time hit parade?

For the French, there are two schools of explanation, two cults, each with its central figure: Joan the inspired religious figure and Joan the militant national heroine who kicked the English out of Orleans. Between those poles the French spirit vacillates.

The 19th century saw a resurgence of her popularity: She adorned stamps, dishes and playing cards, she peered out from labels on mustard jars and containers for medicine and toilet water.

"Some of it doubtless was the result of the increasingly romanticized image of her. In paintings, woodcuts and sculptures of the period, she is shown with long hair, posing coyly or aggressively armored, and wearing the symbol of victory — the omnipresent feathered hat, something rarely seen in portraits of women. The three-feathered symbol was reserved for men.

In sculpture, Joan has fared better. The shepherdess, obedient to her voices, has shades of spiritual meanings. In these nuances, the best of French imagination is at work, presenting a more complex, less stereotyped image, no longer just the Joan of popular songs and children's *petites histoires*.

### Varied Images

A modern painting, such as Buffet's, shows her as stern and sexless. In Rouault's, she is mystical. At times the French cannot resist making her look a little like Bardot. She is everything from the early sketch of the frail and vulnerable girl to an amply-bosomed amazon or a figure that seems thinly disguised as male. She is saint, warrior, liberator, war goddess.

Her appeal and challenge have not been overlooked by theater and film. Sarah Bernhardt, Michele Morgan, Ingrid Bergman and even a pensive St. Therese of Lisieux have attempted to capture some facet of Joan and her mission. She fascinated such playwrights as Claudel and Shaw. Even Mark Twain was not immune to her charm.

A French official questioned recently on Joan's meaning replied that "she had the power to awaken a sense of French identity at a time when France was not only torn apart by the English, but also existed only as a group of warring duchies. She gave us unity and national consciousness. Her death at the stake sealed that forever."

As to the real woman sleeping in the girl herself — who knows? The more she is revealed, the more she seems hidden. Since no authentic portrait exists, we are left to our imaginations. Considering how enriched the world has been by this French fairy tale, those imaginations haven't been so bad.

## Art in London

# An Artists' Flowering Of Blossoms and Plants

By Susan Heller Anderson

LONDON (NYT) — Flowers and plants have inspired artists to record their fleeting beauty since the earliest days of civilization. Documenting the almost limitless subject of floral art is a charming and scholarly exhibition, at the British Museum through Sept. 9, entitled "Flowers in Art from East and West."

Because of the vastness of this theme and the limitations of its collections, the museum has wisely somewhat restricted the subject matter, the media and the time span of the exhibition. The title, "Flowers in Art," encompasses plants and trees as well but excludes landscapes, still lifes and the flower piece. Nearly all works depict individual, or individually defined, plants — a single flower, one tree and so on.

The show is divided into 19 sections starting with the splendid age of flower painting in the Sung dynasty. Several hand scrolls and hanging scrolls in silk of fragile delicacy are, because of their painstaking realism, valuable horticultural documents as well as works of art.

The observation of nature in Europe, at least in the period covered by the exhibition, grew from the symbolic meaning of plants at the time of the Benedictine monks in the 10th and 11th centuries in France, when floral decoration in church architecture first appears. This transition, while not part of the exhibition, is recorded in the excellent book that accompanies the museum show. One sees floral motifs in illuminated manuscripts by Flemish artists and the portrayal of individual plants and herbs in 15th-century Italian herbals, books that showed the properties of plants and were the medical texts of the day.

The exhibition includes several magnificent plant studies by Albrecht Duerer. In an unusual departure from its normal habits the British Museum has borrowed examples from other collections — the Duerers were borrowed from the Albertina in Vienna and the rare plant drawings by Leonardo da Vinci came from the Queen's private collection. Two of the 13 surviving da Vinci plant studies are here.

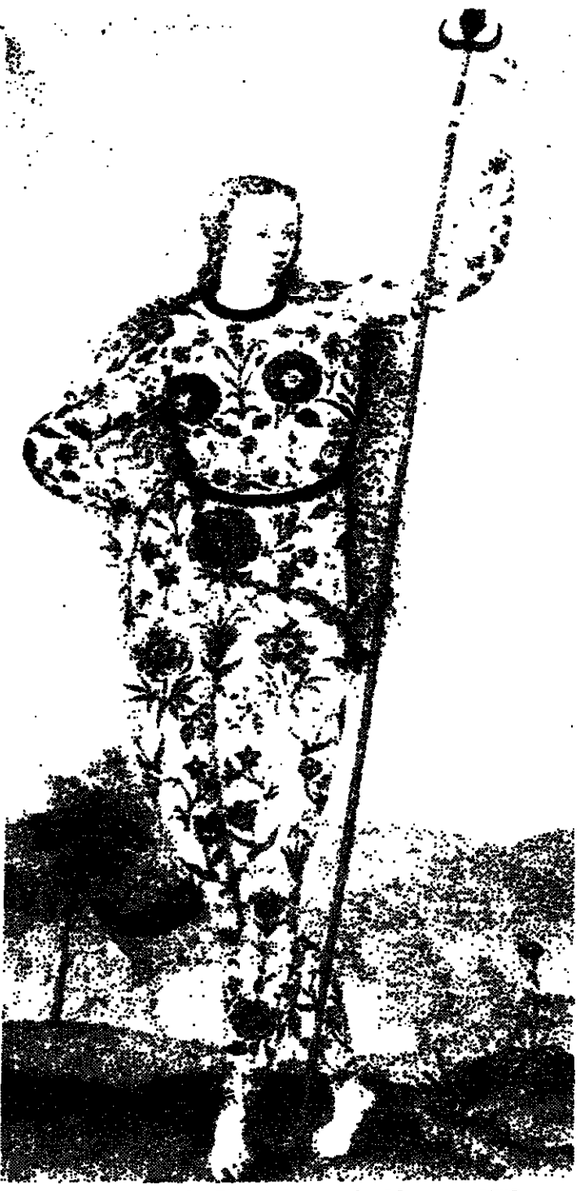
As Europe expanded into other continents the voyages of discovery provided ample opportunity for renderings of unknown plants. In the exhibition is "Daughter of the Picts," a watercolor from the Mellon collection by Jacques le Moyne de Morgues, who accompanied the Huguenot expedition of 1564 to Florida. The girl is completely naked but covered in native flowers. On Sir Walter Raleigh's first colonizing expedition to Virginia and North Carolina in 1585 John White painted "The Village of Secoton," showing crops of native sunflowers, tobacco, corn and pumpkins, never before seen in Europe.

### Foreign Species

The British were in the forefront of recording foreign species by dint of their growing scientific interests and aggressive explorations. Sir Joseph Banks, the president of The Royal Society and a founder of the Royal Horticultural Society, went to the South Pacific with Capt. James Cook to record and collect plants. This exhibition is also rich in art from the Spanish, Dutch, German and French explorations.

In the Orient the Dutch and British East India companies used local artists to paint plants with quite different results. There are many exquisite botanical studies from India and China, paintings that were much in vogue as fashionable drawing room art at the beginning of the 19th century. Flower painting apparently declined in the West after this period and the 20th century art in the show comes mostly from Japan — ink drawings and colored woodcuts with a timeless ethereal quality.

A large section of the exhibition is devoted to printing techniques and their influence, with many lavishly illustrated examples.



"Daughter of the Picts," Jacques Le Moyne, c. 1585.

## Auschwitz Drama

# Vanessa Redgrave Role Stirs Storm Over Film

By Jennifer Parmelee

PARIS, Aug. 10 (IHT) — Fania Fenelon slammed the table for emphasis, and it was hard not to stare at the blue Auschwitz tattoo — 74862 — on her bare forearm.

"It's a farce," the 60-year-old half-Jewish survivor of the Holocaust said about the recent selection of Vanessa Redgrave, a supporter of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to play the lead in a CBS dramatization of her memoirs, "Playing for Time."

"I have seen her in 'Julia,' and I know she's a great actress, but she is going to interpret me, me!" Her blue eyes flashed her outrage.

The selection of the Oscar-winning British actress has caused a stir among prominent U.S. Jewish leaders, who criticize Miss Redgrave's well-publicized support of the Palestinian cause. Howard Squadron, President of the American Jewish Congress, called the selection "grotesque."

But CBS and Pulitzer prize-winning playwright Arthur Miller, who wrote the screenplay for the upcoming television production, defended the choice. Miller, who is Jewish, equated the criticism with "blacklisting."

"No actress can possibly play Fania in this play without generating the profoundest sympathy for the Jewish people, as well as a deeper understanding of some of the experiences that cried out for the creation of the state of Israel," Miller said.



Redgrave



Fenelon

"I am hardly against the rights of the Palestinians to a homeland," Fenelon said, "but I am talking about anti-Semitism, racism even. I do not understand racism myself, even when I was at Auschwitz. I realized that not all Germans were guilty. Racism makes no such exceptions."

*Born in Paris* — Fenelon was a professional singer in France until arrested and deported by the Nazis in 1943 for her resistance work. She was sent to Auschwitz and later was transferred to Bergen-Belsen, until its liberation on April 15, 1945.

"Playing for Time" is the recollection of her eight months at Auschwitz in a female orchestra recruited to "entertain" SS officers and the doomed on their way to the gas chambers. She tells of an SS officer crying when her orchestra played Schumann.

Singing, playing the piano and arranging music for the ensemble, the young Fania was particularly favored by her SS commandant for her operatic skills, especially her knowledge of Puccini.

From shelves heavily burdened with books in four different languages, records, photographs of her past and thousands of miniatures of musicians from all over the world — all of them gifts from admirers — she pulled out a record.

"This is Beethoven's Fifth," she said. It was the only music that gave her any satisfaction amid the tangos and foxtrots requested by her German captors. And it reminded her of a small satisfaction: The opening motif of the symphony was the lead-in for the BBC's wartime broadcasts.

### Second Book

"Playing for Time" took her three years to write, and it has since been printed in five countries and will be published in three more.

Without a husband or children, she has been pouring all her energy into a just-finished second book, which she describes as a continuation of the story begun at Auschwitz.

"It tells of my life after the war, my 20-year love affair with a black American, and my continuing confrontation with racism," she said.

Fenelon lit a cigarette and became reflective again.

"Why couldn't they have chosen someone like Liza Minnelli for the role?" she wondered. "She is small, lively, brave and she sings just like me."

## Photo Scene

PARIS

V. Savage, FNAC Chatelet, 6 Boulevard Sebastopol, Paris 4, to Aug. 15

*These are images of paintings on* previously empty Paris walls. Such paintings are not new in the world but they are a novelty in Paris, the probable reason for the photographer's interest. But in this case it is not enough. The wall paintings are shown out of the context of their social role of beautifying the environment, which the author has failed completely to catch. It is just a series of cold postcards and one wonders why they are not on sale at a newsstand.

* * *

Hans Silvester, FNAC Etoile, 34 Avenue Wagram, Paris 8, to Sept. 8

Silvester takes scarecrows and through photography gives them another dimension. His pictures show the human invention in the sculptures that man leaves in the fields more to show his presence than to make one go away. The photographer succeeds in making them look like naive art works made of anything too good to be thrown away and not good enough for the original purpose. His sense of graphic organization transforms something banal into visual expression of certain artistic value.

—C.G. CUPIC

## The Art Market

# ıristie's Tries Harder as No. 2, Posts Big Gains

Souren Melikian

ON, Aug. 10 (IHT) — sured in terms of world- sales, the most impressive in the last 12 months was by Christie's, (the world's actioneering firm. With auctions, it netted 00 (about $242 million) — less than two-thirds of world total. red with last year's £89.1 million, the nominal rise is 24 percent and the real rise, given the current pace of inflation, about 11 to 12 percent, while Sotheby's real rise was nil.

What makes Christie's score remarkable is that it progressed considerably in London, from £58.9 million to £66.5 million, Sotheby's London net being £72.1 million this year. Christie's has thus narrowed the gap from Sotheby's in the metropolis.

Most significant is the attention paid to minor sales. Christie's secondary London location, Christie's South Kensington, where the no-frills auctions take place, is steadily becoming more important. The number of sales in South Kensington has risen from 534 in 1977-78 to 666 in 1978-79, the net total increasing from £8.7 million to £10.8 million.

### Modest Items

This is a large figure considering the goods and the method of selling. The items are modest: unimportant paintings and drawings, furniture from middling to ramshackle, ordinary porcelain, pottery, glass and curios. The catalogs, quickly written, have no illustrations. Run by five key figures, the chairman, I.G.M. Hannen; the managing director, W.F. Brooks, and three auctioneers, C.J. Elwes, J.W. Collingridge, and D.H. Collins, all of whom have fully mastered the difficult art of auctioning off goods in an informal, and homely style, Christie's South Kensington is a highly efficient and profitable operation.

Moreover, it gives Christie's a first-class selling argument in its competition with Sotheby's: It is in a position to dispose of all the goods in any house, and not just the better wares and works of art that alone justify costly cataloging, advertising and other expenses. At the same time, Christie's has a built-in advantage over the smaller auctioneers in London. Owners who send in goods for sale are aware that behind the unostentatious facade of Christie's South Kensington, the expertise of Christie's at St. James's is available.

Important objets d'art are less likely to slip through their hands undetected and thus be acquired for a song by some clever connoisseur. If anybody at South Kensington suspects that there could be something in a seemingly poorly preserved old master painting, or that a battered commode could, after all be by some great cabinet maker, or even that a china coffee pot may be from some rare German workshop of the 18th century, all he has to do is dash around to St. James's. There he will go to J.M. Broadbent and Gregory Martin for expert opinion on old master paintings, to Anthony Coleridge for furniture or Hugo Morley-Fletcher for porcelain. Owners are thus given a feeling of security that probably channels a vast amount of property into Christie's and allows it to sift goods to which other auctioneers have no access.

This two-tier system, unmatched by other auction houses, is about to be introduced in the United States. This year Christie's opened a secondary location called Christie's East in New York City to handle goods the way Christie's South Kensington does.

Prompted by the same need to go through an ever increasing amount of property, Christie's, like Sotheby's, is stepping up its efforts in the provinces and abroad. In Britain, a new auction house started functioning in Glasgow under the name Christie's and Edmiston's, and several new offices have been opened in England. On the Continent, Christie's has been matching Sotheby's policy of systematic expansion. New offices have been opened in Oslo, Zurich, Munich, Turin and the south of France.

Above all, Christie's has been pushing its advantage in the new strongholds it has carved out for itself. After an uneasy start, the U.S. operation is going full blast. In New York, the Park Avenue auction house closed its year with a net of $56.5 million, nominally up 70 percent over 1977-78. Clearly, the United States will be the ground on which much of the fighting between the Big Two will take place in the next few years.

The other area where intense competition is under way is Switzerland. There, Christie's has scored brilliantly in jewelry, which it was the first among British auctioneers to sell. Its small office registered a total of £10.1 million in jewelry sales. No less important, it had just the right number of impressive prices that enhance the auctioneer's image.

An interesting sideline has been developed by Christie's in Art Deco. In November, it sold a U.S. collection, that formed by H. Robert Cireone, for a world record 1,087,600 Swiss francs. This in turn served as an introduction to Christie's first major sale of Art Nouveau and of the Russell Bode collection of glass, which together fetched a total of 1,040,220 Swiss francs. The Galle sale became a landmark when a cup in so-called marqueterie-de-verre soared to 370,000 Swiss francs, an unheard of price for an item of that period.

Finally, Christie's has made a big effort to push its house sales auctions held on the premises of important Country Houses. Last season it had 13 such sales totaling £2.2 million, half the previous season's figure. But the forthcoming season should get off to a nice start with a sale Sept. 24 at North Mymms Park in Hertfordshire, where Christie's expects the total to exceed £1.2 million.

Its lesser size notwithstanding, Christie's is thus providing a formidable rival for Sotheby's and, the trend toward domination of the world auction market by the two London houses seems to be inexorably increasing.

As the Big Two push their pawns forward on the chessboard of world art works, the game is becoming harder and harder for the others.

Phillips of London has been making a desperate effort to get itself recognized as No. 3. With a worldwide £30-million turnover, it is not negligible. So far, however, its sales do not often compare in quality with those of Sotheby's and Christie's.

### Losers

The biggest losers in the race for world supremacy are the French. While they can boast better expertise than the English in some well-defined fields, and have recently shown on several occasions that they are capable of staging brilliant sales, they suffer from two fatal weaknesses — the absence of concentration and the false "advantage" of their monopoly, which forbids foreigners from stepping in and only makes them blind to the dangers of British dynamism.

The 76 Paris auctioneers just cannot coordinate their policies — indeed they don't even try. They are incapable of pooling resources to hold specialized sales, the only way in which they could match their British colleagues. They are legally forbidden from searching foreign markets and holding sales abroad, and, even if they were not, in their present plight would not be plausible competitors of the British. It is more than a symbol that they, unlike Sotheby's and Christie's, have not even bothered to issue end of season reports.


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— A—A—A —
39½ 29⅛ ACF 2.24 5.9 7 160 37⅞ 37⅝ 37⅝+ ¼
23⅝ 15⅝ AMF 1.24 6.9 7 256 18 17⅞ 17⅞+ ⅛
32⅞ 13 AM Intl .26 1.7 6 229 17 16⅝ 16⅞— ⅛
14¾ 8⅞ APL 1 9.3 13 10¾ 10½ 10⅝+ ⅜
48⅞ 33⅜ ARA 1.64 4.5 7 369 36⅝ 36¼ 36½— ⅛
31⅞ 21⅜ ASA 1.40 5.4 171 26 25⅝ 26 + ¼
14⅞ 8½ ATO .48 4.3 5 33 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
40⅝ 17 AVX .50 1.2 13 85 u41½ 39¾ 41¼+1½
39¾ 29⅛ AbbtLb 1 2.8 13 652 36¼ 35½ 36¼+ ⅜
23¼ 16¼ AcmeC 1.20 5.7 5 511 21⅜ 20 21¼+ ⅜
6⅛ 3⅞ AdmDg .04 .8 7 77 4¾ 4½ 4¾
13 10⅞ AdaEx 1.28e 11. 70 12⅛ 12½ 12½
8½ 3⅞ AdmMl .20e 3.8 7 36 5⅝ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
34⅛ 28⅜ AetnLf s1.80 5.3 5 516 34¼ 33⅞ 34⅛+ ⅜
70⅞ 57 AetnLf pf 2 2.7 1 u75 75 75 +4⅜
28¼ 17⅝ Ahmans 1.20 4.4 5 40 27¾ 27 27¾— ⅜
4 2 Aileen 46 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝
35⅞ 23 AirPrd .60 1.8 11 862 34¼ 34 34 — ⅛
26¾ 15¼ AirbFrt 1.20 5.4 10 94 22¼ 21⅞ 22¼+ ⅞
15 11¼ Akzona .80 6.7 6 237 12 11¾ 12 + ⅛
9⅞ 7⅜ AlaP dpf.87 11. 33 8 7⅞ 8
111 97½ AlaP pf 11 11. z310 100 100 100
102 83 AlaP pf 9.44 11. z210 88½ 87 87 +1½
86¾ 72 AlaP pf 8.16 11. z20 75 75 75
16⅞ 13⅝ Alagsco 1.40 9.1 9 10 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+ ⅛
26⅛ 13½ Alaskin .66 2.7 22 61 24⅝ 24⅛ 24¼— ⅛
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9⅝ 6¼ Alberto .36 4.7 9 18 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
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23⅝ 13¾ AlgLud 1.28 5.6 5 102 22⅞ 22⅝ 22⅞
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17⅛ 14¼ AllenGp s 1 6.4 7 45 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+ ⅛
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55¼ 39⅝ Amax pf 3 5.7 18 52⅞ 52⅝ 52⅞+ ⅛
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9½ 4 AmAir wt 478 5⅞ 5⅜ 5⅞+ ½
22⅞ 18¾ AAir pf 2.18 11. 4 19¼ 19¼ 19¼+ ⅛
20½ 12¾ ABakr 1.20b 8.6 6 2 14⅛ 14 14
67 45½ ABrnds 5 7.6 7 299 66⅜ 65⅜ 66⅛+ ⅛
32⅛ 22⅛ ABrd pf1.70 5.3 1 32 32 32 — ⅛
33½ 30⅝ ABrd pf2.75 8.4 9 32⅝ 32½ 32⅝+ ⅛
35⅝ 28¾ ABrd pf2.67 7.8 56 34⅜ 34⅛ 34⅜
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36 19⅝ ADT 1.08 4.7 9 71 23⅝ 22¾ 22¾— ½
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16½ 10¼ AShip .80a 5.1 50 43 16 15⅞ 15⅞— ⅛
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67½ 59⅞ ATT pf 4 6.6 16 60⅝ 60¼ 60⅝
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54¼ 32¼ Bausch 1.72 3.8 8 35 45½ 44½ 45½+ ⅜
49⅝ 33⅝ BaxtTrv .50 1.1 15 667 46⅛ 45⅝ 46⅛+ ⅝
7⅛ 2⅞ BayColF 72 271 6⅞ 6¾ 6½— ½
22⅞ 18⅜ BaySiG 2 9.0 7 25 22¼ 22 22¼+ ⅛
12⅝ 8⅞ BaykCig .48 3.8 7 9 u12⅝ 12½ 12½+ ⅛
38 25 Bearing .92 2.9 10 13 31⅞ 31⅝ 31⅝— ⅜
25¼ 20⅛ BeatFd 1.20 5.2 9 307 23 22⅝ 22⅞+ ⅛
58½ 43⅞ Beat pf 3.38 7.2 42 47 46⅞ 47 + ⅛
26⅝ 20 Beckm .28 1.1 17 259 u26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅝— ⅜
39⅝ 30⅞ BectnD .84 2.4 12 89 34⅝ 34⅛ 34⅝+ ⅜
31½ 20 Beech 1 3.2 9 802 30⅞ 29⅝ 30⅝+ ⅞
9⅝ 2⅞ Beker 12 5 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
44⅝ 24⅛ BelcoP s.60 2.1 8 53 28⅝ 28⅛ 28½
28⅛ 19¼ Belden 1.60 5.7 5 8 28¼ 27⅞ 27⅞— ⅛
9 6¼ BeldnH .36b 4.6 6 6 7¾ 7⅝ 7¾+ ⅛

23⅝ 14¾ BellHow .96 5.4 13 77 17⅞ 17¾ 17⅝+ ¾
9⅛ 5½ BellInd .20a 2.2 6 370 9 8⅝ 9 + ⅛
19⅞ 18⅛ BelCd g s1.52 6 18⅛ d18 18⅛— ⅛
25⅛ 19⅛ Bemis 1.40 5.9 6 22 24 23⅞ 23⅞— ¼
43⅛ 33½ Bendix 2.56 6.5 6 40 39¾ 39 39¼
29⅞ 21⅛ BenfCp 2 7.2 6 176 27⅞ 27½ 27⅝+ ⅛
51 40⅝ Benef pf4.30 9.7 1 44¼ 44¼ 44¼— ½
127½ 97½ Benef pf5.50 4.5 z130 122⅞ 122⅞ 122⅞—4⅞
27½ 23½ Benef pf2.50 10. z140 25 25 25
5⅝ 2⅝ BengtB 9 418 3⅝ 3 3⅝
9⅛ 3½ BerkeyP 12 53 4 3⅝ 3⅝
34⅛ 20⅛ BestPd .16 .6 9 93 27⅜ 27 27¼+ ⅛
26½ 19⅛ BethStl 1.60 6.9 3 1212 23½ 23⅛ 23¼+ ⅛
42⅝ 29⅞ BigThr .80 2.0 15 75 40⅜ 40½ 40⅜
21 14½ Binney .80 4.3 9 59 18⅞ 18⅛ 18½+ ⅛
36⅛ 17⅝ BlsFSL 1.20 3.4 7 6 35⅝ 35⅝ 35⅝— ⅛
23¾ 15½ BlackDr .68 2.9 12 934 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝+ ⅛
22⅝ 19⅛ BlairJn s 1 4.5 7 70 22½ 21¾ 22¼+ ½
21⅞ 13¼ BlissL 1.10 4.6 8 323 u24 23¾ 24 +2½
26 19⅞ BlckHR 1.60 6.5 8 72 24⅜ 24¼ 24⅝+ ⅜
28⅛ 18¼ BlueB 1.60 5.8 6 31 27⅜ 27¼ 27½
13 5⅝ Bluebrd .28 2.1 9 251 u13⅝ 12⅞ 13⅝+ ½
7⅞ 3⅞ BobbieBr 4 46 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
47½ 37¼ Boeing s 1 2.1 7 x2950 u49 45⅝ 47⅜+1½
37¾ 23½ BoiseC 1.50 4.0 7 779 u37⅞ 37⅛ 37⅞+ ⅜
30⅞ 24⅜ Borden 1.82 7.2 6 555 25¼ 24⅞ 25¼+ ⅜
34⅜ 26 BorgW 2 6.1 5 85 33 32⅞ 32⅞— ⅛
9⅞ 4⅝ Bormns .15e 2.6 4 10 6 5⅝ 5⅝— ¼
25⅛ 20⅝ BosEd 2.44 11. 7 116 22⅝ 22¼ 22¼
93 78 BosE pf8.88 11. z200 81 81 81
12 10 BosE pr1.17 11. 7 10⅝ 10¼ 10⅝
15 12⅝ BosE pr1.46 11. 3 13¼ 13¼ 13¼— ⅛
18⅝ 9⅜ Braniff .44 3.4 8 807 13⅝ 12⅞ 13 + ⅛
46⅝ 20⅞ BraunC .80 1.9 14 69 43¼ 41¾ 42¼+ ⅝
31¼ 24½ BrigSt 1.20a 4.2 9 27 28⅝ 28⅜ 28⅝
40 30⅛ BristM 1.44 4.1 11 955 35 34⅜ 34⅞— ⅜
45½ 35½ BristM pf 2 5.1 6 39 38⅞ 39
28⅞ 16⅛ BritPet .53e 2.0 8 859 27⅞ 26⅞ 27 + ⅛
19½ 14½ BrkwGl 1.08 6.9 9 50 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝+ ⅛
25 18⅝ BkyUG 2.02 8.5 7 45 23⅞ 23⅜ 23⅞+ ⅛
23⅛ 14⅞ BwnSh 1 4.9 5 9 20⅝ 20⅜ 20⅝— ⅛
19⅛ 7½ Brown .30 2.0 4 41 14¾ 14½ 14⅝+ ¼
30 22½ BwnGp 1.80 7.3 5 26 24¾ 24½ 24⅝+ ⅛
16 11 BwnFer .60 4.2 9 391 14¼ 13⅞ 14⅛+ ⅛
18½ 12¼ Brnswk .80 5.6 6 1010 14⅜ 13⅞ 14⅛+ ⅜
34¼ 27⅞ Brnsk pf2.40 8.3 44 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝+ ⅛
39 20 BrushW 2 5.0 7 129 u40 39⅝ 40 +1
25 15¾ BucyEr .88 4.0 8 155 22¼ 21⅞ 22¼+ ⅜
36½ 22 BuffFo 1.80 5.3 7 1 33¾ 33¾ 33⅝— ¼
16½ 10 Bundy 1 6.8 6 3 15 14¾ 14¾— ¼
21 17⅛ BunkrH 1.90 10. 3 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
29⅞ 9½ BunkR .84 3.5 7 45 24⅜ 23⅝ 24 + ⅛
29¼ 18 BnkR pf1.50 6.3 4 24½ 24 24 — ⅜
23⅛ 16¼ Burlind 1.40 8.2 6 80 17⅛ 16⅞ 17 + ⅛
60⅞ 35 BurlNo 1.80 3.0 5 1216 59⅝ 58⅝ 59⅝+1
7½ 6⅛ BrlNo pf .55 7.6 3 7¼ 7⅛ 7¼+ ⅛
56 36 BrlNo pf2.85 5.3 8 53⅝ 53¼ 53½+ ⅛
27 17½ Burndy 1 3.7 9 13 u27¼ 27⅛ 27⅛+ ⅛
7½ 2⅛ BrnsRL .10e 1.7 308 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝
88 64⅜ Burrgh 2.20 2.9 11 644 74⅞ 72 74⅜+2⅞
24⅞ 14 Butlrln s.80 3.4 8 21 23⅞ 23¼ 23⅜— ⅛
15¼ 6⅞ Buttes 64 93 11 10⅝ 10⅞+ ⅛
— C—C—C —
64⅞ 44⅛ CBS 2.60 4.6 8 164 56⅛ 55½ 56
11⅛ 4⅝ CCI 4 151 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝+ ⅛
30⅞ 10 CI Rlty .20e .7 229 16 29¾ 29½ 29⅝+ ¼
55½ 29 CIT 2.60 6.0 6 1984 43¼ 41⅝ 43⅛+1⅛
15½ 8⅝ CLC .24 1.9 26 9 12⅝ 12½ 12½
14½ 7⅞ CNA Fn 3 2381 14⅝ 14¼ 14⅝+ ⅜
19⅛ 13¼ CNA pf 1.10 5.6 435 u19½ 19½ 19½+ ⅛
12½ 9⅞ CNAI 1.08a 9.5 12 11½ 11⅜ 11⅜
56 47¼ CPC 3 5.5 8 124 54⅝ 54⅜ 54⅜— ⅜
17½ 14⅛ CP Nat 1.64 10. 15 13 16⅜ 16⅛ 16⅜+ ⅛
23⅞ 14⅞ CTS .80 3.6 9 267 22¼ 21⅞ 22¼+ ¼
45⅛ 26⅝ CabolC 1.40 3.2 7 58 44⅜ 43⅝ 43⅞— ⅜
18⅞ 7⅝ Cadence 7 27 17⅝ 16⅞ 16⅞+ ⅛
36⅛ 18⅝ Caesars s 60 941 26⅝ 25½ 25⅝— ⅛
20½ 13 Callhn .50b 2.8 10 44 17⅞ 17½ 17⅝+ ⅛
6 2⅞ CamerB 10 32 5⅝ 5⅜ 5½
20⅞ 17 CmRL g s.50 215 19 18¼ 19 + ⅝
38 31⅞ CamSp 1.76 5.5 8 43 32¼ 32 32⅛+ ⅛
28¾ 19⅞ CampT 1.08 4.9 8 244 22½ 21⅝ 22 — ¼
29¾ 18⅜ CdPac g1.40e 529 29¾ 28⅝ 29¾+ ⅞
24¾ 18⅛ CanMil n1.16 5.1 7 12 22⅝ 22⅜ 22⅜
47⅜ 36¾ CapCits .20 .4 12 46 47⅜ 46⅛ 47¼+1½
26½ 18⅜ CapHold .92 3.9 8 329 23¼ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
5⅜ 3⅛ Caring g.07e 5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
21⅜ 18¼ Carlisle s.90 4.2 6 34 21⅜ 20⅞ 21⅜+ ⅜
[illegible] 52 CaroCO 5 9.1 z10 55 55 55
12 5⅞ CaroFrg .40 5.2 6 4 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝+ ⅛
23⅞ 18⅛ CarPw 2.08 10. 7 328 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ⅛
29⅜ 24⅜ CarP pf2.67 10. 2 26⅛ 26½ 26⅝+ ⅛
31 22⅝ CarTec 1.90 6.7 6 86 28⅜ 28⅛ 28¼— ⅛
13 10⅞ CarrGn .96e 8.4 2 11⅜ 11⅜ 11⅜— ¼
23⅞ 16⅞ CarsPir 1.10 6.0 5 2 18⅜ 18⅜ 18⅜— ⅛
20⅝ 13¾ CartHw 1.10 5.9 7 569 18⅝ 18 18¾+ ¾
33¾ 24⅝ CartHw pf 2 6.3 3 31½ 30¾ 31½+1¼
10 6⅝ CartWal .40 4.7 10 42 8⅝ 8⅜ 8½
10⅝ 6⅞ CascNG .67r 6.6 7 33 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
23½ 14⅞ CastlCk .80b 4.8 8 117 17 16½ 16½— ½
65 52⅝ CatrpT 2.10 3.6 9 484 59⅛ 57⅞ 59⅛+1
15¼ 10⅞ CecoCp .60 4.4 4 52 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝+ ⅛
48¼ 38½ Celanse 3.20 7.0 5 58 46½ 46 46
50½ 44¼ Celan pf4.50 9.4 1 47⅜ 47⅜ 47⅜
8⅛ 3 Cenco 7 81 5⅛ 4⅞ 5 — ⅛
28⅞ 14⅛ Centex .25 .9 11 306 27 26⅝ 26⅝
17⅛ 14⅛ CenSoW 1.42 9.2 7 504 15⅜ 15⅛ 15⅜+ ⅛
22 18 CenHud 1.96 10. 6 3 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝
17½ 15¼ CenIlLt 1.70 10. 7 19 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅞+ ⅛
14⅞ 12⅛ CenIlPS 1.36 9.7 7 38 14⅛ 13⅞ 14 + ⅛
35⅛ 18 CenLaE 1.68 4.9 8 182 34⅝ 34⅛ 34⅜+ ⅜
16¼ 13⅛ CeMPw 1.52 11. 7 13 14⅞ 14⅜ 14⅜— ⅛
14⅞ 7⅞ CenSova .76 5.8 6 103 13⅛ 12⅞ 13⅛+ ⅛
27⅜ 23 CenTel 1.84 6.7 9 60 u27½ 27⅛ 27⅝+ ⅛
52⅝ 19⅝ CentrDat 1b 1.9 19 551 52⅜ 51¼ 51⅝
8⅞ 6⅞ CntryTel .58 6.6 7 42 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
24⅞ 15⅛ Crt-teed .90 5.1 10 41 17⅞ 17½ 17⅝+ ⅛
22 15⅛ CessAir .80 4.1 7 638 19¾ 18½ 19⅝+ ⅝
26¼ 19 Chmpln 1.24 4.8 5 755 26 25⅝ 25¾+ ⅛
26⅞ 19¼ Chml pf1.20 4.7 9 25⅜ 25½ 25½+ ⅛
13¼ 9 ChamSp .80 6.7 8 164 12 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
44⅝ 3 ChartCo .36 7 406 31¾ 30⅝ 31⅝+1
40 1 ChartCo wt 147 28⅝ 27¾ 28½+ ¾
37⅜ 28½ ChrtNY 2.44 6.4 6 201 u38⅜ 36⅞ 38⅛+ ⅞
10½ 7⅝ ChasFd .74e 7.2 52 10¼ 10 10¼
43⅞ 28⅜ ChasM 2.40 5.6 6 1762 43⅛ 41½ 43⅛+1⅝
14⅜ 8⅞ Chelsea .60b 5.2 4 36 11⅝ 11⅜ 11⅝— ⅛
44⅜ 36 ChmNY 3.16 7.2 6 52 43⅝ 43¼ 43⅝+ ¼
24¼ 20⅛ ChNY pf1.87 8.3 12 22⅝ 22½ 22½
51⅜ 31 ChesVa 1.50 3.2 17 6 46½ 46⅛ 46⅜— ⅛
26⅞ 20½ ChesPn 1.08 4.4 10 114 24⅞ 24½ 24⅝— ⅛
32⅝ 24⅞ Chessie 2.32 7.1 5 426 u33 32¼ 32⅝+ ⅜
65¼ 45⅝ ChiBrl 2a 3.2 13 8 61⅞ 61⅜ 61⅞
19⅞ 5¼ ChiMlw 16 278 17 15⅝ 16¼+ ⅝
52½ 21 ChiMlw pf 33 28¼ 27½ 27¾+ ⅜
32½ 23¼ ChiPneT 2 7.7 7 25 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅛
7⅝ 3⅞ ChkFull 22 4 3⅞ 3⅞
19⅞ 6⅝ ChrisCft 9 116 18 17⅝ 18 + ¼
9⅝ 4⅛ Chrisin .40e 4.8 5 x14 8⅜ 8¼ 8⅛
22⅛ 14⅜ Chroma 1.10 5.1 5 183 21⅞ 21¼ 21⅝+ ½
86 62½ Chroma pf5 6.0 3 84 83 84 +2
13 7⅝ Chrysler .20l 3407 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
5¼ 2⅞ Chrys wt 582 3⅛ 3 3 + ⅛
23½ 14⅞ Chrys pf2.75 17. 913 16½ 15⅞ 16½+1⅞
31 20⅞ ChurCh .60 2.2 11 251 27⅞ 26½ 27¼— ⅜
31⅛ 27⅛ CinBell 2.52 8.5 5 8 29⅝ 29⅜ 29⅜— ⅛
23⅜ 18 CinGE 1.96 10. 7 186 19 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
107⅞ 94 CinG pf9.30 9.2 z30 101 101 101
23¼ 18¾ CinMil s .45 2.8 8 48 23¼ 22½ 23¼+ ⅜
29½ 22⅛ Citicrp 1.30 5.2 6 2046 25⅝ 24¼ 25 + ⅜
73⅜ 48 CitiesSv 3.60 5.2 11 158 69⅝ 68½ 68⅞— ½
2½ 1 CitzSoRl 156 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛
18⅞ 12½ CityInv 1.20 6.2 4 1301 u19⅞ 18⅝ 19⅛+ ½
2⅜ 1 CityInv wt 61 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼
29⅜ 21 CityIn pf 2 6.7 281 u29⅝ 28⅞ 29⅞+ ⅜
40⅜ 31¾ ClarkE 2 5.1 5 115 39⅞ 39⅜ 39⅝+ ⅛
32⅛ 11½ ClarkOil .70 2.7 6 87 25⅞ 25⅝ 25¾+ ⅛
35¼ 25⅝ ClvClf 1.40 4.0 9 356 34⅝ 34⅜ 34¾+ ⅜
20⅝ 16⅜ ClevEl 1.92 11. 9 324 18⅛ 18 18 — ⅛
86¾ 71 ClvEl pf7.40 9.9 z10 74½ 74½ 74½+1¼
13¼ 7 Clevepk .60 5.7 25 89 10½ 10⅛ 10½+ ¼
14⅛ 9⅞ Clorox .76 7.1 7 387 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅝+ ⅛
14⅞ 8⅝ CluettPe .60 5.6 6 405 10⅝ 10¼ 10⅝+ ⅛
13 10⅛ CluetP pf 1 9.0 3 11⅛ 11 11⅛+ ⅛
16⅝ 5½ Coachm .30l 27 64 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝+ ⅛
28¾ 12⅞ CstSGs .40 1.5 7 1544 27 26½ 26⅝— ⅛
28¾ 17¾ CstSG pf1.83 6.7 24 27⅛ 26⅝ 27⅛— ⅛
8¾ 5½ CocaBtl .44 6.5 9 177 6¾ 6⅝ 6¾
47⅛ 36½ CocaCl 1.96 4.9 12 1348 40 38⅝ 40 + ⅜
23 19⅛ CldwBk s.80 3.8 8 24 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
16¼ 10⅛ ColeNt .72 6.1 5 6 11⅞ 11⅞ 11⅞+ ⅛
7⅝ 2⅛ Coleco 204 5 4⅝ 5 + ⅜
21½ 15⅝ ColgPal 1.08 6.4 8 1056 16⅞ 16⅝ 16¾+ ⅛
46½ 40 ColgP pf3.50 8.8 z10 40 40 40
13⅛ 8¼ CollAlk .72 7.7 5 52 9½ 9⅜ 9⅜— ⅛
18⅝ 9⅛ CollinF .28 1.7 8 279 16⅝ 15⅞ 16⅛+ ⅛
37 19 ColPen 1.40 5.7 6 414 24⅞ 24¼ 24⅝
48⅞ 30½ CollInd 2.50 5.2 6 137 48¼ 47½ 48⅛+ ⅝
38 25½ Coll pf 1.60 4.2 8 38 38 38
101 65½ Coll pf 4.25 4.1 1 u103 103 103 +2
31 25⅛ ColGas 2.44 8.1 7 138 30⅛ 30 30⅛— ⅛
60½ 54⅛ ColGs pf5.62 10. 5 54 d53½ 54
59 54 ColGs pf5.48 9.7 9 57 56½ 56½+ ⅝
27½ 14⅞ ColuPct .80e 3.4 5 168 24⅜ 23⅝ 23¾—1⅛
26⅞ 20½ ColSOh 2.32 9.3 11 51 25 24¾ 24⅞— ⅛
108 98 CSO pf10.52 10. z10 103⅝ 103⅝ 103⅝+1½
27 21¼ CSO pf 2.42 9.1 9 26½ 26⅜ 26½+ ½
54 31⅞ CmbEn 2.20 4.3 10 309 51½ 51 51¼— ⅛
17 9⅝ CmbEq .14b 1.1 83 13⅜ 13¼ 13¼— ⅛
28⅞ 22⅞ CmwE 2.60 11. 8 438 24⅜ 24⅛ 24⅜+ ⅛
9¼ 7⅜ CmwE wtA 2 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅞
21 17⅜ CwE pf 1.42 7.7 1 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
22⅞ 18⅜ CwE pf 1.90 9.7 10 19½ 19½ 19½
23⅝ 19⅞ CwE pf 2 9.6 2 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ¼
98⅞ 83½ CwE pf 8.38 9.5 50 88⅝ 88 88⅝+2⅝
27⅞ 25¼ CwE pf 2.37 9.1 10 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛

100⅛ 86 CwE pf 8.40 9.5 1 88 88 88 — ⅛
49⅝ 36⅜ Comsat 2.30 5.4 8 56 42⅝ 42½ 42⅝
22½ 12⅞ CoPsvc .60 2.7 11 78 u22⅞ 22⅝ 22⅜+ ⅛
22¾ 18⅝ ComPS 1.88 8.5 7 72 22⅛ 22 22 — ¼
48⅜ 28⅞ Comsar .28 .7 11 87 37⅞ 37⅝ 37⅞+ ⅛
17 9⅝ CompSci 14 562 15⅞ 15¼ 15⅜+ ¼
32⅞ 23⅞ Colvsn s 21 442 32⅞ 30¼ 32⅞+1⅝
19½ 15⅝ ConAg s 1.16 7.0 5 2 16½ 16½ 16½
31⅜ 21¼ ConsMl 1.80 5.8 5 11 31⅜ 31⅛ 31⅛— ⅛
33⅞ 16¼ Consolm 1 3.0 8 162 32⅞ 32¾ 32⅞+ ⅛
39½ 34⅛ ConnGn n1.32 3.6 6 615 37 36⅝ 37 + ⅛
26½ 17 ConnM 2 7.8 21 84 26 25⅝ 25¾— ⅛
41 24½ Conoco 1.70 4.5 6 1816 38⅝ 37⅞ 37⅞— ⅛
24⅞ 12¾ Conrac .80 4.4 46 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
25 21 ConEd 2.44 10. 6 151 24 23⅝ 23¾— ⅛
80¼ 69½ ConE pf 6 7.6 6 79 79 79
27 21 ConFds 1.60 6.8 7 186 24 23⅝ 23⅝— ⅛
68 54 ConF pf4.50 7.7 8 58½ 57⅞ 58½+ ⅞
34 19¾ CnsFrt 1.30 4.9 5 112 26½ 26 26½+ ¾
45 33⅛ CnsNG 3 7.2 6 115 41⅝ 41½ 41½— ⅛
25¼ 19 ConsPw 2.36 11. 6 151 22⅛ 21⅞ 21⅞— ⅛
84¼ 69½ CnPw pf7.45 10. z110 75 74 74 + ½
86½ 72 CnPw pf7.68 10. z60 75⅝ 75⅝ 75⅝+ ⅛
26⅞ 21½ CnPw pr2.50 11. 9 23⅝ 23½ 23½
24¼ 19½ CnPw pr2.23 10. 1 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
26½ 21⅞ CnPw pf2.43 10. 4 23⅛ 23½ 23½— ⅛
16⅝ 7⅝ ContAir .30e 2.0 5 8191 15 12¾ 15 +2
7⅝ 3⅝ ContCop 68 7⅝ 7 7⅝+ ⅛
28⅞ 22⅞ CntlCorp 2 7.6 5 345 26⅝ 25⅝ 26¼— ⅛
33⅛ 25⅞ CntlGrp 2.20 7.2 8 322 30½ 29½ 30½+ ⅞
25¼ 22 CntGp pr 2 8.2 2 24⅜ 24¼ 24⅜— ⅛
32⅞ 24⅛ Contill 1.44 5.8 6 465 29¼ 28⅞ 29 — ⅛
17¾ 14⅛ ContTel 1.36 7.9 8 267 17⅛ 16⅞ 17⅛+ ⅛
46⅛ 28⅝ CtlData .40 .9 8 1105 u46⅝ 45⅛ 46⅝+1⅛
51 43⅞ CnDt pf 4.50 9.6 z170 46⅞ 46⅞ 46⅞
30⅝ 25½ Conwd 1.60 5.5 8 1 29 29 29 + ¼
8¼ 3⅝ CookUn .07e 1.0 11 253 7⅛ 7 7⅛— ⅛
59⅝ 41½ Coopln 1.84 3.1 9 83 58⅝ 58¼ 58⅝+ ¼
36¼ 31⅝ Coopl pf2.90 8.2 46 35⅝ 35⅜ 35½
26¼ 14⅝ CoopLab .60 2.8 9 86 21⅞ 21½ 21½— ⅜
17 10⅞ CoopTR .80 5.5 4 21 14⅝ 14½ 14½+ ¼
17 13⅛ CopT pf1.25 7.8 3 16 16 16
25 17⅞ Copeind .84 4.1 8 17 20½ 20⅛ 20⅝+ ⅜
22½ 15⅞ Copwd 1.36 6.8 5 8 20 19⅝ 19⅞+ ⅜
6⅜ 3⅝ Cordura .44 8.0 9 32 5½ 5¼ 5½+ ⅛
16⅞ 12⅞ Coreln s .58 3.6 7 11 16⅛ 16 16¼+ ⅛
65 51 CornG 1.88 3.1 9 233 61½ 59 61½+1⅛
32⅞ 20⅝ CorrBlk 1.56 6.0 9 31 26⅛ 26 26 + ⅛
26 16½ Cowles .80 3.2 19 23 24⅝ 24½ 24⅝— ⅜
64⅝ 46½ CoxBdct .72 1.1 11 1 63⅝ 63⅝ 63⅝— ⅛
13½ 6⅝ Craig .50 5.9 15 14 8⅝ 8½ 8½
37 23 Crane 1.40b 4.0 8 62 35½ 34¾ 35⅛+ ⅛
12⅞ 6⅜ CreditF .44 4.1 8 76 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
35⅝ 24 CrockN 2 5.8 5 70 34⅝ 34⅜ 34⅝— ⅛
53 37 CrckN pf 3 5.8 232 51⅞ 51⅛ 51⅝— ⅜
27¼ 22⅝ CrckN pf2.18 8.3 13 26⅝ 26⅜ 26⅝+ ⅛
18⅞ 12⅝ CrmpK 1.04 6.4 6 18 16¼ 16 16¼— ⅛
32⅞ 19⅝ CrouHl 1.25 3.8 10 726 u33¼ 32½ 33⅛+7
35⅝ 26½ CrwnCk 7 103 33 32⅝ 32⅝— ⅛
43⅛ 29⅝ CrwZel 2.10 5.7 8 291 36⅝ 36⅜ 36⅝
51 32 CrumF 2.52 5.0 5 133 50⅞ 50 50⅞+ ⅝
19 10½ Culbro 1 9.4 9 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
42½ 29⅞ CumEn 1.80 5.1 5 519 35⅝ 35⅜ 35⅜— ⅛
13 8⅛ CunnDrg .32 3.0 7 8 10⅝ 10½ 10½+ ⅛
12 10 CurrInc 1.10 10. 5 5 11 10⅞ 11 + ⅛
20½ 11⅞ CurtW .80 5.0 7 75 16 15⅝ 16 + ⅛
27½ 21¼ CurtW A 2 8.5 2 23⅝ 23⅝ 23⅝
23 17⅝ Cyclp s .88 4.1 3 45 21½ 20⅞ 21½+ ½
38½ 15¼ Cyprus .80b 2.1 10 73 38⅛ 37⅞ 37⅞— ⅛
— D—D—D —
14¼ 8½ DPF 4 59 10¼ 10 10⅛— ⅛
8¾ 4½ Damon .20 3.6 138 27 5⅝ 5½ 5½
18⅞ 9½ DanRiv 1 5.6 5 107 18 17¾ 17¾
32⅞ 25⅝ DanaCp 1.48 5.3 6 233 28⅜ 28⅛ 28⅛— ⅜
23¾ 15 Daniel .26b 1.1 10 16 22⅝ 22¼ 22⅝+ ⅛
49½ 34½ Dartlnd 1.80 3.8 8 68 47⅝ 46⅛ 46⅞+ ⅜
49½ 34½ Dart pf 2 4.3 1 46⅝ 46⅝ 46⅝— ⅜
73⅞ 52¼ DataGen 14 218 68⅞ 66⅞ 68¼+1¼
49⅞ 25⅝ DataTer .30 .8 12 385 37⅝ 35¼ 37 +1
83 48 Datapnt 16 272 u84½ 79¼ 83⅝+4¼
18 13⅝ Dayco .50b 3.1 4 76 16⅛ 15¾ 16¼+ ⅛
43 33¼ DaytHd 1.60 3.8 4 142 42 41¾ 41¾— ⅛
17⅜ 14⅞ DaytPL 1.74 11. 9 115 16⅝ 16¼ 16¼
81¼ 68 DPL pf 7.48 9.8 z2500 76 75⅝ 76 +1¼
83 71½ DPL pf 7.70 9.9 101 78⅛ 76 77⅝+ ⅞
40 30¼ Deere 1.60 4.0 8 1121 39⅞ 38⅞ 39⅜+ ⅞
14½ 12⅛ DelmP 1.38 10. 7 128 13⅝ 13⅛ 13½+ ⅛
58 36½ DeltaA 1.20 2.6 7 683 46¼ 45⅝ 46⅛+ ⅛
8½ 5⅜ Deltec 2.50c 22 8 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝— ⅛
15¼ 7⅝ Deltona 19 83 13⅝ 13⅛ 13½
21 17¼ DenMf s 1 5.2 7 30 19⅝ 19 19⅝+ ⅛
34¼ 17⅝ Dennys .88 4.5 7 47 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝— ⅛
23 13⅝ Dentsply .88 5.6 10 26 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅝+ ⅛
16 10 DeSoto 1 8.2 9 31 12¼ 11⅞ 12⅛
16¼ 13⅝ DetEd 1.60 11. 7 333 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅝
97 81 DetE pf9.32 11. z100 87⅛ 87⅛ 87⅛— ⅝
83¼ 67¼ DetE pf7.45 10. z1510 74½ 74¼ 74¼— ⅛
27½ 24⅛ DE pfF 2.75 11. 7 25½ 25⅛ 25⅛
27⅜ 24⅛ DE pfB 2.75 11. 6 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅝+ ⅛
24½ 19⅝ DetE pr2.28 11. 2 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛
24⅝ 16 Dexter 1 4.0 9 20 u24⅞ 24⅜ 24⅝+ ⅛
14⅞ 9 DiGior .56 4.9 7 132 11⅝ 10⅝ 11⅛— ⅛
26½ 15½ DialCp 1.20 5.9 6 51 20⅝ 20⅜ 20⅜— ⅛
40⅝ 30 Diamt 2.20b 5.6 8 144 39⅝ 38⅝ 39⅝+ ⅜
29½ 19 DiamS 1.48 5.7 8 477 26¼ 25⅝ 26 + ⅜
31 16⅝ Diebold .70 2.4 13 501 29½ 28⅝ 29½— ⅛
60 44⅝ DigitalEq 15 2270 u60⅝ 58½ 60⅛+1⅝
14⅛ 7 Dillingm .60 5.1 5 51 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝
35⅝ 27½ Dillon 1.32b 3.8 17 33 34⅝ 34¼ 34⅝+ ⅛
47⅛ 33 Disney .48 1.2 12 556 41¼ 41⅛ 41⅛
5½ 1⅜ Divrsfdln 9 66 4⅜ 4⅛ 4¼
6½ 2⅝ DivrsMtg 88 5 5 5
20¼ 13⅝ DrPepr .68 4.4 13 99 15½ 15¼ 15½+ ⅛
36 14 Documat 11 64 24⅛ 23⅝ 24⅛+ ⅛
42 34⅝ DomeM g s.32 202 38 37⅝ 37⅝+1⅛
6½ 3⅛ DonLJ .14 2.4 13 34 4⅜ 4¼ 4⅛— ⅛
33⅛ 25½ Donnly 1 3.5 9 44 28⅝ 28⅜ 28⅜— ⅛
22¼ 11 Dorsey .75 4.3 6 121 17⅝ 17⅜ 17½
58¼ 39½ Dover 1.72 3.0 10 78 58 57½ 57½— ½
30⅝ 24⅝ DowCh 1.40 4.8 8 1244 29½ 28¼ 29⅛+ ⅜
39 31⅛ DowJn 1.44 4.0 12 17 35⅝ 35⅜ 35⅜+ ⅛
35⅛ 23⅞ Dravo 1.28 4.5 7 36 29 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅛
52½ 35 Dresr 1 2.0 9 490 50⅞ 50½ 50⅝— ⅛
17¼ 14½ DrexB 1.60 9.8 22 16½ 16⅛ 16⅜— ⅛
20¼ 10 Dreyfs .85e 4.1 9 8 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
45⅝ 38¼ duPont s 2 4.6 7 712 43⅜ 42 43⅛+ ⅜
49 42 duPnt pf3.50 8.1 2 43⅛ 43 43 — ⅛
62¼ 53⅝ duPnt pf4.50 8.2 21 55½ 55½ 55½— ⅛
21⅞ 16½ DukeP 1.80 9.4 7 574 19⅝ 18⅞ 19⅛+ ⅛
86½ 68½ Duke pf6.75 8.9 8 76⅜ 76¼ 76¼—1⅛
101⅛ 85⅝ Duke pf8.70 9.3 z2500 93½ 93½ 93½+1½
97 79⅛ Duke pf8.20 9.0 z2000 90⅝ 90⅛ 90⅝+ ⅝
29½ 26 Duke pf2.69 9.8 9 27½ 27½ 27½+ ⅛
97 83⅛ Duke pf8.28 9.1 105 91⅛ 91⅛ 91⅛— ⅛
38½ 30⅞ DunBr 1.76 4.7 13 106 37⅝ 37¼ 37⅝— ⅛
18 14⅜ DuqLt 1.72 11. 12 117 15⅝ 15⅛ 15½+ ⅛
26 20 Duq pfA2.10 10. z10 21 21 21 + ⅛
22 17½ Duq pf 1.87 9.6 z100 19½ 19½ 19½
23 18 Duq pf 2 10. z740 20½ 19⅝ 20 + ⅜
24 19 Duq pfK2.10 10. 4 21 20⅝ 20⅝
26⅜ 21 Duq pf 2.31 10. z50 23 23 23
29½ 24¼ Duq pf 2.75 11. z200 25½ 25½ 25½
88 65 Duq pf 7.20 9.7 z110 74 74 74
11⅝ 6 DutchB .16 1.5 12 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
7⅛ 4⅝ DynAm .10a 2.0 6 18 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
— E—E—E —
38⅛ 24¾ EG&G .60 1.6 14 92 u38½ 37½ 38⅛+ ⅜
3½ 2 EMI .18e 8.5 13 105 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
35⅝ 21 E Sys 1.20 3.7 10 10 32½ 32 32⅛+ ⅛
25⅞ 19 EagleP .88 3.8 8 29 23⅛ 22¾ 23 — ⅜
27⅛ 17⅜ Easco 1.20 6.1 6 48 19⅝ 19⅜ 19⅝+ ⅛
15⅞ 7 EastAir 4 762 9⅝ 9¼ 9⅝+ ⅛
25¾ 22½ EsAir pf2.69 12. 5 23¼ 23⅛ 23⅛+ ⅛
24 13 EastGF .92 4.3 12 238 21⅝ 21⅛ 21½+ ¼
16¾ 13¼ EastUtl 1.60 11. 8 13 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
68½ 52⅞ EsKod 2.40 4.2 9 1235 57½ 55½ 57⅛+1⅞
43⅛ 33 Eaton 2.58 6.1 5 82 42⅝ 42 42¼— ⅜
18⅞ 14⅜ Echlin .44 2.6 11 205 16⅞ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ⅛
33⅝ 23½ EckrdJk .80 2.2 12 48 29 28¼ 29 + ⅜
35 24⅜ EdisBr 1.32 4.4 7 12 30 29⅝ 30 + ⅛
26⅛ 14 Edwrd .60a 3.8 5 58 16 15⅝ 15⅝— ¼
22⅛ 13⅝ ElPaso 1.32 6.2 7 628 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛
24⅞ 21 EPG dpf2.35 10. 8 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛
12⅞ 8⅞ ElcorCp .20 1.6 9 29 12¼ 12 12⅛
12⅝ 5⅝ ElecAssc 12 56 7⅛ 7 7⅛
24⅞ 15⅝ EDS 1 4.5 12 27 22⅛ 22 22
8½ 3⅛ ElMeMg 6 63 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
11¼ 7⅛ EMM pf.25k 6 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
28⅝ 17½ Elgin 1.60 6.5 8 23 24⅝ 24½ 24⅝— ⅛
6⅞ 3½ Elixir 4 33 4⅝ 4¼ 4⅝
51⅞ 24⅝ Eltra 1.48 2.9 12 7 51⅜ 51¼ 51¼+ ⅛
39¼ 32¼ EmrsEl 1.44 4.0 11 593 36¼ 35⅞ 36⅛+ ⅛
28¼ 16⅞ EmryA 1 4.5 12 1485 22⅛ 22 22⅛+ ⅛
44⅜ 30¼ Emhart 2.40 6.5 6 71 37⅛ 36⅝ 37 — ⅛
72½ 51 Emhl pf2.10 3.4 1 61 61 61 +3½
15⅝ 13⅛ EmpDs 1.40 10. 7 12 13⅝ 13½ 13½— ⅛
5⅝ 4⅝ EmpD pf.47 9.4 z710 5⅛ 5 5 + ⅛
6 5 EmpD pf.50 10. z10 5 5 5
25½ 13⅝ EmpGas .50 2.0 8 8 24½ 24½ 24½— ⅛
39⅝ 22⅝ EngMC 1.50 4.6 5 389 33¼ 32⅝ 32⅝— ⅜
20½ 13⅝ EnnisB s.56 2.9 9 25 19⅞ 18½ 19⅝+1
26¼ 16⅝ Ensrch 1.36 5.6 11 1878 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝
18 14⅛ Entex .80 4.7 7 47 17⅛ 17 17⅛
28½ 16 Envrtec 1 5.0 16 54 20 19⅞ 20
27 20⅝ Equitx 2.20 9.4 8 3 23½ 23⅛ 23½— ⅛
13 10½ Equimk .96 8.6 6 35 11⅛ 10⅞ 11⅛— ⅛
26½ 22⅝ Eqmk pf2.31 9.8 3 23½ 23⅜ 23½+ ⅛
20⅝ 17⅛ EquitG s1.64 8.0 5 51 20½ 20½ 20½
24½ 21 EqtGs pf 2 8.9 z200 22½ 22½ 22½
21½ 16⅛ EqtLf 2 9.9 10 27 20⅛ 19⅞ 20⅛+ ⅛
30⅞ 23⅝ Esmrk 1.84 7.4 6 75 25⅛ 25 25 — ⅛
20 8½ Esquire .70 3.5 6 4 19⅞ 19⅞ 19⅞+ ⅛
17⅝ 10⅝ EssexCh .70 5.0 6 19 14 13⅝ 13⅝
24⅝ 9⅝ Esterlin .80 3.3 8 293 24⅛ 23⅝ 24⅛+ ⅛
28⅜ 19⅝ Ethyl 1.35 4.9 6 36 28 27½ 27¾— ⅛
25⅞ 16 EvanP 1.20a 4.9 6 1064 24⅝ 23⅝ 24⅝+ ⅜

14⅝ 13 Evan pf1.40 11. 35 13 d12⅝ 12⅞— ⅛
19⅝ 18⅛ Evan pf2.10 11. 10 18⅝ 18½ 18½
35 22⅝ ExCelO 1.90 5.7 7 112 33½ 32⅞ 33⅛+ ⅛
18⅞ 15⅝ Exclsr 1.73e 9.7 8 17⅞ 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅛
55⅝ 45⅝ Exxon 4 7.6 7 3127 53⅝ 52⅝ 52⅝— ⅜
— F—F—F —
29½ 22 FMC 1.40 4.8 7 95 29 28⅝ 29
38½ 31½ FMC pf 2.25 5.9 3 38⅝ 38¼ 38⅝— ⅛
13⅞ 7⅝ Fabrge .40 4.2 9 114 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
8 5 FabrlCtr .24 3.9 5 23 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
6½ 3⅞ FacetEnt 91 36 6½ 6⅜ 6⅜
33⅝ 25 Fairchd s 1 3.1 7 79 33 32½ 32⅝
11⅝ 8⅝ FairmtF .76 7.9 11 17 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
19½ 11⅛ FrWstFn 5 10 15 14⅞ 15
5⅜ 3⅛ FarahM 34 4 3⅞ 3⅞
7½ 4 Fedders 37 463 5⅝ 5⅛ 5½— ⅛
46⅝ 31⅛ FedCo 2.40 5.5 5 85 44 43¼ 43¾— ⅛
29⅞ 21 FedExpr 10 210 25⅞ 24⅞ 25⅝+ ⅛
20¼ 15⅝ FdMog s1.08 6.2 5 428 17½ 17⅛ 17⅜+ ⅜
19⅝ 15 FedNM 1.28 6.7 6 942 19⅛ 19 19
29⅞ 18⅛ FedPB .90 3.6 22 191 25 24¼ 25 + ⅜
36 22½ FPap pf1.20 3.9 14 30½ 30 30½+ ⅛
17⅛ 12⅞ FdSignl s.80 4.7 8 31 17⅛ 16⅞ 17⅛+ ⅜
39⅞ 28⅜ FedDSt 1.70 5.6 7 773 30⅞ 29⅞ 30⅝— ⅛
33⅞ 18⅛ Ferro 1.20 5.2 6 171 23⅛ 22⅝ 22⅞— ⅛
13 7 FidFin .60 4.7 5 58 12⅝ 12¼ 12⅝+ ⅛
35⅝ 29½ FidUnl 2.80 8.5 6 19 32⅞ 32½ 32⅞+ ⅛
37⅞ 22⅝ Fldcst 1.40a 4.7 5 64 30⅛ 29⅞ 30 — ⅛
18½ 9 Filmwy .20b 1.2 12 471 17⅜ 16⅝ 17 + ⅜
10⅝ 8⅝ Filmwy pf wi 14 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
14 10 FinCpA .50 3.6 5 76 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝+ ⅛
19½ 11⅛ FinSBar 1 5.4 5 44 18⅝ 18⅜ 18⅝+ ⅛
45½ 21⅛ FintFed 1.20 3.4 6 55 35⅝ 35 35⅛+ ⅛
13⅝ 11⅞ Firestn 1.10 9.1 710 12⅛ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
21¼ 14 FtChrt .80 3.8 6 627 21 20⅞ 20⅞
25⅝ 16⅝ FstChic 1.20 6.4 6 190 19 18⅝ 18⅞— ⅛
39⅞ 31½ FtBnTx 1.56 4.1 8 47 38½ 37¾ 38⅛+ ½
39⅝ 31¼ FtInBn 1.40 3.6 8 5 38⅝ 38⅜ 38⅜
17⅝ 8 FstMiss .40 2.3 32 707 u17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝+ ⅜
32⅞ 25 FstNBo 2 6.2 5 67 32½ 32 32½+ ⅛
25½ 21 FNStBn 2.20 9.1 6 4 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
17⅛ 12⅞ FstPa 1.32 9.4 8 180 14 13⅞ 14 + ⅛
3⅝ 1⅞ FstPa wt 19 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
3⅛ 1½ FtPaMtg 3 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
17 10½ FtUnRt 1.20 7.3 17 49 16⅝ 16½ 16½
8½ 6⅛ FtVaBk .50 6.3 6 34 8 7⅞ 7⅞
29¾ 22½ FtWisc 1.88 7.0 5 11 27 27 27 + ⅛
36 19⅝ FischM 1.40 5.6 7 14 25⅝ 24⅞ 25⅛+ ⅜
15½ 7⅞ FishFds .60 6.1 23 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝
19½ 13⅛ FishrSci .52 2.8 7 219 19 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
16¾ 7⅝ FleetEnt .52 5.4 5 127 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
23½ 15⅞ Fleming .90 5.0 7 3 18 17⅞ 18
25⅛ 13 FlexiV .80 4.7 6 185 17⅛ 17 17 — ⅛
15 13⅝ Flexi pf1.61 12. 8 14 14 14
49⅛ 25⅛ Flintkt 1.40b 3.0 7 132 46⅛ 45⅝ 46⅛+ ⅛
63 38⅛ FlaECst 5 26 62½ 61⅞ 62 — ⅛
48⅝ 21½ FlaGas 1.64 3.4 11 264 48⅝ 48⅛ 48⅜+ ⅛
29⅞ 25⅛ FlaPL 2.40 8.8 7 90 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛
33 27⅛ FlaPow 2.76 8.9 7 41 30⅞ 30⅝ 30⅝+ ⅜
35⅛ 20⅝ FlaStl 1.80 5.4 4 17 33⅝ 33½ 33½— ¼
56 29⅞ Fluor 1.50 2.9 9 269 52⅝ 51⅞ 52½+ ½
37⅛ 35 Fluor wi 3 35⅝ 35⅛ 35⅝+ ⅛
23⅛ 16⅛ FooteC 1.40 7.1 6 7 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
48 39 FordM 4 9.2 3 989 43¼ 42⅝ 43¼+ ⅜
24⅞ 17⅝ ForMK 1.56 6.5 5 120 24 23½ 23⅝+ ⅛
39⅞ 27⅝ FMK pf1.80 4.6 3 39 39 39 + ⅛
14⅛ 12⅝ FtDear 1.24 9.5 18 13 12⅞ 13 + ⅛
47⅛ 35½ FrtHow 1.32 3.0 10 42 44½ 43⅞ 44½+ ⅜
24 19⅛ FosWh s.64 2.8 7 293 23¼ 22½ 23 + ⅛
19¼ 5⅛ Fotomat .25l 16 1038 7⅞ 7 7⅛— ⅛
44⅞ 24⅛ FourPhs 13 285 36⅞ 34⅞ 36⅛+1½
14½ 8⅞ FoxStoP .68 6.8 6 37 10 9⅞ 10
44⅝ 29⅛ Foxbro 1.20 2.8 11 111 42⅝ 42 42¼+ ⅛
11⅞ 5⅞ FrankM .30 3.0 6 467 10 9⅝ 10
39⅞ 30 FrptMn s1.20 3.1 13 345 39⅞ 38⅝ 39 + ⅛
20 11 Frigtrn .30 2.2 10 80 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+ ⅛
40 25⅝ Fruehf 2.40 7.1 5 79 34 33½ 33⅝+ ⅛
14 7½ Fuqua .44 3.4 4 242 13 12⅝ 13 + ⅛
15½ 12⅛ Fuqa pf1.25 8.7 13 14⅝ 14½ 14⅝
— G—G—G —
15⅝ 9⅝ GAF .68 6.4 5 113 10⅝ 10⅜ 10⅝+ ⅛
19⅞ 14⅛ GAF pf 1.20 8.0 7 15 15 15 + ⅛
33 23⅜ GATX 2 5.9 8 1538 u33⅞ 32½ 33⅞+1⅜
41 30 GAT pf 2.50 6.0 5 u41⅞ 41⅞ 41⅞+1½
31⅛ 12⅛ GCA .20 .6 20 52 u31½ 30⅞ 31½+ ⅜
14 6⅛ GDV 5 47 12⅝ 12⅜ 12⅜— ⅛
7⅞ 4½ GF Eqp 10 13 5½ 5⅛ 5½+ ⅛
22⅝ 12⅛ GK Tec 1.10 5.3 11 353 21⅛ 20⅝ 20⅞— ⅛
27½ 20 GK pf 1.94 7.4 44 26⅛ 26 26⅛+ ⅛
4 1⅜ GMR Pr 33 63 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
38⅛ 23⅝ GamSk 1.50 4.9 6 4 30⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝
49⅛ 39½ Gannett 1.76 3.9 13 272 45⅜ 45⅛ 45⅜+ ⅛
15⅛ 6⅜ GapStr .38 4.5 4 54 8½ 8⅜ 8½
29½ 18⅝ Garflnk 1.24 6.0 6 22 21⅛ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅜
16⅛ 12⅝ GasSvc 1.28 8.2 6 35 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝— ⅛
9 6 Gatewy .60 7.0 4 63 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝+ ⅛
47⅛ 23⅝ GearhtO .32 .8 19 78 39⅝ 38⅝ 39⅜+ ⅜
34⅝ 23 Geico 1 3.1 10 74 32⅝ 32⅜ 32⅛— ⅛
25⅝ 20¼ GemCa 19 u26⅛ 25⅝ 26⅛+ ⅜
17½ 13⅛ GemIn 1.80 11. 35 17 16⅝ 17 + ½
12⅝ 9⅝ GAInv 1.22e 10. 27 12¼ 12⅛ 12¼+ ⅛
63¼ 29⅛ GnAmO .60b 1.0 29 157 59⅝ 57⅝ 59½+1½
16¾ 14 GnBcsh .80 4.8 5 2 16⅝ 16⅝ 16⅝
10⅞ 6⅛ GnCare 5 11 34 10⅛ 9⅞ 10 — ⅛
23⅝ 18 GCinm s.54 2.4 10 51 u23⅞ 23⅛ 23⅞+ ⅜
38⅞ 27⅛ GDyn s 1.20 3.1 6 676 38⅝ 37⅛ 38⅛+1⅛
57⅝ 45⅛ GenEl 2.80 5.2 9 966 54 52⅝ 54 +1⅛
36½ 28⅛ GnFds 2 5.9 7 248 34 33⅝ 34 + ⅜
43 21⅞ GnGth 1.54e 3.7 30 563 42⅛ 41 42 — ⅛
18⅜ 9⅛ GnHost .70 3.8 8 76 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝
45⅝ 22½ GnInst .60 1.3 10 599 u46 44½ 46 +1⅝
45⅝ 31 GnInstr pf3 6.6 9 45⅛ 44⅝ 45⅛+2
21½ 10⅛ GenMed .44 3.7 9 38 11⅞ 11⅛ 11⅞+ ⅛
34 23⅞ GnMills 1.16 4.3 9 394 27⅛ 26⅝ 26⅞
66½ 53⅝ GMot 6.30e 11. 4 x1968 58⅝ 58⅛ 58⅜+ ⅛
69½ 59 GMot pf 5 8.2 1 61 61 61
16⅞ 9⅝ GnPort .80 4.9 5 218 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ⅛
19⅝ 8¼ GPU 1.40e 14. 5 556 10⅛ 9⅞ 9⅞
14 5 GnRefr 70 68 12 11⅝ 11⅞— ⅛
36⅛ 24⅝ GnSignl 1 2.8 11 132 u36½ 36 36
11 6⅞ GnSteel .40b 4.1 8 13 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅞+ ⅛
32⅛ 26⅞ GTE 2.72 9.1 7 1014 30 29⅞ 29⅞+ ⅛
32⅜ 27 GTE pf 2.50 8.5 4 29½ 29¼ 29½+ ⅜
28⅞ 24 GTE pf 2.48 9.5 13 26 25⅝ 26 + ⅛
15⅛ 12⅛ GTFl pf1.25 9.6 z100 13 13 13 — ⅛
97½ 83½ GTFl pf8.16 9.1 z20 90 90 90 —1
31⅞ 20 GTire 1.50 6.8 5 149 22⅛ 21⅞ 22 + ⅛
6⅞ 3⅜ Genesco 96 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝
21⅛ 18⅝ Genst g s1.20 62 20⅛ 20 20⅛— ⅛
26½ 21 GenuPt .88 3.6 12 209 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝+ ⅜
32½ 24 GaPac 1.10 4.0 9 1682 27⅞ 26⅞ 27⅛+ ⅛
34½ 34 GaPac pfBwi 10 u34⅝ 34⅝ 34⅝+ ⅜
24⅝ 23 GaPw pf2.56 11. 10 24⅛ 24 24¼+ ⅛
27⅝ 23⅛ GaPw pf2.52 11. 27 24 23⅝ 24 — ⅛
29⅛ 24⅝ GaPw pf2.75 11. 3 26½ 26⅜ 26½— ⅛
87⅞ 70½ GaPw pf7.80 11. z200 75½ 74 74 + ⅛
38 21⅛ Geosrc .80 2.1 11 34 37⅝ 37⅛ 37½
34 24 GerbPd 1.62 5.8 9 199 28⅛ 26⅞ 28⅛+1⅛
56⅝ 33 Getty 1.40 2.7 10 601 52⅛ 51½ 51¾— ½
18½ 17⅝ Getty pf1.20 6.7 3 18 18 18
11⅞ 6⅝ GiantPC .60 6.3 13 149 9⅝ 8⅝ 9½+ ⅜
16½ 10⅛ GlbrFn .60 4.1 7 134 14⅞ 14½ 14½+ ⅛
21⅛ 12⅞ GldLew 1 4.7 5 94 21⅛ 21 21⅛
16⅛ 12 GiffHil s.92 6.3 5 24 14½ 14⅜ 14½+ ⅛
33 23⅝ Gillette 1.72 6.3 8 320 27⅝ 26⅝ 27⅛+ ⅛
12¼ 6¼ GinosInc .20 2.5 5 107 8 7⅞ 7⅞+ ⅛
25⅛ 14 GleasW .80 4.0 5 56 20⅛ 19⅞ 20⅛+ ½
24 10⅛ GlobMar .20 .9 10 134 23⅝ 22⅝ 23
17 10⅛ GldWFn .50 3.1 8 95 16⅛ 15⅞ 16⅛+ ⅛
21⅞ 16 Gdrich 1.44 6.7 4 98 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝+ ⅛
18⅞ 15 Goodyr 1.30 8.3 5 1644 15¾ 15½ 15⅝
23½ 16⅝ GordJw .60 2.6 5 14 23 22⅝ 22⅝
34⅛ 22⅛ Gould 1.72 6.3 8 173 27½ 27¼ 27½+ ¼
33 22⅜ Gould pf1.35 5.1 4 26⅛ 26¼ 26⅛+ ⅜
32⅝ 25⅝ Grace 2.05 6.8 6 120 30⅝ 30 30¼+ ⅛
38 31 Graingr .92 2.7 11 192 35⅝ 34½ 34½— ¼
17¼ 10⅝ Granitvl 1 8.3 86 12⅛ 12 12 — ⅛
19⅛ 11⅝ GrayDr .80 6.2 8 33 13 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
10⅝ 5 GtAtPc 580 10⅛ 9⅝ 10 + ⅛
25½ 22⅝ GtLkInt .68 2.7 4 41 25⅛ 25 25¼+ ⅛
27⅛ 21⅝ GNIrn 2.25e 9.0 9 3 25 25 25 — ⅛
38⅜ 29⅞ GtNoNk 1.40 4.1 7 64 34⅜ 34½ 34½
26⅜ 16⅛ GtWFin s.84 3.2 6 1680 26⅜ 25⅝ 26⅛+1⅛
16⅝ 11 Greyh 1.04 6.3 10 1269 16½ 16 16½+ ⅛
2⅛ 5-16 Greyhnd wt 226 1⅝ 1⅛ 1⅛
11⅞ 7⅛ GrowG .44b 4.5 6 36 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
6⅞ 3½ GthRty 42 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅜
24⅞ 14⅝ Grumm 1.20 6.1 12 38 20 19⅝ 19⅝— ¼
12⅞ 11¼ Guardin s.32 2.6 7 25 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
17½ 11¼ GlfWstn .75 4.3 4 1026 17⅝ 17⅛ 17¼+ ⅛
37⅞ 28¼ GlfW pf 2.50 6.9 5 36⅝ 36 36 — ⅛
28¼ 22¼ GulfOil 2.05 7.5 5 1552 27⅞ 27⅛ 27½— ⅛
15⅝ 8½ GulfRes .32 2.3 7 119 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝+ ⅛
21½ 14⅛ GulfR pf1.30 7.0 2 19 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
20½ 15¼ GulfR pf1.68 8.1 18 19¾ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
14⅞ 11⅞ GlfStUt 1.36 10. 8 173 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝+ ⅛
102½ 97 GlfSU pf8.80 8.8 260 100¼ 100¼ 100¼+ ¼
25¼ 12⅛ GulfUtd .96 3.9 11 1923 24⅝ 22⅝ 24⅝+1⅞
14¼ 6 Gulton .50 3.5 9 57 14¼ 13⅞ 14⅛+ ⅛
— H—H—H —
4⅝ 2⅛ HMW 6 1 4 4 4 — ⅛
50½ 32⅛ HackW 4 8.2 8 2 48½ 48½ 48½
8⅝ 4⅛ Haloca 4 47 8¼ 7⅝ 8 — ⅛
31 22 HallFB 1.24 4.8 9 456 25⅝ 25¼ 25⅝+ ⅛
78⅞ 58⅝ Hallibt 1.80 2.4 11 1175 75⅝ 74⅝ 75⅝+ ⅝
26⅞ 17½ HamrP 1.40 6.3 6 104 22½ 22¼ 22⅜+ ⅛
16½ 14 HanJS 1.51e 10. 27 15¼ 15 15⅛
21½ 17¾ HanJl 1.84a 9.7 30 19 18⅝ 19 + ⅛
24¾ 10½ Hndlmn 1 8.9 5 175 11⅜ 10⅞ 11⅛+ ⅛
23⅞ 14⅛ HandyH .60 2.9 11 13 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅞+ ⅛
41¼ 28⅜ Hanna 1.80 4.8 6 x75 37⅝ 36⅞ 37⅛+ ⅛
41⅝ 26 HarBrJ 1.44 3.8 11 12 37⅝ 37⅜ 37⅝+ ⅛
17 8⅛ Hardees .24 1.6 6 77 15½ 14⅝ 15 + ⅛
25⅞ 11⅛ Harnish 1 4.3 25 319 23⅝ 22⅝ 23⅛+ ⅜
40½ 15⅝ Harrah .50 1.8 14 605 28¼ 26⅝ 28 + ½
34⅛ 26⅛ HarrBk 2 6.3 7 48 31⅞ 31¼ 31⅞— ⅛
37 25⅝ Harris .60 2.0 13 362 30⅝ 29⅝ 30⅝+1⅛
36½ 28 Harsco 1.80 5.8 6 34 31⅛ 31 31⅛+ ⅛
16 10 HartSM .88 7.1 5 95 12½ 12⅜ 12⅝+ ⅛
27⅛ 16⅛ HarteHk .56 2.5 12 28 22⅝ 22¼ 22⅛+ ⅛
14½ 7 HartfZd .40a 4.3 5 29 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅜+ ⅛
16½ 14⅛ HatlSe 1.50 9.7 18 3 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅝— ⅛
28⅛ 23⅝ HwlEl 2.24 9.1 7 8 24⅝ 24½ 24⅝
26¼ 13⅛ HayesA 1.28 8.1 17 16 16⅛ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅜
18⅛ 10¼ Hazeltn .60 3.4 8 25 17½ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
31⅛ 15 HeathTec 6 57 31⅛ 30½ 30⅝— ⅜
15½ 8½ Hecks .30 2.0 8 368 15⅛ 14⅝ 14⅞— ½
17½ 4⅜ HeclaM 8 252 13⅜ 13⅛ 13⅜+ ⅛
41⅛ 20 HeilmB s 1 2.4 13 66 u42½ 40⅝ 42⅛+1⅝
44⅛ 34½ HeinzH 2 5.1 8 20 39⅝ 39 39 — ⅛
10⅜ 6⅜ HeleneC 8 16 7⅜ 7⅝ 7⅝
34 16 Hellrlm 1.20 3.8 10 376 31⅝ 30⅝ 31⅛+ ⅜
60⅝ 35⅛ HelmrP .48 .8 12 21 58⅝ 58⅛ 58⅝— ⅛
2⅝ 1⅝ HemCap 8 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
21⅞ 14½ Hercuis 1.10 5.5 7 133 20⅛ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
23¼ 17⅝ Hershy 1.40 6.3 6 107 22⅝ 22⅛ 22¼
13¼ 7 Hesston 30 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
18⅜ 14⅛ Hestn pf1.60 9.8 3 16⅛ 16¼ 16¼— ⅛
31⅞ 25⅛ Heublin 1.52 5.2 9 144 29⅝ 28⅞ 29⅛+1
52 46⅛ HewltPk s.40 .8 17 1118 u53¼ 51⅝ 53 +1⅛
11⅛ 5½ HghVlt .19 1.1 12 37 9½ 9⅝ 9½
37⅞ 25⅛ Hillenbd 1.08 3.0 8 19 36½ 36⅛ 36½+ ⅜
35⅝ 22 Hilton 1 3.1 10 749 32⅝ 30 31⅝+1⅝
23¼ 15⅝ Hobart 1.20 6.5 7 57 18½ 18⅛ 18½+ ⅛
32⅛ 15¼ Holiday .64 3.2 9 900 20½ 20 20½+ ⅜
48 24½ HlldyA .851 2.8 13 30⅝ 30¼ 30¼+ ⅛
28 15 HollyS 46 19¼ 18⅞ 19
11½ 9⅞ HmeG pf1.10 11. 12 10⅛ 10¼ 10⅛— ⅛
39½ 29 Homst 1.20a 3.5 9 870 33⅞ 32¼ 33⅜+1⅛
28⅛ 22 Honda .37e 1.4 24 6 25⅞ 25⅝ 25⅝+ ½
75⅝ 59⅝ Honwll 2.60 3.3 8 1669 u78⅝ 74⅜ 78⅜+4⅛
25½ 18⅛ HoopU 1.24 6.1 6 9 20¼ 20¼ 20¼
18⅛ 2½ Horizon 204 10⅛ 9⅝ 10⅛+ ⅜
35 24⅞ HospCp .50 1.4 13 152 34⅝ 34 34⅝+ ¼
27 13 Hostinn .60 3.1 7 53 19⅝ 19¼ 19½
33½ 21⅛ HoupM 1.40 4.2 7 19 33 32⅞ 33 + ¼
8½ 5⅛ HousFb .36 6.2 16 64 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
21¾ 16⅞ HousF 1.45 7.0 6 145 20⅝ 20⅜ 20⅜
47 38⅞ HouF pf2.37 5.2 3 45⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝+1⅛
35½ 28⅝ HouF pf2.50 7.7 6 32½ 32 32⅛+ ⅜
33⅝ 25⅞ HousIn 2.36 7.9 7 725 30⅝ 29⅞ 29⅞— ⅛
32½ 19⅞ HousNG 1.10 3.7 9 533 30 29⅛ 30 + ⅛
17 9 HowdJn .44 3.3 8 772 13½ 13¼ 13½

19⅝ 15⅝ Hubbrd 1.64 8.7 11 42 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ⅛
21 16¼ HudMn s.30e 4 18⅛ 18 18⅛
27 8⅝ Huffy .68 3.4 9 179 20⅛ 19½ 20⅛
60¼ 37⅝ HughsTl .84 1.4 11 275 59⅝ 57⅝ 58⅜+ ⅛
35⅝ 14¼ Human .75 2.2 15 158 35⅛ 34½ 34⅝— ⅛
24⅞ 21⅛ Huma pf1.60 11. 104 23 22⅞ 22⅞
17⅛ 11 HuntCh .40 2.7 10 66 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅛
16½ 9⅝ HuntR 2 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
34 13⅛ HuttEF .80 4.0 5 172 20⅛ 19⅝ 20⅛+ ⅛
15 9⅝ Huyck .72 5.2 10 42 14 13⅝ 13⅝
— I—I—I —
32½ 22⅛ IC Ind 1.84 7.1 6 74 26 25⅝ 25¾+ ⅛
51 39⅝ IC In pf 3.50 8.2 21 42⅝ 42¼ 42⅝+ ⅛
8 4 ICN 36 5 4⅝ 5 + ⅛
47⅛ 36 INACp 3 6.5 5 692 46⅝ 46⅛ 46⅛+ ⅛
26¼ 23 INA pf 1.90 7.5 4 25⅝ 25½ 25½
18⅛ 15⅝ INAIn 1.62 9.7 80 16⅝ 16½ 16⅝
14⅛ 9⅝ IU Int .95 7.1 36 553 13⅝ 13 13⅛+ ⅛
42 28⅝ IUInt A 2 39⅝ 39⅝ 39⅝—1½
22½ 15⅞ IUInt pf1.25 4.1 2 30½ 30½ 30½+1⅞
17⅞ 13⅛ IUInt pf1.36 8.1 103 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
27 24 IdahoP 2.40 9.4 10 42 25⅝ 24⅝ 25⅝
25⅝ 18⅝ IdealB 1.60 6.3 6 548 25⅝ 25⅛ 25½+ ⅛
8⅛ 4 IdealT 10 6½ 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅛
25½ 20 IlPow 2.28 10. 8 62 22⅝ 22 22⅛+ ⅛
24½ 20½ IlPow pf2.10 9.8 z50 21½ 21½ 21½—1
28½ 23 IlPow pf2.35 9.2 z360 25½ 25½ 25½
29½ 20⅝ ITW 1 2.5 9 18 28½ 28⅛ 28⅛— ⅛
27⅝ 15 ImplCp 1.20 4.3 5 279 u28⅝ 27⅝ 28 + ½
22½ 14⅛ INCO .40 2.1 74 270 19⅝ 19 19⅛+ ⅛
7⅜ 5⅛ IncCap 9 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛
98⅞ 79½ IndlM pf8.68 11. z110 83½ 81⅝ 82½+1
113⅞ 103 IndlM pf 12 11. z1020 109 106⅝ 109 +2⅝
23⅛ 19⅛ IndM pf2.15 10. 2 21 21 21
24⅝ 20⅝ IndlM pf2.25 10. 1 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ⅛
28⅛ 25 IndlGas 2.40 8.4 5 8 28⅝ 28½ 28½+ ⅛
24⅛ 21⅛ IndlPL 2.12 9.3 7 35 23 22⅞ 22⅞— ⅛
21¼ 15⅝ IndlNat 1.44 7.0 6 60 20⅝ 20⅜ 20½— ⅛
24⅝ 11⅞ Inexco .14 .6 23 760 22⅝ 21½ 22⅛+ ⅛
63 44¼ IngerR 3.16 5.8 8 134 55 54⅛ 54⅝— ⅛
44 30⅝ IngR pf2.35 6.7 18 35⅛ 34⅝ 34⅝— ⅛
16⅞ 11⅛ InsrTec .54 3.5 9 2 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
41 33½ InldStl 2.80a 7.6 5 120 36⅝ 36⅛ 36⅝
16¼ 11½ Insilco .96b 7.3 6 44 13 12⅞ 12⅞
18⅞ 13½ Insilc pf1.25 7.8 5 16½ 16¼ 16¼— ⅛
2⅞ 1⅜ InstInvTr 90 1⅞ 1⅜ 1⅞+ ⅛
32¼ 13⅝ Integon .44a 1.4 13 1262 32⅝ 31⅝ 31⅝—1
22½ 18⅛ ItcpSe 1.92a 9.5 12 20⅛ 19⅝ 20⅛
44⅛ 34 Interco 2.40 5.7 6 43 42½ 42¼ 42¼— ⅛
28¼ 21½ Intrlk 2.20 7.8 12 42 u28⅝ 27⅝ 28⅛+ ⅛
18⅝ 10¼ IntAlum .60 4.3 7 140 13⅞ 13⅝ 13⅞+ ⅛
80 68 IBM s 3.44 4.9 13 5015 70⅞ 68½ 70⅛+1½
27½ 20 IntFlav .80 3.7 13 369 21⅝ 21 21⅛+ ⅛
44⅞ 31⅛ IntHarv 2.30 5.5 5 442 41⅜ 40½ 41⅛+1⅛
52½ 34 IntMin 3 5.8 8 116 51⅝ 51⅛ 51⅝+ ⅛
23⅞ 17 IntMult 1.20 5.5 7 20 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝
49⅛ 35⅞ IntPaper 2.20 5.0 6 751 44⅛ 43⅝ 44⅛+ ⅛
16 8⅛ IntRectf .25 1.7 7 34 15⅛ 14⅝ 15 — ⅛
34⅛ 26⅛ IntTT 2.20 7.8 4 x985 28½ 27⅞ 28⅛+ ⅛
56⅛ 44⅛ IntTT pfJ 4 8.7 x10 46⅛ 46⅛ 46⅛+ ⅛
55⅝ 44 IntTT pfK 4 8.8 x46 46⅛ 45⅝ 45⅝
61½ 49⅛ IntTT pfO 5 9.2 x5 54⅝ 54⅝ 54⅝
41⅛ 32⅝ IntTT pf2.25 6.4 x5 35⅝ 35⅝ 35⅝+ ⅛
58⅝ 47½ IntTT pf4.50 9.0 x8 50⅝ 50 50 — ⅛
22¼ 15 Intrpce 1.30 6.3 5 7 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
40 38⅛ IntsGp 1.60b 4.4 7 42 36⅝ 36 36½
16 13⅛ IntstPw 1.50 9.8 7 17 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅜
22⅞ 17⅛ IowaBf s.52 2.4 7 123 22 21½ 21½
17⅝ 13⅝ IowaEl 1.50 10. 7 24 14½ 14⅜ 14⅜
22 18⅛ IowlllG 2 10. 7 26 20⅛ 19⅞ 20
27 21⅛ Iowlll pf2.31 9.2 z248 25 24 25
28 22⅞ IowaPL 2.52 10. 7 13 25⅝ 25 25⅛
23⅝ 19⅛ IowaPS 2.04 9.3 6 25 22 21⅞ 21⅞— ⅛
8 4⅝ IpcoHp .12 2.0 49 6 6 6
32⅛ 14 ItekCp 13 308 24¼ 22⅝ 24¼+1⅛
37⅛ 8 ItelCp .80 8.9 2 613 9 8⅝ 9 + ⅛
15⅝ 9 Itel pf 1.44 15. 103 9½ 9⅜ 9⅜
— J—J—J —
28⅛ 19⅛ JmesF 1.40 6.0 10 113 23⅝ 23 23⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ 6⅜ Jamsw .08b .8 4 44 9⅝ 9⅝ 9½+ ⅛
19½ 14⅛ Jantzen 1 6.6 5 4 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
13⅛ 9⅝ JapaF 1.59e 16. 94 10⅛ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
38 29 JeffPilt 1.20 3.4 9 94 35⅝ 35⅛ 35½— ⅛
44 29⅛ JerC pf 4 12. z30 34½ 34½ 34½—1
101 69⅜ JerC pf 9.36 13. z80 80 79 79 —1
88⅛ 59 JerC pf 8.12 12. z400 68⅝ 68½ 68⅝
87⅛ 59 JerC pf 7.88 12. z120 65⅛ 64⅝ 64⅝—2
25⅛ 16⅛ JerC pf 2.18 12. 10 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
26⅜ 19 JewelC 1.68 6.4 7 226 u26⅝ 25⅜ 26⅛+ ⅛
5⅞ 2⅝ Jewelcor 7 322 4⅝ 3⅝ 4⅛+ ⅛
34⅜ 22½ JhnMan 1.92 7.0 6 656 27⅝ 26½ 27⅛+ ⅛
64⅞ 60 JnMn pf5.40 8.5 27 63⅝ 63⅝ 63⅝— ⅛
89 67⅛ JohnJn 2 2.6 15 732 76⅝ 74⅝ 76⅝+2⅛
12 5½ JohnEF 16 50 8 7⅞ 8
31⅞ 21⅛ JohnCn 1.10 3.9 7 88 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅛— ⅛
16⅛ 11⅛ JonLgn .60 4.8 7 16 12½ 12½ 12½
50½ 43½ JonLau pf 5 11. z100 46½ 46½ 46½+ ⅛
37½ 27⅛ Jorgen 1.30 4.2 5 6 31⅛ 31 31 + ⅛
23⅝ 16⅛ Jostens 1 5.1 8 11 19⅝ 19⅜ 19⅝+ ⅛
38½ 27½ JoyMfg 1.72 5.1 9 297 33½ 32⅝ 33½+ ⅛
— K—K—K —
29⅞ 22⅛ K mart .84 3.0 10 2563 28⅛ 27⅝ 28⅛+ ⅛
21½ 16⅛ KaisrAl 1.20 6.4 4 448 19 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
82 64⅛ Kai 59pf4.75 6.5 6 73 73 73 +1⅛
29⅛ 18⅛ KaisCe 1.40 5.0 5 108 28⅛ 27⅞ 28
23⅛ 16⅛ KaiC pf 1.37 6.1 11 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ⅛
63½ 44 KaiC pf 2.58 4.1 2 61½ 61⅛ 61⅛—1½
41½ 17⅛ KaisrSt 1.50 3.7 21 222 41 39⅝ 40⅛+1⅛
8⅞ 6½ KanebMl .28 3.6 5 26 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
19½ 12⅛ Kaneb .70 4.2 8 128 17 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
29⅛ 24 KCtyPL 2.66 10. 7 67 26½ 26⅜ 26⅜
41½ 37 KCPL pf3.80 9.9 z200 38⅛ 38 38⅛+1⅛
26⅛ 22⅛ KCPL pf2.33 9.7 5 24 24 24
30⅛ 17½ KCSoIn .90 3.0 7 3 30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛+ ⅛
21 17⅛ KanGE 1.90 10. 11 53 18⅝ 18⅜ 18½
23⅞ 18⅛ KanNb 1.48b 6.8 7 19 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
22½ 19 KanPL 1.96 9.7 8 10 20⅝ 20 20⅝—
26½ 21½ KaPL pf2.33 9.2 1 24⅛ 24⅛ 24⅛
10¼ 5⅛ KatyInd 4 23 8⅜ 7⅝ 8⅛+ ⅛
27⅛ 16¾ Katy pf 1.46 6.1 32 24⅝ 23⅝ 24⅛+ ⅛
10⅝ 5⅝ KaufBr .24 2.3 8 572 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅜+ ⅛
19⅛ 11 Keene .40 2.4 6 29 17 16⅝ 17
16⅜ 6⅛ Keller .36b 2.1 9 173 14⅛ 14 14½+ ⅛
22⅛ 17 Kellogg 1.32 6.4 10 117 20⅝ 20⅛ 20½— ⅛
11⅝ 10⅛ Kellwd .80 7.4 8 x28 11 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
45½ 29⅝ Kennmt 1.32 3.2 8 101 41⅝ 41⅛ 41⅝
29 19 Kennct 1 4.2 16 358 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝
22 17⅛ KyUtil 2.04 9.4 7 58 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝+ ⅛
17⅞ 11⅛ KerrGls .44 3.6 7 75 12½ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
59⅝ 41⅛ KerrM 1.55 2.8 9 116 54⅝ 54⅛ 54⅝— ⅛
17¼ 9½ KeysCon 12 42 13½ 13⅜ 13⅝+ ⅛
21⅛ 17 Keystnf s.48 2.1 13 71 u22⅞ 21½ 22½+1⅛
38⅝ 23⅝ KiddeW 1.60 4.7 5 48 34 33⅝ 33⅝— ⅛
30⅛ 20 Kidde pf1.64 6.1 116 27 27 27 — ⅛
49⅞ 39⅝ KimbCl 2.88 6.7 7 184 43⅝ 43⅛ 43¼— ⅛
18 11⅛ KingDSt .90 6.9 5 66 13⅛ 13 13
28⅛ 16⅛ Kirsch 1.32 6.7 6 32 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝— ⅛
29⅝ 20⅛ KnightRd .78 2.8 10 180 25⅝ 24⅝ 25⅛+ ⅛
27⅝ 14½ Koehring 1.10 4.6 6 14 24⅛ 23⅛ 24
36½ 27⅛ Koeh pf 2.75 8.1 2 34 34 34
33½ 19⅝ Kollmr .64 2.0 9 24 32⅝ 32 32⅝+ ⅛
24¼ 17⅛ Kopprs 1.20 5.1 7 41 23⅞ 23⅛ 23½
18⅛ 7½ Koracp .34 1.9 8 21 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ⅛
49⅞ 43 Kraft 3 6.2 7 269 48⅝ 48⅛ 48⅝— ⅛
13½ 7½ Kroehlr 18 10⅝ 10½ 10⅝— ⅛
25½ 18⅝ Kroger s1.36 5.4 7 247 25⅝ 24⅞ 25 + ⅛
18½ 12⅝ Kuhlm .80a 5.9 6 28 14 13⅝ 13⅝
14⅛ 9 Kysor .88 6.4 4 34 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝— ⅛
— L—L—L —
13⅝ 5⅝ LFE .10r 1.2 8 53 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
18 14⅛ LITCO 1 5.8 8 12 17¼ 17 17¼
13½ 5⅝ LTV 3 968 10⅝ 9⅝ 10⅛+ ½
19 9⅛ LTVA .32t 2.2 2 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ½
10⅝ 6½ LTV pf1 7 10 10 10 + ⅛
30⅞ 21⅛ LTV pf 2.60 8.8 92 29½ 29 29½+ ⅛
12⅛ 8 LQuint 1.08t 11. 14 101 10⅛ 10 10⅛
23⅞ 17⅝ LacGas 1.86 8.4 6 10 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅛
30 13⅝ LamSe 1 3.5 8 712 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅝+ ⅛
23½ 14 LaneBry 1 6.2 7 25 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
35⅝ 22½ Lanier .50 1.5 14 170 34⅝ 33¼ 34⅝+1
15 8⅛ LowtCh .60 4.9 13 67 12⅛ 12 12⅛— ⅛
24 14½ LearSg 1.04 4.8 5 386 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
59 36 LearS pf2.25 4.2 7 54 53½ 54 +1½
23⅛ 18⅛ LawTr s1.28 5.5 6 34 22⅛ 21⅝ 22 — ⅛
25 19½ LeaEnt .72 3.2 11 12 22⅛ 22⅛ 22½
27⅛ 18 Leesona 1.16 4.1 7 103 u28⅛ 26⅝ 28 + ⅛
14⅛ 12⅛ LegPlat n.44 3.1 6 41 14 13⅝ 14 + ⅛
3⅛ 1⅝ LehValInd 8 28 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝+ ⅛
12 9⅛ Lehmn 1.32e 11. 207 11⅝ 11⅛ 11⅝
21⅝ 6⅛ Lennar .40 1.8 6 145 u22 21½ 22 + ⅛
32⅜ 23½ Lenox 1.30 4.7 8 74 27⅝ 27⅛ 27⅝+ ⅛
18⅛ 6⅛ LesFay .48 6.7 4 13 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
19⅛ 13⅛ LevFdC 14 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
14⅛ 13⅛ LevFin .75a 5.2 2 14½ 14½ 14½+ ⅛
56⅝ 31⅛ LeviStr 2.20 3.8 8 122 u57⅝ 56⅝ 57⅛+1⅛
26⅝ 17⅛ LevitzF .60 2.5 6 80 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝— ⅛
28⅛ 23 LOF 2.20 8.1 4 x69 27⅛ 26⅝ 27⅛+ ⅛
21 18⅛ LibtyCp s.60 3.1 8 56 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
4⅝ 2 LibrtyLn 11 58 3⅝ 3⅛ 3½+ ⅛
13⅝ 8 LibtL pf1.25 11. 5 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
18⅛ 13⅛ Liltemk s.48 2.7 9 75 18 17½ 18 + ⅛
41⅛ 29⅝ Liggett 2.50 6.8 2 92 37⅛ 36⅝ 36⅝— ⅛
58⅛ 41½ LillyEli 2.10 3.6 14 779 58½ 57⅝ 58½
45⅛ 34 LincNt 2.80 6.4 7 64 43⅝ 43⅛ 43⅝+ ⅛
18⅝ 15½ LincPl 1.60 10. 1 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛
8⅛ 3 Lionel .16 2.4 8 310 6⅝ 6⅛ 6⅝+ ⅛
34⅛ 17⅛ Litton 1b 2.9 1768 u34⅛ 33⅝ 34⅛+1
49 26⅛ Litt ptc pf 2 u51 49⅛ 51 +2
70 44 Litton pf 3 4.3 1 70 70 70
28⅛ 17⅛ Litton pf 2 10. 2 20 20 20
37⅛ 20⅛ Lockhd 7 1994 28⅛ 26⅝ 28⅛+2
34⅛ 20⅛ Loctite .44 1.5 12 29 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅛— ⅛
59½ 34⅛ Loews 1.20 1.8 5 2002 u66½ 59⅝ 66½+7⅛
16⅛ 9⅛ LomFn 1 6.4 9 150 16 15⅝ 15⅝
20⅛ 14½ LomMt 2.00e 10. 10 42 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅛+ ⅛
27⅛ 18⅛ LnStar 1.40 5.5 5 344 25⅝ 25⅛ 25½+ ⅛
19⅛ 15⅛ LILCo 1.78 10. 7 156 17⅝ 17⅛ 17½+ ⅛
27⅛ 24⅛ LIL pfQ2.47 9.8 5 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅛
34 24 LongDr .76 2.5 13 103 31⅛ 30¼ 30⅛— ⅛
39⅛ 23⅛ LoralCp 1 2.6 11 172 38 38 38⅛— ⅛
38⅛ 19⅛ LaLand 1.48 4.3 10 1067 34⅝ 33⅝ 34⅛+ ⅛
26⅛ 16⅛ LaPac .60b 2.8 7 248 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅝+ ⅛
23½ 19⅝ LouvGs 2 9.8 10 92 20⅝ 20½ 20½
19⅛ 11⅛ Lowenst .60 4.8 5 19 12⅝ 12½ 12⅝+ ⅛
49⅛ 39⅛ Lubrzl 1.60 3.5 11 200 46⅛ 45⅝ 46
18½ 13⅛ LuckyS 1 6.2 9 96 16⅝ 16¼ 16⅛— ⅛
18⅛ 7⅛ Ludlow .70 4.3 15 94 16⅝ 15⅝ 16⅛+ ⅛
19 14 Lukens .96 6.3 6 20 15⅛ 15 15⅛— ⅛
19⅛ 10½ LynCSys .40 2.5 12 30 16 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
— M—M—M —
26 19⅛ MACOM s.24 .9 20 157 u28 25⅝ 28 +2
48⅛ 31⅛ MCA 1.20 2.8 8 643 43 41⅝ 43 + ½
14⅛ 8 MEI .40 2.9 5 55 14 13⅝ 14 + ⅛
37 18 MGIC 1 2.8 11 1501 36⅛ 35 36 — ⅛
21⅛ 13⅛ MacAF 1 6.3 7 8 16 16 16
14 7⅛ MacDn .40 4.3 5 41 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅝+ ⅛
15 6⅛ Macke .48 4.3 6 84 11⅛ 10⅝ 11
20½ 8⅛ Macmill .72 4.1 10 82 17⅝ 17½ 17½— ⅛
45⅛ 32 Macy 1.85 4.7 6 3 39⅝ 39⅛ 39⅛+ ⅛
16⅛ 12⅛ MdsFd 1.29e 8.0 517 16⅛ 15⅝ 16⅛+ ⅛
14⅛ 7⅛ MapleCf .60 6.2 5 112 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
32⅛ 26⅛ MaionH .96 3.2 10 102 30⅛ 30 30⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 7⅛ Manhin .30b 4.0 3 14 7⅝ 7⅛ 7½
14⅛ 6⅛ ManhLf .30 3.7 11 24 8⅛ 7⅝ 8⅛+ ⅛
40½ 30⅛ MfrHan 2.28 6.4 6 908 35⅝ 35⅛ 35⅝+ ⅛
37⅛ 26⅛ MAPCO 1.48 4.2 17 183 33 32 33 + ⅛
43⅛ 24⅛ MarMi s.88 1.9 10 2252 u43⅛ 42 42⅝+ ⅛
40½ 30⅛ MarOil s1.40 3.7 6 423 38⅝ 38⅛ 38⅛— ⅛
19⅛ 13½ MarMid .80 4.2 7 181 19 18⅝ 19 + ⅛
17⅛ 11⅛ MarionL .44 5.2 17 19 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
18⅛ 9⅛ MarkCtl .36 2.6 14 12 13⅛ 13⅝ 13⅛+ ⅛
20⅛ 13 Mark pf1.28 7.4 54 16⅛ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
34⅛ 20⅛ Marley 1 4.0 7 27 25 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
16⅛ 9⅛ Marriot .16 1.0 17 770 16⅛ 15⅝ 16
66½ 56⅛ MrshM 3.20 5.1 11 47 62⅛ 62⅛ 62⅛+ ⅛
25⅛ 15½ MrshF 1.24 6.9 8 138 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝+ ⅛
38⅛ 26⅛ MartM 2 5.2 6 197 u38⅛ 37⅝ 38⅛+ ⅛
22⅛ 9 MaryK .48 2.2 12 84 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝+ ⅛
31⅛ 17⅛ Md Cup .56 2.3 9 171 24⅝ 23¾ 24⅝+1
26 18⅛ Masco .60 2.4 10 146 25⅛ 24⅞ 25⅛+ ⅛
30⅛ 17⅛ Masonlt 1.20 4.4 8 136 26 25½ 26 + ½
15⅛ 11½ MasM 1.36e 10. 10 58 13½ 12⅞ 13⅛+ ⅛
13⅛ 8 MassvF g -132 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛

17⅞ 15⅛ MasCp 1.72 10. 19 16½ 16
11⅛ 10½ MasInc 1.12 10. 49 11 11
13⅝ 6⅛ Mattel .30e 3.0 8 717 10⅛ 9⅞
9⅛ 3½ Mattel wt 442 7½ 6⅞
28 21 Mattl pf2.50 9.0 208 27⅝ 27
27⅜ 25⅝ MayDS 1.40 6.4 6 149 26⅛ 26
25⅛ 18⅝ MaverO 1 4.0 18 77 25 24
5⅞ 3½ MaysJW 2 18 4 4
27⅜ 22½ Maytg 1.30 4.9 8 71 26⅝ 26
29⅛ 15⅝ McDrm 1.20 5.8 11 829 20½ 19
28 22½ McDr pf2.20 8.5 63 25⅝ 25
32⅜ 25 McDr pf2.60 9.0 3 29 29
60⅜ 39¼ McDnld .54 1.1 12 320 50⅝ 49
40¼ 28 McDonD .75 2.7 6 2147 27⅝ 26
30⅛ 20⅞ McDonh 1.22 4.5 5 52 29½ 29
30⅛ 22⅝ McGEd 1.80 6.4 7 308 28¼ 27
34 20⅝ McGrH 1.28 4.8 10 328 26⅝ 26
45⅞ 19⅛ McIntyr g z1470 41⅜ 40
20⅛ 12 McLean .64 4.3 10 25 14⅝ 14
13⅝ 8¼ McLoul 2 47 10⅝ 10
29¼ 9⅝ McMorO .10 .4 14 129 26 25
19⅛ 10 McNeil .80 4.4 10 30 18⅝ 17
33⅞ 22⅝ Mead 1.60 6.0 5 147 26⅞ 26
48½ 26⅝ Measrx .50 1.2 15 51 41⅛ 40
47⅛ 34½ Medtrn .60 1.3 15 129 47 46
33⅞ 24⅝ Melville 1.40 4.7 8 168 30⅛ 29
60⅝ 25⅝ Memorex 5 214 32⅝ 32
38⅞ 33 MercStr 1a 2.7 5 20 37½ 36
27⅞ 22½ MerTx s1.20 4.4 7 32 27⅝ 27
71⅝ 53⅝ Merck 1.90 2.8 15 917 67⅝ 67
40⅝ 26¼ Merdith 1.20 3.4 7 7 35⅝ 35
24⅞ 14⅝ MerrLy .96 4.7 8 854 20⅝ 20
69½ 26⅝ MesaPet .48 .7 15 930 64⅝ 64
18⅛ 14⅝ Mesab 1.43e 8.4 13 188 17⅛ 17
24⅛ 17½ Mesta .60e 3.2 x17 18⅝ 18
27⅞ 17⅝ MGM s .60 3.0 9 169 20¼ 19
71 44½ Metrm 2.80 4.5 8 14 62⅝ 62
91½ 57½ MtE pfF8.12 12. z90 69 69
87⅞ 54 MtE pfG7.68 12. z7250 65 65
97 59 MtE pf 8.32 12. z50 69 69
15⅞ 12½ MchGs 1.30b 8.7 10 4 15 15
29 25½ MbWi pf2.67 9.8 2 27¼ 27
21 16⅛ MdCTel 1.60 7.7 7 26 20⅝ 20
26¼ 21⅞ MdCT pf2.06 8.3 7 25½ 25
17⅞ 13⅝ MidSUt 1.52 9.7 6 652 15⅝ 15
3⅞ 1⅝ MidlndM 43 3⅝ 3
27½ 14 MidRos 1.20 4.4 8 345 27 26
30⅝ 19⅛ MillerW .90 3.7 9 79 24⅝ 24
32¼ 16⅞ MiltBrd .80 2.5 9 1513 u33 32
22⅞ 11½ MilRoy .40 2.1 13 13 19½ 19
24⅞ 19 MinnGs 1.94 8.5 6 10 23 22
66 52¼ MMM 2.40 4.3 11 1552 56⅝ 54
21¼ 18½ MinPL 1.94 9.6 5 179 20½ 20
14 9⅞ MirroCp .96 7.5 8 17 13 12
43½ 20⅞ Mistins .80 1.9 8 12 43 42
59½ 46 MPacC 3 5.8 5 62 51⅝ 51
13⅞ 10⅝ MoPSv 1b 7.7 8 11 13 13
25⅝ 21 MoPS pf2.44 11. 3 22⅝ 22
41⅞ 36⅛ Mobil s 2.40 6.1 6 1020 39⅝ 38
4⅝ 1⅛ MobileH 13 25 2⅝ 2
19⅝ 11⅞ MdMar .20 1.4 7 52 14⅝ 13
14⅝ 10⅝ Mohasco .90 9.0 8 371 10¼ d9
14¼ 6⅛ MobkDta 14 1819 14⅝ 13
23½ 13⅛ MohkR 1.20 8.7 125 3 13⅝ 13
18 14⅛ Monrh s 1 5.6 5 12 18 18
40⅝ 17⅛ Monogr .52 1.3 8 161 u40½ 39
60¼ 45 Monsan 3.40 6.3 6 207 53⅝ 53
19⅝ 16 MntDU 1.50 7.9 7 12 19 18
24⅞ 19½ MonPw 2.04 8.6 9 45 24 23
21½ 18⅝ MonSt 1.80a 9.1 53 20 19
10⅝ 7½ MONY .92e 10. 11 140 9 8
39⅝ 27 MoorM 1.12 3.3 5 71 34⅝ 33
53⅝ 43⅝ Morgan 2.50 4.7 8 449 53¼ 52
31 18⅝ MorKo 1.50 5.0 5 128 29⅝ 28
20½ 13⅛ MorseSh .66 4.1 5 56 16⅛ 15
8⅝ 5⅛ MtgTrAm 8 39 7⅝ 7
34⅝ 25⅝ MorNor 1.40 4.6 9 37 30½ 30
54⅝ 36 Motrola 1.20 2.6 10 842 46⅝ 46
40½ 24½ MtFuel 2.20 7.7 9 34 28⅝ 28
27⅝ 24⅛ MtSTel 2.32 8.9 7 25 26¼ 26
14⅝ 5⅝ Munford 1.0 114 10½ 10
8⅝ 4 Munfd pf.48 5.7 6 6⅝ 6
18⅝ 14 Munsng 1.20 8.2 12 15 14⅝ 14
16½ 11⅞ MurphC 1.28 9.1 21 50 14⅛ 13
62⅞ 48 MurpOil 1 1.6 12 320 u63¼ 62
21⅞ 14 MurryO 1 4.8 8 16 20⅝ 20
14⅝ 12⅝ MutOm 1.32 9.8 8 13½ 13
15⅝ 7½ MyersL .50 4.8 7 44 10½ 10
— N—N—N —
21⅛ 12⅝ NCH .64 3.4 10 90 19 19
14⅛ 12⅝ NCNB n .64 4.0 7 204 16⅛ 15
74⅞ 56⅝ NCR 1.60 2.7 9 654 u76½ 74
27 17½ NLInd 1.20 4.4 10 908 u27¼ 26
37 19 NLT 1.12 3.6 9 1532 31⅝ 30
10⅛ 8⅝ NVF 6 7 280 9⅝ 9
28½ 22 Nabisco 1.50 6.4 7 125 23⅝ 23
35⅞ 24⅝ Nalco 1.36 4.0 15 471 34 33
33¼ 12⅛ Narco .68 4.0 17 9 17⅛ 17
38 20⅝ Nashua 1.30 4.8 5 271 27 25
50 22 NatAirl .50 1.0 24 215 47⅝ 47
22⅝ 14 NatCan .72 3.3 9 153 22 21
40⅝ 25½ NCan pf1.50 4.0 16 38 37
15⅝ 9 NtCityL .60 4.2 8 134 14⅝ 13
34½ 27½ NtDetr 2 5.9 5 36 34⅛ 34
23⅝ 18 NatDist 1.80 7.5 6 336 u23⅝ 23
22⅝ 19⅝ NDisl pr1.85 8.8 11 21 20
30 24⅝ NatFG 2.54 8.7 6 28 29⅝ 28
26½ 24 NFG pf 2.30 9.0 10 25⅝ 25
22⅝ 15½ NatGyp 1.32 6.2 5 317 21⅛ 19
4⅝ 2⅝ NatHam 34 2⅞ 2
11⅛ 7⅝ NtLibt n .28 2.4 7 260 u11½ 10
21⅞ 16⅛ NMdCr s.60 2.9 10 295 20⅝ 19
18⅝ 12½ NMedE s.50 2.6 11 238 u18⅝ 18
19⅝ 11⅝ NMineSv .56 3.6 16 9 15½ 15
22⅝ 15⅝ NtPrest 1.50 7.8 11 138 19½ 18
33⅛ 18½ NtSemic 10 1151 26 24
21⅛ 13 NtSvln 1.08 5.8 6 31 18½ 18
23 14⅛ NStand 1.24 7.7 6 19 16⅛ 16
34⅝ 28⅝ NatlSH 2.60 7.8 4 77 33½ 32
5⅛ 3⅝ NatTea 6 11 4⅝ 4
54⅝ 35⅝ Natom 2.20 3.9 6 642 u55⅝ 53
35⅝ 25 Natm pf3.60 4.4 183 u36⅝ 35
26⅝ 20⅝ NevPw 2.12 8.0 9 51 26⅝ 26
24 20 NevP pf2.30 11. z300 21⅝ 21
20½ 17⅝ NevP pf1.95 11. 2 18½ 18
24⅝ 20⅝ NEngEl 2.24 9.7 7 76 23⅛ 22
17½ 14⅝ NEnGE 1.60 9.4 6 11 16⅝ 16
20⅝ 17½ NENuct s.26 1.2 16 131 u21⅝ 20
30 26⅝ NEnP pf2.76 9.9 1 28 28
36⅛ 31⅛ NEngT 3.16 8.8 8 6 35⅝ 35
19⅛ 15⅝ NYSEG 1.76 10. 7 69 17⅝ 17
42 35 NYS pf 3.75 10. z10 37½ 37
5½ 2⅛ Newcrp 18 2⅝ 2
10⅛ 8⅝ Newell n .70 8.2 5 49 8⅝ d8
41⅝ 21¼ Newhall .80 1.9 8 58 u42⅝ 41
27⅝ 19⅝ Newmt 1.20 4.5 7 215 26⅝ 26
87 66 Newf pf4.50 5.4 3 84 83
16½ 7⅛ Newprk .20 1.3 12 447 15⅝ 15
15⅝ 13 NiaMP 1.44 9.8 7 146 14⅝ 14
37⅝ 31 NiaMpf 3.40 10. z10 34 34
39 31½ NiaMpf 3.60 10. z40 34½ 34
42½ 35 NiaMpf 3.90 11. z150 36⅝ 36
58 45½ NiaMpf 5.25 10. z10 51 51
83 71⅝ NiaMpf 7.72 10. z30 75 75
12⅝ 9½ NiagSh 1.21e 9.4 43 u12⅞ 12
34 26⅝ NICOR 2.52 7.5 7 113 33⅝ 33
28⅝ 20⅛ NorfWn 1.92 7.1 6 145 27⅝ 26
26⅝ 18½ Norlin 1.60 7.6 4 140 21¼ 21
28⅝ 20⅝ Norris 1.40 5.3 7 167 27½ 26
38½ 14⅝ NACoal .64 1.8 9 29 34⅝ 34
5¼ 2⅝ NoAMtg 146 4⅝ 4
34⅝ 24¼ NoAPhl 1.70 5.6 5 37 30⅝ 30
10⅝ 8⅝ NoestUt 1.10 10. 8 295 10⅝ 10
21⅞ 11 NCalSL .70 3.6 5 4 19⅝ 19
18⅝ 14⅛ NIndPS 1.50 9.6 8 322 15⅝ 15
50¼ 22½ NorNGs 3 6.0 7 75 49⅝ 49
27⅛ 21⅛ NoStPw 2.28 9.2 7 25 24⅝ 24
43 36⅛ NSPw pf3.60 9.5 z60 37⅝ 37
51 43 NSPw pf4.16 8.9 z1500 46⅝ 46
125 103 NSP pf10.36 9.7 z130 106⅝ 106
42⅝ 28⅝ NorTel g.80 192 40⅝ 40
7⅝ 4½ Nthgate g 32 7 6
49⅞ 27⅝ Nortrp 1.80 5.8 5 304 36⅝ 35
37⅞ 22⅝ NwstAirl .80 2.3 10 106 34⅝ 33
29⅝ 23 NwtBco 1.32 4.6 7 406 28⅝ 28
21½ 17 NwtEnr s1.30 6.0 6 118 21½ 21
37⅞ 23 Nwtlnd 2.05 5.5 7 61 37½ 37
12⅝ 9⅝ NwMLf 1e 8.4 14 83 11⅝ 11
38⅝ 27½ NwStW 1.80 6.3 5 18 28⅝ 28
32⅞ 22 Norton 1.40 4.3 7 35 32⅝ 32
20⅝ 14½ NorSim .92b 5.7 7 1680 16⅛ 15
45⅝ 33⅝ NortS pf1.60 4.5 1 35⅝ 35
33⅝ 27 Nucor s .36 1.2 5 159 29 28
— O—O—O —
62 16⅝ OKC 1.20 2.8 13 260 59 57
33⅝ 14⅝ Oakind .40 1.3 17 138 32 31
20 15⅝ OakleP 1.20 6.2 9 1 19½ 19
25½ 14⅝ OcciPet 1.25 5.3 8 1466 23½ 22
10¼ 4⅝ OccPet wt 170 9 8
40⅝ 26⅝ OccIP pf2.16 5.8 2 37½ 37
81½ 48½ OccIP pf3.60 4.8 3 75½ 74
79⅝ 48⅝ OccIP pf 4 5.6 5 72⅝ 72
26⅝ 22 OccIP pf2.50 11. 4 23⅛ 23
24⅝ 19⅛ OccIP pf2.30 11. 3 21⅛ 21
35⅛ 27⅛ Ogden 2 6.5 5 30 31 30
19 14⅝ OhioEd 1.76 11. 12 925 15⅝ 15
48⅛ 40 OhEd pf4.40 10. z320 42 41
49 40 OhEd pf4.56 11. z20 43 43
92½ 73⅝ OhEd pf8.20 10. z1500 81⅝ 81
123 109½ OhP pfA 14 12. z130 113 112
122 110½ OhP pfF 14 12. z290 113 113
18⅛ 15⅛ OklaGE 1.60 9.7 11 120 16½ 16
24½ 18⅝ OklaNG 1.80 7.6 7 10 23⅝ 23
25⅛ 14⅝ Olin 1 4.7 7 241 22⅝ 21
36⅛ 27 Omark 1.12 4.0 5 39 28⅝ 27
24 16 Oneida .92 3.8 7 37 24 23
13⅛ 9½ Onelko .84 6.7 6 3 12⅝ 12
16⅛ 13⅛ OranRk 1.56 10. 7 45 14⅝ 14
9⅝ 4⅝ Orange .20 2.5 4 184 7⅝ 7
13½ 7⅝ OrionC .30 2.7 7 84 11⅝ 11
23⅛ 15⅛ OutMar 1.40 9.0 8 202 15⅝ 15
33⅝ 18⅝ OutletCo 1 4.1 8 35 24½ 24
18⅛ 13 OvernDr .84 4.8 6 22 17⅝ 17
26⅝ 16 OvnTr 1.24 5.4 5 15 23⅛ 23

Because of technical problems, closing s[illegible] for the following issues are not available this edition. These are 3 pm prices:

33⅛ 20⅛ OverSh .50b 1.5 6 432 33 32½
35⅝ 24⅝ OwenC 1.28 4.2 7 136 28⅝ 28⅛
24⅛ 17⅝ OwenIll 1.26 5.9 5 172 21½ 21⅛
78⅛ 75 OwnIl pf 4 5.3 1 75 75
12⅝ 8 Oxfrdn .66 6.3 5 9 10⅛ 10⅛
— P—Q —
19⅛ 15⅝ PHH Gp .64 3.4 9 229 19 18½
12⅝ 8 PNBMt .96e 8.2 9 51 11⅝ 11⅝
32 23⅛ PPG 1.84 5.8 7 130 31⅝ 31½
22⅝ 12⅝ PSA 4 140 22⅝ 21⅝
13½ 11⅛ PacAS 1.24 10. 9 12⅝ 12⅝
25⅛ 21⅝ PacGE 2.32 10. 6 587 23 22⅝
23½ 18⅛ PacLtg 2 8.7 6 78 23⅛ 22⅝
57⅝ 38½ PacLm 2.20 4.6 12 40 48⅝ 48
21⅛ 17 PNwTel 1.64 8.7 7 10 19 18⅝
23 19⅛ PacPw 1.92 9.2 9 71 21 20⅝
16⅛ 14 PacTT 1.40 9.8 8 46 14½ 14⅛
18 16 PacTin 1 5.7 7 2 17½ 17½
13⅛ 6⅝ PaineW .44 4.3 4 52 10⅛ 10
20⅛ 13⅝ PalmBc 1.20 6.7 4 56 18 17⅝
8⅝ 3⅛ Pandick .06l 274 4½ 3⅝
10⅛ 5⅝ PanAm 3 1811 7⅞ 7⅜
55½ 36⅛ PanEP 3.10 5.6 7 69 55½ 55⅛
23⅝ 14⅝ PapcR 1.14b 5.6 7 10 20¼ 20
21 18⅝ Pargas 1.08 5.8 9 75 18⅝ 18⅝
33 18½ ParkDr s .24 .7 11 984 u33⅛ 31⅝
30⅛ 22½ ParHan 1.20 4.4 8 158 27½ 26⅝
17⅝ 15½ ParkPn s.36 2.2 9 53 16½ 16⅛
15½ 7 PatPtr 35 261 15 14⅝
24½ 15½ Pavlsnw .60 3.0 8 11 20 19⅞
29⅛ 18⅝ Peabdy .28b 1.2 9 72 24 23⅝
14 6 Pengo 36 54 12½ 12⅛

(Continued on Page 10)

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## Tokyo Exchange

August 10, 1979

| | Price Yen | | Price Yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asahi Glass | 350 | Matsu E. Wks | 516 |
| Canon | 523 | Mitsubi Hvy Ind. | 170 |
| Dai Nip. Print | 535 | Mitsubi Corp. | 522 |
| Fuji Bank | 339 | Mitsui Co. | 324 |
| Fuji Photo | 636 | Mitsukoshi | 448 |
| Hitachi | 259 | Nippon Elec. | 387 |
| Honda Motor | 564 | Sharp | 450 |
| C. Itoh | 274 | Sony Corp | 1,910 |
| Japan Air L. | 2,900 | Sumitomo Bank | 339 |
| Kansai El. Pwr. | 870 | Taisho Marine | 253 |
| Kao Soap | 524 | Takeda | 478 |
| Kirin Brewery | 415 | Teijin | 137 |
| Komatsu | 335 | Tokyo Marine | 517 |
| Kubota | 285 | Toray | 157 |
| Matsu El. Ind. | 653 | Toyota | 870 |

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22nd & M Sts. N.W.
OUR 3rd YEAR

## European Gold Markets

August 10, 1979

| | A.M. | P.M. | N.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | 302.80 | 303.75 | +6.65 |
| Zurich | 299.875 | 303.125 | +6.00 |
| Paris (12.5 kilo) | 322.32 | 321.28 | +8.92 |

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

## International Stock Indexes

| | Yest | Prev | High | Low |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam (1) | 91.90 | 92.00 | 94.20 | 88.20 |
| Brussels (2) | 128.66 | 128.05 | 132.15 | 107.79 |
| Frankfurt (3) | 144.25 | 143.69 | 159.63 | 134.58 |
| London 30 | 478.00 | 467.40 | 508.68 | 446.10 |
| London 500 (4) | 271.70 | 270.38 | 307.45 | 237.06 |
| Milan (5) | 82.58 | 82.88 | 93.74 | 55.45 |
| Paris (6) | 127.04 | 127.41 | 127.35 | 78.10 |
| Sydney (7) | 609.20 | 605.11 | 609.20 | 545.72 |
| Tokyo (8) | 447.39 | 446.74 | 462.97 | 435.13 |
| Tokyo (9) | 6,394.99 | 6,392.16 | 6,402.67 | 5,929.87 |
| Zurich (10) | 336.90 | 336.50 | 340.70 | 308.40 |

1. Ana-Cps Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" ind.; 3. Hardy-Sloman ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Commerciale Italiana ind.; 6. Agefi ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" ind.; 8. First section Stock ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp ind.

مكذا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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Page 9 Saturday-Sunday, August 11-12, 1979



# AEG-Telefunken Is Still Losing

By John M. Geddes

Y, Aug. 10 (NYT) — AEG-Telefunken, the third-electrical products company in continental is an anomaly amid the prosperous ranks of rman industry. Dividend payments ceased in ar, long-suffering shareholders have been told sumption cannot be expected before 1981.

ountry's ninth-largest concern, with sales of an $7 billion last year, has posted hefty losses in the last five years. But AEG-Telefunken is an ument for more than its balance sheet.

ite of AEG-Telefunken's big employment rolls, market philosophy dear to West Germans has extent been overridden in favor of what an called the "Italian solution" for a troubled com-West German banks have played a major role in ing the company, which has borrowings of 3.8 billion against equity of $620 million.

rrent state is linked to a combination of histori-ors, bad product mix, foreign-exchange prob-sport pressures, failed reorganization plans and ment gaffes.

**Early Success**

g the early years, the story was different. d in Berlin in 1887 by Emil Rathenau, the com-formally known as Allgemeine Elektricitats-shaft-Telefunken — prospered with the spread of ty, making generators and associated products. the 1920s it faltered. Some analysis believe that blems of that time still affect the company, be-ey led to a loss of control by the founding fami-move toward close ties with banks.

her Rathenau, son of the founder and a political d in the turbulent days after World War I, is have been the cause of the upheaval. In 1921 he d a speech attacking his fellow industrialists for ed, which he said had led to Germany's defeat. leagues responded with a boycott of his compa-ing him from his job. The guiding hand for the y then became Carl Fuerstenberg, head of the Handels Gesellschaft, which is now part of the Handels- und Frankfurter Bank.

ompany struggled until 1936, when the German ic upturn and a much-needed capital infusion rchase of a 9-percent stake by General Electric ived its fortunes. But the outcome of World War chalt to the boom: More than 90 percent of the y's manufacturing facilities were in what be-ast Germany.

AEG-Telefunken board chose as its first priority to rebuild its share of the domestic market. By 1970 it had done so, becoming the country's leading manufacturer of home appliances, entertainment equipment and office machines. These product lines combined gave it about 45 percent of its revenue.

**Competitive Imports**

But it made the mistake of concentrating too long on the domestic market. With West German sales accounting for two-thirds of its total and with 90 percent of its 178,000 employees paid in appreciating Deutsche marks, the company was ill-prepared for a flood of cheap consumer imports.

Hans Groebe, who became chairman in 1970, began shifting the company's emphasis away from these products. Hope for the future, Mr. Groebe said in 1971, lay in joint ventures in construction of nuclear power plants and in large computers. But these two projects ended up costing the company about $700 million.

The computer venture, between AEG-Telefunken and Nixdorf Computer AG, lasted only 30 months. The company sold 23 computers, of which AEG-Telefunken itself bought 10, and a supportive government the other 13. Amid a lack of industrial demand, the partners sold the venture to Siemens in 1974, splitting the loss.

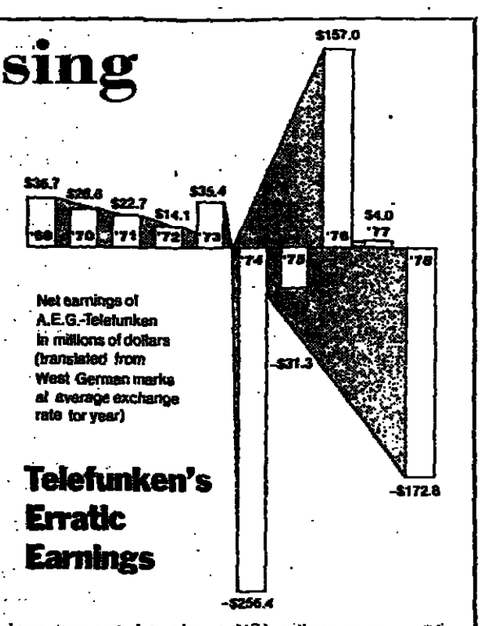
Kraftwerk Union AG, a joint venture with Siemens, was designed to give both companies a vehicle for expansion in the nuclear power business. Set up in 1969, it seemed to have bright prospects; but fixed price contracts and long completion times soon caused problems. In 1974 AEG-Telefunken announced that it wanted out.

In 1974 AEG-Telefunken realized its losses. The costs of the computer venture, losses in nuclear power, and rising import pressure resulted in a consolidated deficit of about $264 million ($256.4 unconsolidated). Within six months, the board announced that Mr. Groebe would retire in 1976 and be replaced by Walter Cipa, chairman of Gelsenberg AG.

**Bank's Man**

Mr. Cipa's appointment showed the hand of the late Juergen Ponto, then chairman of the Dresdner Bank and head of AEG-Telefunken's supervisory board. The bank had become closely involved with the company in 1976, buying out General Electric's stake.

Mr. Cipa brought with him an air of confidence. In 1977 he announced: "We believe that we can plan on renewed dividend payments in 1981 for the fiscal year 1980." But in 1978 a combination of lagging domestic demand, a loss-producing office machine unit and the final write-off on Kraftwerk Union overwhelmed Mr. Cipa's aim. Sales fell 1 percent to $7.05 billion, while losses amounted to almost $173 million, against a $4-million profit in 1977.




The trend continued this year, with sales down 4 percent to $3.21 billion in the first half. Mr. Cipa said that the company would post another loss for 1979 and would probably not meet its dividend goal.

He has rejected criticism of his management, and has reiterated the board's aim of severing unprofitable lines, keeping up spending on research and development, and concentrating on such expanding divisions as data processing. "There isn't any alternative other than the strategies we have suggested," Mr. Cipa said. "In fact, it's more than likely that planned measures will have to be carried through in an even shorter period of time."

The only specific action so far came last month, when AEG-Telefunken announced that it was shutting down manufacturing at its gas-turbine plant in Essen, cutting about 1,300 jobs. The move also provoked a reaction suggesting that the firm's streamlining is in for trouble in labor-oriented West Germany. About 1,000 of the workers staged a march to the Essen City Hall. Union leaders, charging that they were not informed of the closing, demanded negotiations.

# Big Board Prices Gain Broadly

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (Reuters) — New York Stock Exchange prices staged another broadly based rally today amid active trading, aided by takeover speculation and strength in blue chip and glamour issues.

The action was similar to that on Tuesday when large capitalization stocks favored by institutions were also in demand. However, volume today was well below Tuesday's pace at 36.74 million shares, up from 34.63 million yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 8.61 to 866.89 and advances led declines 954 to 475.

Analysts said traders were also encouraged that early carry-over selling from yesterday dried up after the first hour.

Another analyst noted some of the buying was fueled by options traders who were caught in a squeeze by the sharp advance of the market early in the week.

The market was helped early in the session by a rebound by Chrysler on word from Treasury Secretary William Miller that the government might provide loan guarantees for the ailing automaker.

After the market closed, Household Finance Corp. said it agreed in principle to buy retail installment receivables of Chrysler's Chrysler Financial Corp. HFC said the deal would yield net proceeds of $500 million to the unit. HFC added its "ability to move quickly and the transaction itself should prove to be a significant benefit to Chrysler Financial at this time."

Active Chrysler gained ⅜ to 8½.

Volume leader Continental Airlines added 1⅞ to 14¾. It has been the subject of new merger speculation since the Civil Aeronautics Board objected to a merger of Continental and Western Airlines, which rose rose ½ to 10⅝.

Loews Corp. was a standout, surging 7⅛ to 66½, a record price level. Loews began tender offers for 6 million CNA Financial shares and for 2.5 million of its warrants to buy Loews common at $40 a share. The warrants were the most active American Stock Exchange issue and jumped 5⅛ to 32⅜.

Bliss and Laughlin Industries said it was approached by representatives of AEA Investors with a proposal to acquire it for $27 a share and rose 2⅝ to 24. AEA is a private investment firm in New York.

Amcord jumped 4½ to 31¾. It is holding merger talks but did not name the suitor.

Amrep skidded 1⅜ to five. A hearing judge recommended the Federal Trade Commission sue Amrep over alleged overcharges in land sales.

On the Chicago Board of Trade, wheat and corn closed mixed, oats lower and soybeans irregularly higher.

After the market closed, the Agriculture Department forecast record U.S. soybean production this year of 2.13 billion bushels and record U.S. corn output of 7.11 billion bushels.

The projected soybean production, the equivalent of 57.9 million metric tons, would be 16 percent larger than last year's crop. The corn forecast, equal to 181 million tons, is up 7 percent from the July 1 forecast and slightly exceeds the previous record set last year.

The government also raised slightly its forecast for global grain production, putting it at 1.513 billion tons, up from 1.502 billion tons forecast last month.

The department raised its estimate of Soviet grain import needs this year to 32.5 million tons from an earlier forecast of about 30 million tons.

# News and Notes

**Iran** will seek compensation from Siemens subsidiary Kraftwerk Union for last month's cancellation of the contract to build two 1,200-megawatt nuclear power stations, the head of the atomic energy organization of Iran, Fereydoun Sahabi, says. Iran, he says, has no intention of meeting KWU's claim for over 1 billion Deutsche marks in overdue payments. Iran has not yet worked out how much it will demand of the 5 billion DM it has paid KWU for the project, he adds. Thyssen, meanwhile, says its Thyssenrheinstahl Technik subsidiary will complete an Isfahan refinery project in Iran, as it has recently received payment of outstanding debts totaling about 120 million DM from the National Iranian Oil Co. Fluor Contractors of Los Angeles is in the project.

* * *

**Japan's Atomic** Energy Commission says it will not import the Canadian heavy water reactor, Candu, in spite of strong protests from the government. Susumu Kiyomari, acting chairman of the Nuclear Safety Commission, says introduction of the Candu reactor into Japan would not be advantageous to the country. Masumi Esaki, minister of international trade and industry, expressed regret at the commission's decision and said he would do his best to change the commission's mind on Candu. The AEC and the nation's power companies in general are calling for development of a Japanese-made reactor in accordance with its long-range energy program.

* * *

**The Federal Trade** Commission issued a complaint against Exxon and Reliance Electric seeking to stop the $1.7-billion merger on antitrust grounds. The administrative proceeding follows an effort by the agency to seek to temporarily enjoin the proposed acquisition in U.S. District Court, which will hear arguments on Thursday.

* * *

**International Telephone** & Telegraph's new president, Rand Araskog, in a move apparently designed to counteract a decline in the company's stock, assured security analysts that there would be "no significant policy changes" at the company despite the surprise resignation of Lyman Hamilton Jr. as president and chief executive almost a month ago. In a firm statement on what he called "the role of Harold Geneen," ITT's board chairman, Mr. Araskog said that the longtime force behind the company's dynamic growth was adviser and consultant to the company and would be "just that."

* * *

**NV Philips and L.M. Ericsson** received a 1.6-billion-guilder ($800-million) Saudi Arabian order for the expansion of a telecommunications project from the Saudi Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone. The original contract for modernization of the entire Saudi telephone system was valued at 4.5 billion guilders and signed in January, 1978.

* * *

**International Paper** has acquired a majority of the shares of Bodcaw and is proceeding to acquire the remainder at a total cost of $805 million in cash or 9.3 percent installment notes. International Paper and Bodcaw entered into a merger agreement. Placid Oil has agreed with IP to buy all Bodcaw's mineral properties, including leasehold oil and gas interests, producing wells and facilities, for about $188 million in cash.

* * *

**California's wine** industry has been asked its opinion on lowering the state's minimum alcohol content requirements for wine to compete better with soft wines such as some West German white wines. State regulations now require white and rose wines to contain 10 percent alcohol, reds 10.5 percent, dessert wines 18 percent and sherry 17 percent. The wine industry has proposed eliminating the state rules, leaving the federal standard of 7-14 percent for table wines and 17-20 percent for dessert wines.

* * *

**Penn Central** reached agreement to acquire Marathon Manufacturing for $340 million in cash and preferred shares, the companies say. Under the letter of intent, holders of Marathon common would receive the equivalent of $48 a share, in cash or in shares of a new series of Penn Central special preference stock, or a combination of the two. The companies said cash paid is not to exceed 45 percent of the total consideration. The new special preference stock is to be convertible into Penn Central common.

## ...l Tops ...0 Again

...N, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ) — ...e rose nearly $5.90 an ...y closing above $300 for ...e since July 30. Sterling ...inst major currencies in ...ealings, while the dollar ...declined, although its ...halted by central bank ...n.

...gold quote of $301.75-...and asked, was down ...75 at the afternoon Lon-...but up from $300.25 at ...g and $296.25 late yes-...alers said profit-taking ...ld off its highs.

...had been fairly active all ...fter-hours prices rallied ...aler said.

...exchange dealers credit-...d's surge to squaring of ...tions. There was little ...g an impact on the mar-...said. Sterling ended at ...y from $2.2365 late yes-...down from its week-ear-...$2.2690.

...llar ended at 1.8222 ...narks, down from 1.8228 ...rday and down from ...a week ago. The dollar ...6457 Swiss francs, down ...0 yesterday and down ...7 a week earlier. The ...e against the French ...ever, ending at 4.2430 ...rom 4.2407 yesterday.

...said the Federal Reserve ...icant support to the dol-...Bundesbank was also ...have intervened.

## ...a Crop Said ...n in Canada

...EG, Canada, Aug. 10 ...Canadian grain produc-...be the smallest in five ...o late plantings and unu-...dry weather, United ...wers, a prominent coop-...d today.

...st forecast of the season, ...ative predicted that pro-...r six major grains would ...ercent this year to 1.27 ...hels, from the record 1.6 ...vested last year.

...ast differs sharply from ...ic crop outlook offered ...go by Statistics Canada, ...ent agency, which said ...were "developing rapid-...e bad spring planting

### Rise in Norway

...Aug. 10 (AP-DJ) — ...consumer price index ...percent in July to 151.6 ...ds 100), up 4.8 percent ...earlier, the government ...oday.

THE WORLD MEETS

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*Eyes Right: An Analysis*

# Politicians Marching to Inflation's Tune

By Alan Greenspan

NEW YORK (NYT) — While there may be considerable dispute among economists as to the impact of budget deficits on inflation, the average voter has apparently decided: Governments and deficits cause inflation, and the cure to inflation rests in curbing the former and abolishing the latter.

For the first time in history, we have middle-class-owned wealth in the context of peacetime inflation. The average household in the free societies of the West has reacted violently against inflation. It sees inflation as a force that could erode the real value of assets that families have been able to build and that they now are fearful of losing.

Moreover, since the attitude is worldwide, it is far more deep-rooted and less likely to fade quickly than if inflation fears were solely a U.S. phenomenon. The reaction has major implications for world politics and economic policy.

It already accounts for an extraordinary fact: There has not been a major political shift of note in recent years from the right to the left in Europe, North America or the Far East. There have, of course, been a number of political shifts from left to right — that is, toward more conservative governments and economic policies that have a reasonably good chance of diffusing underlying inflationary forces in the years immediately ahead.

**Tories to Power**

In Europe, we saw Britain teeter on the edge of financial collapse in 1976, largely as a consequence of excessively stimulative financial policies. Britain has since shifted dramatically in a conservative direction: first, as the Labor Party itself moved toward markedly more restrictive policies, and then by the electorate's restoring power to a Conservative government dedicated to strong fiscal restraint.

Although the ruling party in West Germany is considered on the left, its policies clearly have been in the forefront of fiscal conservatism in the West. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, were he an American, would have formidable support in the Republican Party.

France, which as recently as the spring of last year seemed on the verge of being taken over by a Socialist-Communist coalition, voted in what has plainly become a far more conservative government than could have been imagined.

As recently as 1976, the Italian Communists appeared to be poised to enter the government and perhaps eventually to become the government. Italy, too, has turned back this tide, and the elections this year seem to have moved Italy somewhat closer to the mainstream of centrist European politics. To a greater or lesser extent, the shift toward conservatism has also manifested itself in Scandinavia and elsewhere in Europe.

**Surprises in U.S.**

In the western Pacific, the Japanese government remains dedicated to fiscal conservatism. Australia has in recent years made perhaps the most significant shift from a left-of-center government to one strongly dedicated to capitalist principles. In North America, the recent Canadian elections brought in a conservative government, but even before that, Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberal administration had already moved significantly toward fiscal conservatism. In Mexico, President Jose Lopez Portillo has obviously moved to the right of his predecessor.

But it is in the United States that the change in political philosophy is most readily discernible. Certainly, a gathering of astute political analysts in autumn, 1977 would never have attached significant probability to the political events that were to occur over the next 1½ years. They would not have forecast a cut in the capital gains tax rate, or the first cut in tax rates in many years, which did not further increase progressivity in the process.

Would they have foreseen California's tax-limiting Proposition 13, or the spectacle of virtually all candidates in last year's elections campaigning on planks of fiscal responsibility? Finally, could anyone have anticipated the emergent move among state legislators for a constitutional convention to balance the federal budget?

What is extraordinary about the last year and a half in the United States is that a very profound transformation of political and social values was not foreseen. Moreover, much of the shift in Europe and the Pacific basin was also unanticipated. It is clear that the emergence of a prosperous middle class during the last 20 years has made asset-eroding inflation a much more prominent issue in world politics than ever before.

The profound reaction against inflation has not been wholly favorable to the business investment environment, however. The pressures for rent control in the United States after Proposition 13, and the clear continued majorities favoring mandatory wage and price controls, make this apparent.

Be that as it may, much of the anti-inflation attitude is being translated into fiscal conservatism and, therefore, has been of assistance to the business community. It is likely to foster a political environment that can create and sustain increased investment incentives during the 1980s.

*Alan Greenspan is president of Townsend-Greenspan & Co. He was named to the Council of Economic Advisers by President Nixon and was chairman under President Ford.*


Kenneth Hampton

## People in Business

PA International Management Consultants, Ltd., has named Kenneth Hampton, international director of recruitment and personnel services, as managing director and chief executive. He succeeds Trevor Utting, who is retiring.

* * *

William Rainer, a vice president and shareholder of Kidder, Peabody, has been appointed chief executive officer and managing director of Kidder, Peabody Securities in London.

* * *

In a series of executive changes at Barclays Bank in London, Jim Dyson, a general manager of Barclays Bank, has been appointed a director and general manager of Barclays Bank International; Gordon Thomson CBE, general manager of Barclays Bank International, has been named director of Barclays Bank U.K. Management; Brian Pearse, a regional general manager of Barclays Bank, has been appointed a general manager and director of Barclays Bank U.K. Management; Bob Harvey, general manager (staff) of Barclays Bank International, and Lord Camoys, managing director of Barclays Merchant Bank, have been appointed directors of Barclays Bank International. In addition, Denis Tabor, managing director of Barclays International Australia, has been named regional general manager in Sydney for Australasia; Charles Whittet has been appointed regional general manager for the Far East based in London.

## Company Reports

Revenues, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

**Netherlands**

Algemene Bank Nederland

| 1st Half | 1977 | 1978 |
|---|---|---|
| Balance Sheet | 82,700 | N.A. |
| Profits | 128.40 | 120.80 |

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bk.

| 1st Half | 1979 | 1978 |
|---|---|---|
| Profits | 120.30 | 104.40 |

Thyssen-Bornemiza

| 1st Half | 1979 | 1978 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 1,080. | 1,530. |
| Profits | 57.90 | 54.10 |

**Japan**

Sanyo Electric

| 1st Half | 1979 | 1978 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 331,330. | 321,120. |
| Profits | 7,960. | 7,480. |
| Per Share | 10.6 | 10.9 |

## Japanese Prices Surge by 1.9% During Month

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ) — Japan's wholesale price index in July soared 1.9 percent from June and 8.3 percent from a year before to 112.7 (1975 equals 100), the Bank of Japan said today.

The monthly increase, an annual rate of 25.3 percent, was the highest since February, 1974, when the index climbed 3.9 percent from January. Oil and coal prices jumped 8.8 percent last month.

In June, wholesale prices rose 1.3 percent, 1.6 percent in May and 1.7 percent in April.

Separately, Japan's government planners said in a white paper released today that inflation would be the country's greatest economic problem during the coming months. "Measures must be taken to contain inflationary pressure so that the nation will not experience again the rampant inflation of the period immediately after the 1973 oil crisis," the report said.

**Italy Inflation Up**

ROME, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ) — Italy's cost of living rose 0.9 percent in July from June, the lowest monthly increase so far this year, but was up 14.9 percent from a year earlier, the statistics institute said today. The July index, provisional and not seasonally adjusted, rose to 153.3 (base 1976) after rising 1 percent in June.

# Chrysler Ills Fail to Rattle Commercial Paper Market

By Karen W. Arenson

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (NYT) — Chrysler's financial problems may be sending shock waves through Washington and the banking system, but the sensitive commercial paper market, which has been upset by Chrysler in the past, has remained relatively aloof from the problems this time around.

That is the conclusion of commercial paper dealers and issuers, and other financial sources, after a rate run-up earlier in the week. Rates in the $101-billion market for short-term unsecured IOUs of corporations had climbed sharply on Wednesday, by as much as 35 basis points, giving rise to reports that investors were beginning to get nervous about the market and were pulling back from it. But the rates fell back yesterday by one-quarter to three-eighths of a point, in what dealers called an indication of continued investor confidence.

Most market participants said that the rate run-up simply reflected a catching up with other short-term interest rates. "Commercial paper rates were lagging the rest of the rates on short-term securities; that happens from time to time," said George Van Cleave, a partner at Goldman, Sachs & Co.

A spokesman for the Federal Reserve System said that the Fed had also looked for an explanation of the run-up in rates on Wednesday. "There really was no direct relationship between Chrysler and the increase in rates," he concluded yesterday.

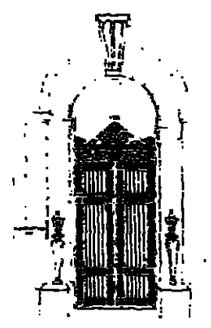
The announcement of limited federal aid plans for the automaker came too late to have an effect on prices yesterday, but analysts argued that even in the days to come it would have no more basic impact than the earlier developments reported by Chrysler.

The groundwork for the rise in commercial paper rates was laid last week. The Fed, which had been providing lots of liquidity to the marketplace, began to draw back. Rates on most kinds of short-term securities started to rise, noted Thomas Strauss, a partner at Salomon Brothers, but commercial paper did not take part in the move.

Early this week, some of the corporations that issue the largest amounts of commercial paper began to find that they were having trouble finding buyers for their paper, which was carrying yields of about 9.85 percent for the shortest, top-grade issues. Several companies raised rates on Tuesday, and the climb led to sharp increases on Wednesday.

By yesterday, some of the biggest issuers had found that their new, higher rates were bringing in more money than they needed, so they started lowering rates again.

Dealers say that more investors are asking questions about the market. But, said one, "We've noticed absolutely no hesitancy by investors to buy commercial paper."

HARRY WINSTON

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Pye Holdings Limited
(CDRS)
The undersigned announces that proposals have been put forward for the acquisition by PHILIPS ELECTRONIC and ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES LIMITED ("PHILIPS"), the wholly owned UK subsidiary of N.V. PHILIPS GLOEILAMPENFABRIEKEN of Eindhoven, of the 19,289,088 ordinary shares of 25p each in PYE HOLDING ("PYE") not already owned by PHILIPS at the price of 180p per share. The Board of PYE is recommending the proposals.
It is intended to effect the acquisition of the ordinary shares mentioned above ("the Scheme Shares") by a scheme of arrangement under section 206 of the Companies Act 1948 of the United Kingdom. The scheme is subject to approval
A By a majority in number representing three-fourths in value of the holders of the Scheme Shares present and voting, either in person or by proxy, at a meeting convened by direction of the High Court of Justice in England.
B By the majority of members required to pass a special resolution at an extraordinary general meeting of PYE and
C By the High Court of Justice in England.
The meetings are to be held on 4th September, 79. If approved by the High Court it is expected that the scheme will become effective on about 1st October, 1979
Thereupon all the scheme shares will be cancelled and the holders will become entitled to 180p per share payable by PHILIPS on about 11th October, 1979
The undersigned is alone entitled to cast the votes attaching to the ordinary shares in PYE deposited with it. Holders of CDRS who wish the votes attaching to the ordinary shares represented by their CDRS to be cast in a particular manner must deposit their CDRS, accompanied by a letter instructing the undersigned how they wish such votes to be cast, not later than 12.00 hours on Wednesday, the 29th August, 1979. A certificate signed by a banker to the effect that a stated number of CDRS relating to ordinary shares in PYE are in his possession and will so remain until the conclusion of the two meetings will be accepted by the undersigned in lieu of the actual deposit of the CDRS
The undersigned will cast the votes attaching to any ordinary shares in respect of which no instructions are received by that time and date in favour of the resolutions to be proposed at each of the two meetings
Copies of the document containing (inter alia) the recommendation of the PYE Board, an explanatory statement and the scheme of arrangement are available at the office of the undersigned.
A further announcement will be made upon the scheme becoming effective informing holders of CDRS what they must do to obtain payment
Amsterdam 10th August 1979.
Amsterdam Depositary Company N.V.

## Chicago Futures

August 10, 1979

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WHEAT** 5,000 bu., dollars per bu | | | | | |
| Sep | 4.17 | 4.18 | 4.14 | 4.16 | -.01 |
| Dec | 4.28 | 4.28¼ | 4.24 | 4.26¾ | +.00¼ |
| Mar | 4.33 | 4.34 | 4.31 | 4.33½ | -.00¼ |
| May | 4.29½ | 4.30¼ | 4.27 | 4.28 | -.02½ |
| Jul | 4.05 | 4.05 | 4.01¼ | 4.03 | -.01 |
| Sep | | | | 4.08 | -.01 |

Sales Thurs. 42,740

Total open interest Thurs 52,939, up 548 from Wed

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CORN** 5,000 bu., dollars per bu. | | | | | |
| Sep | 2.82 | 2.82¼ | 2.78½ | 2.79¾ | -.01¼ |
| Dec | 2.78 | 2.78¼ | 2.76½ | 2.77¾ | |
| Mar | 2.88 | 2.88 | 2.86¼ | 2.87½ | +.00¼ |
| May | 2.92¼ | 2.93¼ | 2.91 | 2.92¼ | +.00¼ |
| Jul | 2.94 | 2.94¼ | 2.92¼ | 2.94¼ | +.00¼ |
| Sep | 2.89¼ | 2.91½ | 2.89½ | 2.91¼ | +.01½ |

Sales Thurs. 150,840

Total open interest Thurs 197,654, up 636 from Wed

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOYBEANS** 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu. | | | | | |
| Aug | 7.06 | 7.17 | 7.06 | 7.13¾ | +.07¼ |
| Sep | 7.08 | 7.14½ | 7.07 | 7.11¼ | +.04¼ |
| Nov | 7.06 | 7.08½ | 7.01 | 7.05 | +.01½ |
| Jan | 7.19 | 7.21 | 7.14 | 7.18 | +.01¼ |
| Mar | 7.34 | 7.35 | 7.27 | 7.31½ | +.01½ |
| May | 7.41¼ | 7.41½ | 7.36 | 7.38 | +.00½ |
| Jul | 7.46½ | 7.47½ | 7.41¾ | 7.43 | -.02½ |
| Aug | 7.42 | 7.44 | 7.40 | 7.40 | -.02 |

Sales Thurs 73,300

Total open interest Thurs 96,659, off 794 from Wed

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOYBEAN MEAL** 100 tons; dollars per ton | | | | | |
| Aug | 190.50 | 192.00 | 189.80 | 191.50 | +1.60 |
| Sep | 191.50 | 192.00 | 190.70 | 191.80 | +.80 |
| Oct | 192.00 | 192.50 | 191.30 | 192.30 | +.80 |
| Dec | 194.00 | 194.50 | 193.20 | 194.20 | +.80 |
| Jan | 195.20 | 196.00 | 195.00 | 195.50 | +.50 |
| Mar | 197.50 | 198.50 | 197.30 | 198.00 | +.60 |
| May | 198.50 | 199.20 | 198.50 | 199.00 | +.60 |
| Jul | 199.00 | 200.00 | 199.00 | 199.30 | +.30 |
| Aug | 200.00 | 200.00 | 200.00 | 200.00 | +.70 |
| Sep | | | | 201.30 | +.80 |

Sales Thurs 4,648

Total open interest Thurs 45,463, off 98 from Wed

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOYBEAN OIL** | | 27.98 | 27.60 | 27.73 | +.10 |
| Sep | 26.85 | 27.10 | 26.80 | 26.93 | +.15 |
| Oct | 26.25 | 26.40 | 26.15 | 26.22 | -.03 |
| Dec | 25.85 | 25.90 | 25.70 | 25.78 | -.05 |
| Jan | 25.90 | 25.90 | 25.70 | 25.75 | -.07 |
| Mar | 26.00 | 26.00 | 25.70 | 25.83 | -.07 |
| May | 26.00 | 26.00 | 25.75 | 25.87 | -.06 |
| Jul | 26.10 | 26.10 | 25.85 | 25.92 | -.03 |
| Aug | 25.95 | 25.95 | 25.75 | 25.75 | -.15 |
| Sep | 25.95 | 25.95 | 25.70 | 25.70 | -.19 |

Sales Thurs 8,030

Total open interest Thurs 56,659, off 109 from Wed

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **OATS** 5,000 bu., dollars per bu. | | | | | |
| Sep | 1.47 | 1.47¼ | 1.45 | 1.45½ | -.02 |
| Dec | 1.60½ | 1.60¾ | 1.58½ | 1.58¾ | -.01½ |
| Mar | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.67 | 1.67½ | -.02 |
| May | 1.71½ | 1.71½ | 1.71½ | 1.71½ | -.02 |
| Jul | 1.75 | 1.75 | 1.74 | 1.74½ | -.01½ |

Sales Thurs 4,750

Total open interest Thurs 5,044, off 5 from Wed

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LIVE BEEF CATTLE** | | | | | |
| Aug | 60.55 | 61.50 | 59.75 | 60.15 | -.27 |
| Oct | 59.90 | 60.70 | 59.30 | 60.15 | +.97 |
| Dec | 62.10 | 63.15 | 61.75 | 62.95 | +1.10 |
| Jan | 63.55 | 64.47 | 63.50 | 64.05 | +.60 |
| Feb | 64.60 | 65.65 | 64.40 | 65.27 | +.65 |
| Apr | 66.80 | 67.40 | 66.35 | 67.30 | +.37 |
| Jun | 68.50 | 68.95 | 68.05 | 68.57 | +.07 |
| Aug | 67.92 | 68.00 | 67.80 | 67.90 | +.30 |
| Oct | 66.90 | 67.50 | 66.90 | 67.50 | +.65 |
| Dec | 68.00 | 68.05 | 67.80 | 67.80 | -.10 |

Est sales 34,846, sales Thurs 17,967

Total open interest Thurs 62,592 off 356 from Wed

## U.S. Commodity Prices

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FEEDER CATTLE** 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb | | | | | |
| Aug | 78.00 | 78.50 | 77.55 | 78.12 | +.42 |
| Sep | 76.90 | 77.70 | 76.30 | 77.47 | +1.20 |
| Oct | 76.00 | 77.00 | 75.75 | 76.85 | +1.32 |
| Nov | 77.15 | 78.00 | 76.75 | 77.95 | +1.35 |
| Jan | 80.00 | 80.75 | 79.60 | 80.72 | +1.42 |
| Mar | 81.60 | 82.00 | 80.50 | 82.00 | +1.50 |
| Apr | 81.75 | 82.25 | 81.00 | 82.25 | +1.25 |
| May | 81.75 | 82.35 | 81.00 | 82.07 | +1.12 |

Est sales 5,861, sales Thurs. 3,769

Total open interest Thurs. 18,775, off 235 from Wed.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LIVE HOGS** 30,000 cents per lb | | | | | |
| Aug | 36.10 | 36.55 | 35.87 | 36.52 | +.47 |
| Oct | 33.55 | 34.45 | 33.25 | 34.35 | +.92 |
| Dec | 34.55 | 35.20 | 34.17 | 35.07 | +.82 |
| Feb | 36.15 | 36.60 | 35.75 | 36.55 | +.70 |
| Apr | 35.12 | 35.80 | 35.02 | 35.65 | +.65 |
| Jun | 39.50 | 39.75 | 39.12 | 39.70 | +.60 |
| Jul | 39.50 | 39.87 | 39.40 | 39.80 | +.42 |
| Aug | 38.10 | 38.20 | 37.80 | 38.20 | +.45 |
| Oct | 37.50 | 37.90 | 37.45 | 37.62 | +.55 |

Est sales 7,037, sales Thurs. 6,403

Total open interest Thurs 23,914, up 118 from Wed

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PORK BELLIES** 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Aug | 27.15 | 29.25 | 27.80 | 28.00 | -.87 |
| Feb | 40.80 | 41.50 | 40.05 | 41.07 | +.75 |
| Mar | 41.00 | 42.05 | 40.60 | 41.42 | +.67 |
| May | 42.30 | 43.05 | 41.60 | 42.65 | +.75 |
| Jul | 43.65 | 44.00 | 43.00 | 43.60 | +1.10 |
| Aug | 43.00 | 43.00 | 42.00 | 42.60 | +1.20 |

Est sales 8,626, sales Thurs. 7,240

Total open interest Thurs 24,581, off 13 from Wed

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ICED BROILERS** 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Aug | 40.50 | 40.50 | 40.50 | 40.50 | +.10 |
| Sep | 39.00 | 39.50 | 38.85 | 38.85 | +.25 |
| Oct | 39.10 | 39.10 | 38.85 | 38.85 | +.25 |
| Nov | 38.70 | | | 38.60 | |
| Dec | 39.65 | 39.65 | 39.55 | 39.55 | +.10 |
| Jan | 41.75 | | | 41.75 | +.15 |
| Feb | 41.75 | | | 41.75 | +.10 |
| Mar | 41.75 | | | 41.75 | -.05 |
| Apr | 42.00 | | | 42.00 | -.30 |
| May | | | | | |

Sales Thurs 34

Total open interest Thurs 1,484, up 12 from Wed

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SHELL EGGS** 22,500 doz.; cents per doz. | | | | | |
| Aug | | | | 50.25 | |
| Sep | 56.00 | 57.15 | 56.00 | 57.10 | +1.35 |
| Oct | | | | 57.85 | |
| Nov | | | | 60.75 | |
| Dec | 61.95 | 62.20 | 61.70 | 62.20 | +.45 |
| Jan | | | | 60.10 | |

Est sales 26, sales Thurs 7

Total open interest Thurs 425, off 1 from Wed.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LUMBER** 100,000 bd. ft. | | | | | |
| Sep | 266.50 | 269.90 | 266.50 | 267.20 | -1.10 |
| Nov | 235.90 | 236.30 | 232.90 | 233.20 | -2.70 |
| Jan | 222.70 | 223.80 | 221.80 | 222.50 | -.90 |
| Mar | 218.70 | 218.80 | 217.50 | 218.60 | -.10 |
| May | 217.70 | 217.80 | 216.50 | 217.50 | -.20 |
| Jly | 217.00 | 217.00 | 216.50 | 216.50 | -.30 |

Est sales. 2,685, sales Thurs. 2,438

Total open interest Thurs 9,652, off 36 from Wed

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **U.S TREASURY BILLS** $1 million; pts. of 100 pct. | | | | | |
| Sep | 90.65 | 90.70 | 90.58 | 90.61 | -.06 |
| Dec | 90.93 | 90.97 | 90.80 | 90.85 | -.11 |
| Mar | 91.44 | 91.49 | 91.32 | 91.37 | -.13 |
| Jun | 91.85 | 91.88 | 91.72 | 91.78 | -.10 |
| Sep | 92.03 | 92.08 | 91.96 | 92.00 | -.09 |
| Dec | 92.07 | 92.13 | 92.02 | 92.08 | -.05 |
| Mar | 92.03 | 92.09 | 91.97 | 91.99 | -.08 |
| Jun | 92.00 | 92.05 | 91.95 | 91.97 | -.08 |

Est sales, 6,259, sales Thurs 6,959

Total open interest Thurs 47,225, off 626 from Wed.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SWISS FRANC** 125,000 francs; $ per franc. | | | | | |
| Sep | 0.6148 | 0.6150 | 0.6128 | 0.6144 | +0.0019 |
| Dec | 0.6286 | 0.6295 | 0.6276 | 0.6289 | +0.0028 |
| Mar | 0.6415 | 0.6425b | 0.6408 | 0.6422 | +0.0016 |
| June | 0.6525 | 0.6552b | 0.6525 | 0.6552b | +0.0022 |

Est. sales 1,373, sales Thu 1,496

Total open interest Thu: 8,662

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GUILDER** 125,000 guilders, $ per guilder | | | | | |
| Sep | N.T | N.T | N.T | N.T. | N.T |

Est sales N.T, sales Thu N.T

Total open interest Thu: 0

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FRENCH FRANC** 250,000 francs; $ per franc | | | | | |
| Sep | N.T. | N.T | N.T | 0.2352 | Unch. |
| Dec | N.T. | N.T | N.T. | 0.2313 | Unch. |

Est. sales N.T; sales Thu N.T

Total open interest Thu 5

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **YEN** 12.5 million yen; cents per yen. | | | | | |
| Sep | 4660 | 4664 | 4651 | 4662 | +0013 |
| Dec | 4720 | 4723 | 4710 | 4721b | +0015 |
| Mar | 4776 | 4782 | 4770 | 4782 | +0020 |

Est sales 806, sales Thu 1,131

Total open interest Thu: 5,957

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **STERLING** 25,000 pounds; $ per pound | | | | | |
| Sep | 2.2400 | 2.2515 | 2.2370 | 2.2425 | +0.0130 |
| Dec | 2.2250 | 2.2365 | 2.2250 | 2.2280 | +0.0150 |
| Mar | 2.2190 | 2.2255 | 2.2150 | 2.2180 | +0.0148 |
| June | 2.2075 | 2.2140 | 2.2048a | 2.2070a | +0.0008 |

Est sales 2,708, sales Thu 2,880

Total open interest Thu 6,121

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CANADIAN DOLLAR** 100,000 dlrs; $ per Can $ | | | | | |
| Sep | 0.8519 | 0.8533 | 0.8519 | 0.8532 | +0.0012 |
| Dec | 0.8523 | 0.8532 | 0.8520 | 0.8529 | +0.0012 |
| Mar | 0.8520 | 0.8523 | 0.8520 | 0.8515 | Unch |
| June | 0.8525 | 0.8525 | 0.8525 | 0.8525 | +0.0005 |
| Sep | N.T. | N.T | N.T. | 0.8530 | Unch. |

Est sales 556, sales Thu 511

Total open interest Thu 6,919

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DEUTSCHE MARK** 125,000 marks; $ per mark | | | | | |
| Sep | 0.5525 | 0.5530 | 0.5508 | 0.5514 | +0.0002 |
| Dec | 0.5588 | 0.5593 | 0.5569 | 0.5585 | +0.0007 |
| Mar | 0.5654 | 0.5658 | 0.5640 | 0.5649 | +0.0019 |
| June | 0.5700 | 0.5700 | 0.5700 | 0.5700 | +0.0042 |

Est sales: 1,451, sales Thu: 821

Total open interest Thu 7,337

## New York Futures

August 10, 1979

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MAINE POTATOES** 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Nov | 6.70 | 6.70 | 6.65 | 6.70 | +0.04 |
| Mar | 9.15 | 9.30 | 8.96 | 8.96 | -0.09 |
| Apr | 10.80 | 10.80 | 10.59 | 10.69 | -0.06 |
| May | 13.00 | 13.25 | 12.83 | 12.97 | +0.11 |

Est. sales. 515 sales Thur 674.

Total open interest Thur, 4,009 off 36 from Wed.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COFFEE 'C'** 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Sep | 199.50 | 201.00 | 199.00 | 200.62 | +0.12 |
| Dec | 186.50 | 188.25 | 186.25 | 187.93 | +0.90 |
| Mar | 181.50 | 183.40 | 181.25 | 183.02 | +0.34 |
| May | 180.75 | 181.75 | 180.25 | 182.13 | +0.13 |
| Jul | 180.00 | 181.50 | 180.00 | 181.75 | +0.75 |
| Sep | 179.50 | 181.00 | 179.50 | 180.33 | -0.05 |
| Dec | 180.00 | 181.50 | 180.00 | 181.50 | +4.00 |

Est sales. 1,070 sales Thur. 2,055.

Total open interest Thur. 11,208 up 110 from Wed.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUGAR NO. 11** 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Sep | 8.86 | 8.88 | 8.76 | 8.81 | -0.02 |
| Oct | 9.23 | 9.23 | 9.07 | 9.08 | -0.08 |
| Mar | 10.31 | 10.31 | 10.23 | 10.24 | -0.02 |
| May | 10.56 | 10.58 | 10.51 | 10.56 | +0.02 |
| Jul | 10.86 | 10.89 | 10.81 | 10.89 | +0.05 |
| Sep | 11.26 | 11.28 | 11.19 | 11.27 | +0.09 |
| Oct | 11.34 | 11.42 | 11.32 | 11.41 | +0.09 |

Est sales. 4,900 sales Thur. 5,551.

Total open interest Thur 45,215 up 1,020 from Wed

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COCOA** 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Sep | 128.10 | 128.10 | 126.50 | 127.60 | -0.15 |
| Dec | 133.50 | 133.75 | 132.50 | 133.35 | -0.35 |
| Mar | 137.90 | 137.90 | 136.70 | 137.35 | -0.35 |
| May | 139.90 | 140.05 | 139.50 | 140.08 | -0.40 |

Est sales: 960 sales Thur 1,453.

Total open interest Thur. 7,094 up 349 from Wed

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ORANGE JUICE.** 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Sep | 103.30 | 103.70 | 102.30 | 103.60 | -0.30 |
| Nov | 102.00 | 102.20 | 101.30 | 101.90 | -0.60 |
| Jan | 101.80 | 101.95 | 101.00 | 101.70 | -0.80 |
| Mar | 102.10 | 102.50 | 101.75 | 102.50 | -0.70 |
| May | 102.90 | 102.90 | 102.00 | 102.90 | |

Est sales. 300 sales Thur. 479

Total open interest Thur. 7,663 up 2 from Wed

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON, No. 2.** 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Oct | 63.73 | 64.11 | 63.43 | 64.10 | +0.49 |
| Dec | 64.20 | 64.37 | 63.92 | 64.30 | +0.38 |
| Mar | 65.30 | 65.55 | 65.08 | 65.52 | +0.37 |
| Jul | 67.30 | 67.30 | 67.10 | 67.50 | +0.20 |
| Dec | 67.75 | 67.75 | 67.75 | 67.75 | |

Est. sales. 2,850 sales Thur 2,609.

Total open interest Thur 32,671 up 41 from Wed

| | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COPPER** 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | |
| Sep 87.90 | 88.35 | 87.10 | 87.35 | -0.05 |
| Dec 88.40 | 89.00 | 87.85 | 88.55 | -0.05 |
| Jan 88.10 | 88.70 | 88.10 | 88.65 | -0.10 |
| Mar 89.10 | 89.40 | 88.55 | 88.95 | -0.15 |
| May 89.45 | 89.45 | 88.60 | 89.05 | -0.15 |
| Jul 89.40 | 89.50 | 88.70 | 89.15 | -0.15 |
| Sep 89.55 | 89.55 | 88.90 | 89.25 | -0.15 |
| Dec 89.50 | 89.80 | 89.00 | 89.35 | -0.15 |
| Jan 89.50 | 89.60 | 89.00 | 89.35 | |
| Mar 89.80 | 89.90 | 89.10 | 89.35 | 0.25 |

Est. sales: 11,000 sales Thur. 16,180.

Total open interest Thur. 51,419, up 4,474 from Wed.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **N.Y. SILVER.** 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz | | | | | |
| Aug | 912.00 | 912.00 | 905.00 | 907.30 | +0.10 |
| Sep | 918.00 | 921.00 | 905.50 | 912.50 | |
| Oct | 927.00 | 927.00 | 927.00 | 920.00 | |
| Dec | 939.00 | 943.00 | 928.00 | 934.50 | +0.10 |
| Jan | 944.50 | 948.50 | 942.00 | 941.10 | +0.10 |
| Mar | 959.00 | 964.00 | 947.00 | 954.30 | +0.30 |
| May | 971.50 | 974.00 | 970.00 | 967.10 | +0.10 |
| Jul | 985.00 | 985.00 | 981.50 | 979.90 | -0.10 |
| Sep | 1000.0 | 1002.5 | 1000.00 | 992.70 | -0.30 |
| Dec | 1015.0 | 1018.0 | 1011.00 | 101.170 | -0.30 |
| Mar | 1036.0 | 1036.0 | 1036.0 | 103.100 | 0.30 |
| May | 1047.0 | 1047.0 | 1047.0 | 104.380 | |

Est. sales: 11,000 sales Thur, 14,896

Total open interest Thur. 151,947 up 300 from Wed.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PLATINUM** 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz. | | | | | |
| Oct | 379.00 | 382.40 | 375.00 | 377.30 | -2.40 |
| Jan | 381.00 | 383.00 | 376.20 | 378.60 | -2.80 |
| Apr | 385.50 | 386.50 | 380.00 | 383.10 | -1.70 |
| Jul | 388.00 | 390.00 | 384.00 | 388.10 | -1.70 |
| Oct | 392.00 | 394.00 | 394.00 | 392.30 | -1.50 |
| Jan | 399.00 | 399.00 | 395.00 | 397.30 | 1.00 |

Est. sales: 2,130 sales Thur 2,329.

Total open interest Thur 10,413 up 222 from Wed.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GOLD** 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz. | | | | | |
| Aug | 302.00 | 304.40 | 299.70 | 303.30 | +3.50 |
| Sep | 304.00 | 305.60 | 304.00 | 304.70 | +3.50 |
| Oct | 305.50 | 309.40 | 303.80 | 307.40 | +3.50 |
| Dec | 310.10 | 314.50 | 308.00 | 312.70 | +3.60 |
| Feb | 315.50 | 319.50 | 314.00 | 317.80 | +3.60 |
| Apr | 320.50 | 324.30 | 319.00 | 322.80 | +3.60 |
| Jun | 325.50 | 328.80 | 324.00 | 327.70 | +3.60 |
| Aug | 331.30 | 333.20 | 331.30 | 332.40 | +3.60 |
| Oct | 338.70 | 339.50 | 335.50 | 337.10 | +3.60 |
| Dec | 341.50 | 343.00 | 340.00 | 341.80 | +3.70 |
| Feb | 345.70 | 347.10 | 344.50 | 346.40 | +3.70 |
| Apr | 353.00 | 353.00 | 350.00 | 351.00 | +3.80 |
| Jun | 356.00 | 356.00 | 354.70 | 355.50 | +3.80 |

Est. sales: 28,000 sales Thur. 32,491.

Total open interest Thur. 171,332 up 133 from Wed.

## Cash Prices

August 10, 1979

| Commodity and unit | Fri | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|
| **FOODS** | | |
| Coffee 4 Santos, lb | 1.90 | 2.05 |
| **TEXTILES** | | |
| Printcloth 64 30 38½ in. yd | 0.47 | 0.44 |
| **METALS** | | |
| Steel billets (Pitt.), ton | 347.00 | 306.50 |
| Iron 2 Fdry Phila., ton | 227.36 | 214.76 |
| Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt | 95.96 | 78.79 |
| Lead Spot, lb | 0.58 | 0.31 |
| Copper elect., lb | 88⅝ | 63⅝ |
| Tin (Straits), lb | 7.4022 | 6.3629 |
| Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb | 0.39 | 0.30¼ |
| Silver N.Y., oz | 9.120 | 5.589 |
| Gold N.Y., oz | 304.00 | 211.15 |

New York prices

## Commodity Index

August 10, 1979

Moody's ........ 1,063.80 f

Base 100: Dec. 31 1931

p—preliminary; f—final

## Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—105

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AVXCp | GATX Cp | Newhall Ld |
| AetnaLf pf | GATXCp pf | Niagara Shre |
| Allied Pd | GCA Corp | ParkerDrls |
| Amcord Inc | Gemini Cap | Pioneer Cp |
| AmBdcst | GenCinema s | Premier Ind |
| AmGen Ins | Gen Instru | RLCCp s |
| AGIn 1.80pf | GenSignal | Reserve Oil |
| AmStores wi | GaPac pfBwi | RsvOil 1.75pf |
| Anixter Bro | HelimBrw s | Rockower |
| BaldwUtd | HewlettPk s | Rohm Haas |
| BldwUtd pfU | Honeywell | Rollins Inc |
| Bandag Inc | ImpCpAm | Rowan |
| Bayuk Cig | Intrlake Inc | Scottys |
| Beckman | Jewel Cos | Smith Int |
| BlissLau | Keysint s | Sou Pac |
| Bluebird In | Leesona Cp | SpectraPhys |
| Boeing s | Lennar Cp | Sundstrand |
| Boise Casca | LeviStrauss | Sundstrd pf |
| BrushWell | Litton Ind | Supmkt Gen |
| BurndyCp | Litinplc pf | TRECorp s |
| CNAF pfA | Loews Corp | Teledyne |
| CentTelUt | MACOM s | TexGasTr |
| Charter NY | MaratMt s | ToysRUs n |
| Chessie Sys | Martin M | UtdGuaranty |
| City Invest | Mill Brady | US Indust |
| CityInv pfB | Monog Ind | Varian Asso |
| Colind pfD | Murphy Oil | Veecolnst |
| ComPsvc | NCR Corp | Vornado Inc |
| ContrlData | NL Ind | WUIInc |
| CrousHnd | Nat Distill | Waste Mgmt |
| Datapoint | NatLibtyn | Westvaco |
| DexterCp | NatMedEnt s | WitcoChm |
| DigitalEq | Natomas | Wometco |
| EG&G Inc | Natoms 1.60pf | WyleLabs s |
| FstMiss Cp | NEngNucl s | Xerox Cp |

NEW LOWS—5

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BellCda gs | EvanPd 1.40pf | Newell n |
| ColGas pfA | Mohasco | |

# Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the August 10, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

| | $ | £ | DM | FF | I. lr | Gldr | BF conv | Swiss F | Dan kr |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | [illegible] | 4.462 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Brussels (a) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Frankfurt | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| London (b) | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Milan | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New York (c) | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Paris | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Zurich | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | | [illegible] |
| ECU | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

The following are dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: [illegible]

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar [illegible]

ECU—European Currency Unit as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates [illegible]



## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

August 9 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd
- (d) Baerbond — SF 705.25
- (d) Conbar — SF 651.00
- (d) Grubar — SF 616.00
- (d) Stockbar — SF 776.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE
- (d) CSF Fund — SF 16.80
- (d) Crossbow Fund — SF 3.72
- (d) ITF Fund N.V. — $9.43

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT (C.I.) Ltd
- (w) Universal Dollar Trust — $6.36
- (w) High Interest Sterling — £0.95

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
- (w) Capital Int'l Fund — $19.11
- (w) Capital Italia S.A. — $11.58
- (w) Convertible Capital S.A. — $28.79

CREDIT SUISSE
- (d) Actions Suisses — SF 305.00
- (d) Canasec — SF 433.00
- (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF 62.50
- (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF 60.25
- (d) Energie-Valor — SF 83.00
- (d) Ussec — SF 449.00
- (d) Europa-valor — SF 112.00

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT
- (d) Concentra — DM 19.80
- (d) Int'l Rentenfond — DM 66.20

EARNEX Fd Box N 1965 Nassau Bahamas.
- (d) Earnex Fd — $5.03

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda.
- (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets — $28.13
- (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr — $54.70
- (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $24.19
- (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund — $52.43
- (w) Fidelity World Fd — $15.96

FIDELITY POB 195 St Helier, Jersey C.I.
- (w) Fidelity, Sterling A — £3.24
- (w) Fidelity Sterling B — £7.52
- (w) Fidelity Sterling D — £17.19

G T MANAGEMENT LTD
- (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd — $46.10
- (w) G.T. Asia Fund — HK$ 10.43
- (d) G.T. Bond Fund — $13.85
- (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $7.75
- (d) G.T. Technology Fund — $10.23

JARDINE FLEMING
- (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $71.75
- (r) Jardine S.East Asia — $18.40

LLOYDS BANK INT. POB 438 GENEVA 11
- (w) Lloyds Int'l Growth — SF 376.50
- (w) Lloyds Int'l Income — SF 305.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda).
- (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd — $10.11

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
- (r) Parfon Sw. R Est — SF 1,336.00
- (r) Securswiss — SF 1,004.00

SWISS BANK CORP
- (d) America valor — SF 376.75
- (d) Inter valor — SF 59.00
- (d) Japan Portfolio — SF 388.50
- (d) Swissvalor New Ser — SF 239.50
- (d) Univ. Bond Select — SF 67.50
- (d) Universal Fund — SF 72.19

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
- (d) Amca U.S. Sh — SF 21.75
- (d) Bond-Invest — SF 59.75
- (d) Convert Invest — SF 63.00
- (d) Eurit Europe Sh — SF 129.50
- (d) Fonsa Sw. Sh — SF 107.00
- (d) Globinvest — SF 52.75
- (d) Pacific Invest — SF 65.75
- (d) Romefac Invest — SF 288.50
- (d) Safit South Afr. Sh — SF 175.50
- (d) Sima Swiss R.Est — SF 214.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
- (d) Atlanticfonds — DM [illegible]
- (d) Unirenta — DM [illegible]
- (d) Unifonds — DM [illegible]
- (d) Unirak (u) — DM [illegible]
- (d) Uniraumbond — DM [illegible]

Other Funds
- (w) Alexander Fund — $8.23
- (r) Arab Finance I.F — $1,003.86
- (w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) — $7.48
- (w) Austral Select Fd — $1.48
- (w) Bondselex Issue Pr — SF 123.80
- (w) CAMIT — $10.23
- (w) Capital Gains Inv — $14.11
- (d) Capital Rentinvest — LF 1,407.00
- (d) Carribco Open End Fund — $228.25
- (d) Citadel Fund — $2.59
- (w) Cleveland Offshore Fd — $984.86
- (w) Convert Fd Int. A Certs — $7.15
- (w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs — $14.38
- (d) Convertible Japan — $8.79
- (w) D G C — $44.37
- (d) Dollar Fund (ex Divid.) — $0.15
- (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $18.71
- (w) Dreyfus Intercontinent — $19.37
- (d) Europe Obligations — LF 1,143.00
- (w) First Eagle Fund — $4,983.00
- (w) F.I.R.S.T — $240.01
- (w) Fonselex Issue Pr — SF 1,481.00
- (w) Formula Selection Fd — SF 57.10
- (d) Fondilalia — $13.54
- (d) Frankf. Trust Interzins — DM 40.86
- (d) Fund of N.F. (ex divid.) — $0.31
- (d) Global Int'l Fund — DM 6.32
- (w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV — $335.84
- (w) H.O.T.T. Hopel — $32.15
- (d) Indosuez Multibonds A — $113.47
- (d) Indosuez Multibonds B — $116.16
- (d) Interfund S.A. — $10.83
- (w) Intermarket Fund — $165.56
- (w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) — $24.19
- (r) Int'l Securities Fund — $7.20
- (d) Investa DWS — DM 34.50
- (r) Invest Atlantiques — $54.96
- (r) Italamerica S.A. Fund. — $10.48
- (r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. — $9.17
- (w) Japan Selection Fund — $65.57
- (w) Japan Pacific Fund — $40.17
- (d) K.B. Income Fund — LF 1,540.00
- (d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F — $12.87
- (d) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F — $31.01
- (r) Leverage Cap. Hold — $57.13
- (w) Luxfund — $28.46
- (m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. — Can$ 10.00
- (d) Medialanum Sel. Fund — $12.14
- (d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $8.63
- (d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $1.75
- (w) Nippon Fund — $16.59
- (w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund — $5.41
- (w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd — $5.51
- (w) N.A.M.F. — $71.36
- (d) Putnam Intern'l Fund — $30.74
- (d) Renta Fund — $59.77
- (d) Rentinvest — LF 846.00
- (d) Safe Fund — $4.23
- (d) Safe Trust Fund — $9.57
- (w) Samurai Portfolio — SF 62.50
- (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $15.39
- (w) SMH Special Fund — DM 93.50
- (w) Soros Fund — $795.00
- (w) Talent Global Fund — $12.05
- (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Seu) — $49.08
- (w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. — $67.36
- (w) Transpacific Fund — $31.80
- (d) UNICO Fund — DM 53.20
- (d) Unifie Assurance Oseas — $0.99
- (w) United Cap Inv. Fund — $3.28
- (m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd — $104.77
- (d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd — $11.81
- (w) Western Growth Fund — $8.23
- (d) World Equity Grth. Fd — $485.22
- (w) Worldwide Fund Ltd — $13.03
- (w) Worldwide Securities — $74.25
- (w) Worldwide Special — $1,543,445.75

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex Dividend; New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex-RTS; S — Suspended; n/c — Not communicated; ● — Redemption price Ex Coupon



## London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

August 10, 1979

| | High | Low | Close (Bid-Asked) | | Previous (Close) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUGAR** | | | | | | |
| Oct | 108.50 | 106.70 | 106.85 | 106.90 | 108.25 | 108.35 |
| Dec | 112.75 | 111.00 | 111.15 | 111.25 | 112.40 | 112.50 |
| Mar | 120.00 | 117.75 | 118.15 | 118.25 | 119.30 | 119.50 |
| May | 122.25 | 121.25 | 121.25 | 121.50 | 122.30 | 122.40 |
| Aug | 126.50 | 126.00 | 126.10 | 126.25 | 126.50 | 127.50 |
| Oct | 130.50 | 130.00 | 130.00 | 130.25 | 130.50 | 131.50 |
| 1,865 lots of 50 tons | | | | | | |
| **COCOA** | | | | | | |
| Sep | 1,369 | 1,355 | 1,355 | 1,359 | 1,370 | 1,371 |
| Dec | 1,420 | 1,394 | 1,416 | 1,417 | 1,417 | 1,418 |
| Mar | 1,468 | 1,441 | 1,461 | 1,462 | 1,465 | 1,467 |
| May | 1,490 | 1,490 | 1,487 | 1,492 | 1,465 | 1,467 |
| Jly | 1,522 | 1,500 | 1,512 | 1,520 | 1,511 | 1,524 |
| Sep | 1,525 | 1,520 | 1,530 | 1,550 | 1,530 | 1,555 |
| Oct | 1,569 | 1,565 | 1,555 | 1,575 | 1,580 | 1,585 |
| 3,681 lots of 10 tons | | | | | | |
| **COFFEE** | | | | | | |
| Sep | 1,714 | 1,706 | 1,706 | 1,710 | 1,718 | 1,720 |
| Nov | 1,739 | 1,724 | 1,735 | 1,737 | 1,736 | 1,740 |
| Jan | 1,727 | 1,720 | 1,720 | 1,721 | 1,730 | 1,732 |
| Mar | 1,680 | 1,673 | 1,675 | 1,680 | 1,687 | 1,690 |
| May | 1,668 | 1,668 | 1,661 | 1,667 | 1,670 | 1,673 |
| Jly | N.T | N.T | 1,645 | 1,660 | 1,650 | 1,675 |
| Sep | N.T | N.T | 1,635 | 1,660 | 1,630 | 1,675 |
| 1,564 lots of 5 tons | | | | | | |

## London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

August 10, 1979

| | Today Bid | Asked | Previous Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper wire bars | | | | |
| Spot | 876.00 | 877.00 | 869.00 | 870.00 |
| 3 months | 879.50 | 880.50 | 872.00 | 872.50 |
| Cathodes, spot | 849.00 | 851.00 | 840.00 | 842.00 |
| 3 months | 865.00 | 866.00 | 856.00 | 858.00 |
| Tin, spot | 6,500.00 | 6,520.00 | 6,540.00 | 6,560.00 |
| 3 months | 6,550.00 | 6,555.00 | 6,590.00 | 6,600.00 |
| Lead, spot | 572.00 | 574.00 | 564.00 | 566.00 |
| 3 months | 553.00 | 554.00 | 546.00 | 548.00 |
| Zinc, spot | 305.50 | 306.00 | 301.00 | 303.00 |
| 3 months | 316.50 | 317.00 | 312.00 | 313.00 |
| Silver, spot | 405.50 | 406.00 | 401.40 | 401.60 |
| 3 months | 417.50 | 417.80 | 413.40 | 413.60 |
| Nickel, spot | 2,520.00 | 2,530.00 | 2,550.00 | 2,560.00 |
| 3 months | 2,600.00 | 2,610.00 | 2,630.00 | 2,635.00 |

## Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

August 10, 1979

| | High | Low | Close (Bid-Asked) | | Ch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUGAR** | | | | | |
| Oct | 1,055 | 1,045 | 1,050 | 1,055 | +5 |
| Nov | N.T. | N.T | 1,045 | 1,055 | +5 |
| Dec | 1,090 | 1,083 | 1,090 | 1,091 | +12 |
| Mar | 1,140 | 1,135 | 1,145 | 1,148 | +3 |
| May | N.T | N.T. | 1,170 | 1,185 | +5 |
| Jly | N.T | N.T | 1,185 | 1,195 | +5 |
| Aug | N.T | N.T. | 1,195 | 1,205 | +5 |
| Oct | N.T | N.T. | 1,210 | 1,215 | +5 |
| 92 lots. | | | | | |
| **COCOA** | | | | | |
| Sep | 1,280 | 1,275 | 1,272 | 1,300 | -33 |
| Dec | 1,320 | 1,310 | 1,315 | 1,316 | +2 |
| Mar | N.T | N.T | -- | 1,365 | +23 |
| May | N.T. | N.T | -- | 1,410 | +5 |
| Jly | N.T | N.T | -- | 1,425 | +5 |
| Sep | N.T. | N.T. | -- | 1,435 | +5 |
| N.A lots | | | | | |

## Syria Arrests 2 In Cadet Killings

BEIRUT, Aug. 10 (UPI) — A newspaper said today that Syria has arrested two Moslem Brotherhood leaders believed to have mastermined the June 16 massacre of more than 60 army cadets in the northwestern Syrian city of Aleppo.

The newspaper As Safir, quoting informed sources in Damascus, said the Syrian authorities have "recently arrested the leader of the Moslem Brotherhood, Hussni Abo and his aide, Zuheir Zaklouta.

The newspaper said Mr. Abo and Mr. Zaklouta are believed to have planned the Aleppo slaying in which at least 63 cadets of the Aleppo Artillery Academy were killed." The Moslem Brotherhood is a fundamentalist Islamic grouping whose members reportedly oppose the government of Syrian President Hafez al-Assad which they contend is dominated by the Alawite Moslem minority.

## Fed Foreign Holdings Off

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ) — Federal Reserve holdings of marketable U.S. government securities for foreign official and international accounts fell $550 million in the week ended yesterday to $81.7 billion. Foreign holdings have risen $2.225 million during the last four weeks and fallen $4.9 billion in the last 12 months.

## Decline in Swiss Prices

BERN, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ) — Swiss wholesale prices fell 0.1 percent in July from a month earlier, the first drop in 10 months, mainly due to a 0.6-percent decline in import prices, the government said today. However, the 1963-based index was up 4.2 percent on the year at 149.

## Japan Seeks Mexican Oil

TOKYO, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ) — Japan's *Minister of International Trade and Industry*, Masumi Esaki, left today for Mexico aiming to arrange imports of Mexican oil

# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 1[illegible]

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

(Continued from Page 8)

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22¼ | 13⅝ | PenCen | | | 45 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 6½ | 4⅛ | PenCn pfB | | | 167 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | +⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 2⅝ | PenDix | | | 22 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | |
| 9⅜ | 7⅝ | PennCo pf.12 | 1.4 | | z60 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | +⅛ |
| 41⅞ | 28 | Penney 1.76 | 5.8 | 7 | 872 | 30⅜ | 29 | 30⅜ | +1⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 18⅝ | PaPL 2.04 | 9.8 | 7 | 61 | 20⅝ | 20⅜ | 20⅝ | -⅛ |
| 51½ | 42 | PaPL pf4.50 | 10. | | z580 | 44½ | 44⅜ | 44½ | +⅛ |
| 91 | 77½ | PaPL pf8.40 | 10. | | z150 | 84 | 84 | 84 | |
| 106 | 99 | PaPL pf9.24 | 9.0 | | z10 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | -¼ |
| 111 | 100⅞ | PaPL pf 11 | 10. | | z350 | 105½ | 105 | 105½ | +½ |
| 86¼ | 72⅛ | PaPL pf 8 | 10. | | z30 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | |
| 94 | 78 | PaPL pf8.70 | 10. | | z50 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ | +1¼ |
| 42½ | 30½ | Pennwlt 2.20 | 6.5 | 7 | 13 | 33⅞ | 33¾ | 33¾ | -⅛ |
| 26½ | 19½ | Penw pf1.60 | 7.5 | | 10 | 21⅜ | 21 | 21¼ | -⅛ |
| 42⅝ | 26½ | Pennzoil 2.20 | 5.3 | 8 | 665 | 41½ | 41 | 41¼ | -½ |
| 14 | 9⅛ | PeopDr .24 | 1.9 | 8 | 126 | 12⅞ | 12½ | 12⅝ | +⅛ |
| 39⅞ | 31⅜ | PeopGs 2.88 | 7.3 | 8 | 79 | 39¼ | 39 | 39¼ | +⅛ |
| 33⅜ | 21⅝ | PepsiCo 1.14 | 4.2 | 10 | 289 | 27⅜ | 27¼ | 27¼ | -⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 19⅞ | PerkinE .52 | 1.7 | 13 | 219 | 30⅞ | 30 | 30⅝ | +⅜ |
| 17⅞ | 7⅜ | Pertec | | 10 | 887 | 12⅛ | 11¼ | 11⅝ | |
| 47¾ | 31⅝ | Petrie 1.40 | 4.8 | 10 | 4 | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | +⅛ |

Here and 3 pm prices. The following are closing prices. The IHT regrets the inconvenience

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 46⅛ | 27½ | Petroln 1.04 | 2.3 | 10 | 16 | 45⅞ | 45⅜ | 45⅝ | +⅛ |
| 27 | 20⅜ | PetRs 2.47e | 9.2 | | 22 | 26⅞ | 26⅝ | 26⅞ | +⅛ |
| 25 | 19 | PetRs pf1.75 | 7.1 | | 3 | 24½ | 24¼ | 24½ | +⅛ |
| 39 | 29 | Pfizer 1.32 | 3.8 | 11 | 1475 | 34⅝ | 33⅞ | 34½ | +1⅛ |
| 38¼ | 19⅜ | PhelpD 1 | 3.9 | 8 | 384 | 25⅞ | 25⅛ | 25¾ | +⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 15 | PhilaEl 1.80 | 11. | 8 | 102 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16⅝ | +⅛ |
| 42½ | 33 | PhilE pf3.80 | 11. | | z150 | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | -⅛ |
| 88⅝ | 71½ | PhilE pf7.85 | 10. | | z20 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ | |
| 86⅝ | 70 | PhilE pf7.80 | 10. | | z1050 | 79⅝ | 78 | 78 | +⅛ |
| 29½ | 19⅛ | PhilSub 1.10 | 3.8 | 9 | 136 | 29⅛ | 28⅝ | 29⅛ | +⅛ |
| 38 | 31⅝ | PhilMr s1.25 | 3.3 | 10 | 1420 | 37⅜ | 36⅞ | 37⅜ | +⅛ |
| 8¼ | 3⅝ | Phillnd .28 | 4.9 | 3 | 246 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | +⅛ |
| 40⅝ | 28⅝ | PhilPet 1.40 | 3.7 | 7 | 1755 | 38 | 37⅝ | 37⅞ | +⅛ |
| 18 | 9⅛ | PhilVH .60 | 4.4 | 6 | 12 | 13½ | 13⅛ | 13½ | -⅛ |
| 14¼ | 8⅝ | PiedAvt .24 | 1.9 | 4 | 67 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | -⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 15⅝ | PieNG 1.56a | 8.1 | 9 | 11 | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | +⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 6 | Pier 1 .15e | 1.2 | 7 | 64 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 47⅞ | 32 | Pilsbry 1.52 | 4.1 | 8 | 134 | 37 | 36⅞ | 36⅞ | +⅛ |
| 42½ | 24⅛ | Pioneer 1.92 | 4.5 | 9 | 174 | u43 | 42⅝ | 43 | +⅜ |
| 22⅝ | 15⅝ | PionrEl | | 7 | 1 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | -⅛ |
| 29 | 21⅞ | PitnyB 1.28 | 4.4 | 8 | 65 | 27⅞ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | |
| 31⅛ | 28 | PitnB pf2.12 | 7.0 | | 5 | 30½ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | -⅛ |
| 37⅛ | 19⅝ | PittFrg .90 | 2.4 | 14 | 2 | 37½ | 37½ | 37½ | |
| 26⅝ | 16 | Pittstn 1.20 | 5.2 | 16 | 591 | 23⅝ | 22⅞ | 23 | |
| 10⅞ | 5 | PlanRsc | | 9 | 149 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅛ | |
| 23⅛ | 14½ | Planirn .16 | .8 | 14 | 108 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19½ | +⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 10½ | Playboy .12 | .7 | 21 | 26 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 26⅛ | 18⅝ | Plessey 1e | 4.1 | 9 | 2 | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | 24⅜ | |
| 31½ | 17 | Pneumo 1 | 4.2 | 9 | 115 | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23⅝ | +⅛ |
| 17⅞ | 11⅛ | PogoPd .20b | 1.3 | 10 | 258 | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | |
| 40¼ | 26⅛ | Polaroid 1 | 3.3 | 9 | 746 | 30⅝ | 29⅝ | 30⅝ | +⅛ |
| 30½ | 14½ | Pndrosa .40 | 2.2 | 6 | 65 | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 18⅛ | +½ |
| 21⅛ | 13 | Portec .80b | 4.1 | 10 | 35 | 19⅝ | 18⅞ | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 88¼ | 70½ | PorGE pf5.50 | 7.3 | | z30 | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | |
| 19⅛ | 16⅛ | PorlGE 1.70 | 10. | 11 | 96 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | +⅛ |
| 110⅛ | 99⅛ | PoG pf11.50 | 11 | | z20 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ | |
| 27⅝ | 23½ | PorG pf2.60 | 11. | | 9 | 24½ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | -⅛ |
| 39¼ | 27½ | Potltch 1.16 | 3.4 | 7 | 67 | 34⅛ | 34 | 34⅛ | +⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 12⅝ | PotmEl 1.34 | 9.8 | 8 | 176 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 52 | 44⅛ | PotEl pf4.50 | 9.5 | | z70 | 47¼ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | +⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 21⅛ | Premier .64 | 1.9 | 11 | 13 | u32⅞ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | +½ |
| 19 | 14⅝ | PrimeC s | | 19 | 297 | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 18⅛ | +⅜ |
| 93 | 72⅛ | ProclG 3.40 | 4.4 | 11 | 480 | 77⅝ | 76⅝ | 77⅝ | +⅝ |
| 18⅛ | 9⅛ | PrdRsh s.44 | 2.8 | 8 | 35 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15⅝ | |
| 28 | 18⅛ | Proler .50e | 2.1 | 7 | 7 | 24 | 23⅞ | 24 | -⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 15⅛ | PSvCol 1.60 | 9.9 | 10 | 91 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | +⅛ |
| 24¼ | 20⅝ | PSCol pf2.10 | 9.3 | | 3 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | |
| 28⅝ | 24 | PSInd 2.32 | 9.1 | 7 | 116 | 25⅞ | 25⅝ | 25½ | |
| 13½ | 10 | PSIn pf1.04 | 9.0 | | z40 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | -⅛ |
| 22½ | 17⅛ | PSvNH 2.12 | 11. | 6 | 74 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | -⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 24⅛ | PSNH pf2.75 | 11. | | z450 | 25 | 25 | 25 | +⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 18⅝ | PSvNM 1.92 | 9.4 | 8 | 70 | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20½ | -⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 20 | PSvEG 2.20 | 10. | 7 | 207 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | +⅛ |
| 16 | 13½ | PSEG pf1.40 | 9.9 | | 1 | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | +⅛ |
| 48 | 39⅛ | PSEG pf4.08 | 9.1 | | z5000 | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | +2⅛ |
| 59½ | 48½ | PSEG pf5.05 | 9.1 | | 100 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | +1½ |
| 25⅛ | 21⅝ | PSEG pf2.17 | 9.2 | | 5 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | |
| 123½ | 106½ | PSE pf12.25 | 11. | | z130 | 114 | 114 | 114 | +⅛ |
| 91 | 77 | PSEG pf7.70 | 9.2 | | z20 | 84 | 84 | 84 | |
| 92⅝ | 79 | PSEG pf7.80 | 9.4 | | z500 | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ | - |
| 87⅛ | 74½ | PSEG pf8.08 | 10 | | z100 | 80 | 80 | 80 | +⅛ |
| 89⅝ | 75⅝ | PSEG pf7.52 | 9.3 | | z10 | 81 | 81 | 81 | +1½ |
| 87⅝ | 75½ | PSEG pf7.40 | 9.5 | | z100 | 78 | 78 | 78 | -1 |
| 11⅛ | 5½ | Publick | | | 316 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | +½ |
| 7⅝ | 3½ | Pueblo | | 5 | 117 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 4⅛ | PR Cem | | 6 | 7 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | |
| 18⅛ | 15⅝ | PgSPL 1.64 | 9.7 | 8 | 65 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | -⅛ |
| 48 | 29½ | Pullmn 1.60 | 4.1 | 8 | 616 | 39 | 38⅝ | 39 | +⅜ |
| 20⅛ | 14⅝ | Purex 1.16 | 6.7 | 8 | 73 | 17½ | 17 | 17¼ | +⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 3 | PurlnFu | | | 22 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 30⅛ | 22⅛ | Purolfr 1.32 | 4.3 | 8 | 34 | 30⅝ | 29⅝ | 30⅛ | +⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 21⅛ | QuakO 1.20 | 4.8 | 7 | 245 | 25⅛ | 24⅝ | 25⅛ | +⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 12⅝ | QuakStO 1 | 5.4 | 9 | 144 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | +⅛ |
| 12 | 8⅝ | Quanex s 1 | 3.5 | 10 | 12 | 28⅝ | 28⅛ | 28⅝ | |
| 12⅛ | 4⅝ | Questor .20 | 2.8 | 13 | 30 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| **— R—R—R —** | | | | | | | | | |
| 33⅝ | 23 | RCA 1.60 | 6.3 | 7 | 819 | 25⅛ | 24⅝ | 25⅛ | +⅛ |
| 74 | 52½ | RCA pf 4 | 7.1 | | 12 | 56½ | 56⅛ | 56⅛ | -⅛ |
| 11½ | 9⅛ | RLC s .44 | 3.7 | 5 | 296 | u11⅞ | 11⅛ | 11⅞ | +⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 9⅝ | RTE .60 | 6.0 | 6 | 32 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | -⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 10 | RalsPur .58 | 5.4 | 9 | 270 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | 10⅞ | +⅛ |
| 17 | 6⅛ | Ramad .12e | 1.0 | 22 | 517 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | |
| 23 | 13⅝ | Ranco .76 | 4.1 | 10 | 253 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18½ | +⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 11½ | RapAm .60e | 3.5 | 3 | 66 | 17⅛ | 16⅞ | 17⅛ | -⅛ |
| 40⅛ | 24½ | Raybl 1.60b | 5.5 | 5 | 9 | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | +⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 14⅛ | Raymdint 1 | 5.2 | 5 | x129 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19⅝ | +1 |
| 58⅛ | 42½ | Raythn 1.60 | 2.8 | 10 | 1164 | 58 | 56⅝ | 57⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 18⅛ | ReadBat 1 | 3.8 | 9 | 35 | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | -⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 12½ | RltRef 1.70e | 11. | 9 | 2 | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 14⅝ | |
| 7⅝ | 3½ | Redmn .09e | 1.5 | 5 | 326 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | -⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 7⅛ | ReeceCp .60 | 6.0 | 7 | 53 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | |
| 33⅛ | 22⅝ | ReevsB 1.80 | 5.6 | 4 | 2 | 32⅛ | 32 | 32⅛ | |
| 15⅛ | 10⅛ | ReichCh .74 | 5.6 | 10 | 13 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 13⅛ | +⅛ |
| 65 | 29⅝ | ReinEl 1.68 | 2.7 | 12 | 114 | 61⅞ | 59⅝ | 60 | -1½ |
| 49⅛ | 30⅛ | RelGp 1.60b | 3.3 | 5 | 213 | 47⅝ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | -⅛ |
| 74 | 48 | RelG pf2.20 | 3.1 | | 1 | 71⅞ | 71⅞ | 71⅞ | -1½ |
| 27⅛ | 23⅛ | RelG pf2.60 | 10. | | 2 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 28⅛ | 25 | Relin pf2.68 | 9.8 | | 4 | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | |
| 11⅛ | 5⅝ | RepAir .20 | 2.7 | 4 | 334 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 7½ | 1⅛ | RepAir wt | | | 52 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 28⅛ | 11⅝ | RepCp .45e | 1.6 | 5 | 49 | 27⅝ | 27½ | 27⅝ | -⅛ |
| 22 | 13⅛ | RepFnS s.92 | 4.5 | 4 | 66 | 20½ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | +⅛ |
| 3 | 1⅛ | RepMtg | | | 10 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | +⅛ |
| 28⅛ | 21⅛ | RepStl 1.80a | 6.5 | 3 | 141 | 28 | 27½ | 27⅝ | +⅛ |
| 5 | 2⅝ | RepTex 1 | 3.5 | 7 | 54 | 28⅛ | 27⅞ | 28⅛ | +⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 9 | ResvOil .30 | 1.3 | 11 | 3212 | u23⅜ | 22⅝ | 23⅛ | +1 |
| 33½ | 19⅛ | RsOil pf1.75 | 5.1 | | 206 | u34⅛ | 33⅝ | 34½ | +1⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 20⅛ | RevcoD .80 | 2.9 | 11 | 181 | 28⅝ | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | +⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 11⅝ | Revere | | 3 | 118 | 15⅝ | 14⅝ | 15⅛ | +½ |
| 59 | 44½ | Revlon 1.56 | 3.0 | 13 | 467 | 52⅛ | 50⅝ | 52⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 12⅛ | Rexham .60 | 3.3 | 8 | 67 | 18⅛ | 17⅝ | 18 | +⅜ |
| 21⅛ | 15½ | Rexnrd .96 | 5.0 | 6 | x144 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19⅝ | +⅜ |
| 65 | 54½ | Reyin 3.80 | 6.0 | 6 | 386 | 63⅝ | 63 | 63⅝ | +⅛ |
| 75 | 60 | Reyln pf2.25 | 3.1 | | 1 | 73 | 73 | 73 | +1 |
| 39½ | 29⅛ | ReyMtl 1.80 | 5.2 | 4 | 434 | 34½ | 33⅛ | 34½ | +½ |
| 25⅛ | 16⅛ | RichCo 1.20 | 6.2 | 4 | 24 | 19½ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | -⅛ |
| 31 | 19⅛ | RchMer 1.20 | 4.9 | 5 | 58 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | -⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 15⅝ | RiegelT 1.60 | 8.8 | 6 | 6 | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | -⅛ |
| 38¼ | 23⅛ | RioGran 1 | 2.6 | 7 | 146 | 38 | 37⅝ | 38 | +⅜ |
| 19⅝ | 13⅛ | RioGr pf .80 | 4.2 | | 907 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 19⅛ | +½ |
| 26 | 16⅛ | RiteAid .54 | 2.2 | 9 | 383 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | +⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 17 | Robshw 1.30 | 6.5 | 7 | 83 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 35 | 22⅛ | Robtsn 1.90 | 5.8 | 8 | 8 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | |
| 12⅝ | 8½ | Robins .40 | 3.9 | 10 | 207 | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 15⅝ | RochG 1.48 | 8.8 | 7 | 17 | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | -⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 16⅛ | RochTl 1.56 | 7.9 | 8 | 49 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 10⅛ | Rockwn 1 | 5.1 | 7 | 131 | u19⅝ | 19 | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 40¼ | 30⅛ | Rockwl 2.60 | 6.5 | 6 | 404 | 39⅝ | 39½ | 39⅝ | +⅛ |
| 97½ | 78⅝ | Rklnl pf4.75 | 4.9 | | 1 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | +1⅛ |
| 36 | 28 | Rklnl pf1.35 | 3.8 | | 3 | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | 35⅛ | -⅛ |
| 46 | 30½ | RohmH 2 | 4.4 | 8 | 58 | u46⅛ | 45½ | 45⅝ | -⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 10 | Rohrlnd | | 5 | 165 | 16⅝ | 15½ | 16⅛ | +⅜ |
| 23⅛ | 16⅛ | Rollins .72 | 3.0 | 11 | 3999 | u24 | 21⅝ | 23⅝ | +2⅛ |
| 40 | 28⅝ | Rolm s | | 22 | 154 | 33⅝ | 32⅝ | 33⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 2½ | Ronson | | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | +⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 9⅛ | Roper s .90 | 8.7 | 6 | 33 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | -⅛ |
| 21½ | 13⅝ | Rorer .76 | 4.7 | 9 | 198 | 16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | -⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 15 | Rosario .60 | 1.9 | 13 | 225 | 31 | 30⅝ | 31 | +⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 15⅛ | Rowan .18 | .4 | 13 | 300 | u28⅛ | 27½ | 27⅝ | +⅜ |
| 19½ | 13 | RC Cos 1.04 | 7.4 | 36 | 28 | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 14 | |
| 76⅛ | 57⅛ | RoylD 5.09e | 6.8 | 5 | 153 | 74⅝ | 74 | 74⅝ | +1⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 21⅝ | Rubbrm .92 | 3.4 | 10 | 30 | 26⅝ | 26⅛ | 26⅝ | +⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 9⅛ | RussTog .86 | 8.8 | 6 | 28 | 10 | 9⅝ | 10 | +⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 14⅝ | RyanH 1 | 4.7 | 7 | 7 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | -⅛ |
| 30⅝ | 18⅝ | RyderS 1b | 4.3 | 7 | 87 | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | 23⅛ | +⅛ |
| **— S—S—S —** | | | | | | | | | |
| 10⅛ | 5⅛ | SCA .35f | 3.9 | 11 | 177 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 31⅛ | 16⅛ | SCM 1.30 | 4.3 | 6 | 653 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30 | -⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 12½ | SPSTec .50 | 2.2 | 8 | 138 | 23⅛ | 22⅝ | 23⅛ | +⅛ |
| 40⅝ | 24⅛ | Sabine .56 | 1.4 | 33 | 87 | 40⅛ | 39⅝ | 40⅛ | +1 |
| 17⅛ | 8 | Safgdin .32 | 1.9 | 13 | 142 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | -⅛ |
| 46 | 34⅛ | Safewy 2.60 | 6.7 | 7 | 35 | 38⅝ | 37⅝ | 38⅝ | |
| 15⅝ | 7½ | SagaCp .44 | 4.8 | 6 | 42 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | +⅛ |
| 32⅛ | 21⅜ | SJoMn 1.40 | 4.8 | 10 | 55 | 29⅝ | 28⅞ | 29 | -⅛ |
| 14 | 11⅛ | StJoLP 1.26 | 10. | 8 | 5 | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | +⅛ |
| 54 | 34⅝ | StLSaF 2.50 | 4.8 | 6 | 8 | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | +⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 10 | SPaul 1b | 9.5 | | z70 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 35⅛ | 27⅛ | StRegP 1.80 | 5.7 | 7 | 493 | 31½ | 31 | 31½ | +⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 5½ | Salant .40 | 6.7 | 7 | 57 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | -⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 5 | Sambos | | 53 | 421 | 7½ | 7 | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| 16 | 14 | SDieGs 1.44 | 9.8 | 10 | 173 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | +⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 9⅛ | SJuanR 1.05f | 6.5 | 14 | 25 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅛ | +⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 12⅝ | Sanders .40 | 1.5 | 12 | 212 | 26⅝ | 26 | 26⅝ | +½ |
| 48⅝ | 29⅛ | SFeInd 2.40 | 5.0 | 7 | 175 | 47⅝ | 47⅛ | 47⅝ | +⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 8 | SFeln pf.50 | 3.8 | | 7 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | +⅛ |
| 40½ | 18⅛ | SFeInt .72 | 2.8 | 25 | 583 | 25½ | 24⅝ | 25½ | +⅝ |
| 19⅝ | 13 | SglWel .88 | 5.7 | 7 | 4 | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15½ | +⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 4⅛ | SaulRE | | | 69 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 10 | 4 | SavASlu | | 13 | 31 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9⅛ | -⅛ |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 7 | SavOnD .40 | 3.3 | 8 | 267 | 12⅝ | 12 | 12⅝ | +⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 9⅛ | SavEIP 1 | 9.5 | 4 | 29 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | -⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 11⅛ | Savin .70 | 4.0 | 4 | 283 | 17½ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 8⅛ | 4⅛ | Saxon | | 6 | 119 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 6⅛ | 2⅝ | Schaefer | | | 4 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 38 | 27⅛ | SchrPlo 1.44 | 4.3 | 9 | 1225 | 33⅝ | 33 | 33⅝ | +⅛ |
| 64⅛ | 61½ | SchrPl pf5.07 | 7.9 | | 2 | 64 | 64 | 64 | +⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 9 | Schlitz .50f | | 27 | 180 | 13 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | |
| 81⅝ | 66⅛ | Schlmb s1.10 | 1.4 | 18 | 848 | 81⅛ | 79⅝ | 81⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 31⅝ | 25⅛ | SciAtla s | | 18 | 34 | 31⅛ | 30⅝ | 31⅛ | +⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 18 | SCOA s 1 | 4.3 | 7 | 42 | 23⅝ | 22⅝ | 23⅛ | +⅛ |
| 5½ | 3½ | ScotLad | | | 12 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| 36⅛ | 22 | ScotFel 1.80 | 6.3 | 6 | 54 | 28⅝ | 28⅛ | 28⅝ | -⅛ |
| 24⅛ | 15⅛ | ScottF .80 | 3.3 | 10 | 128 | 24 | 23⅝ | 24 | -⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 13½ | ScotP .92 | 4.8 | 6 | 984 | 19 | 18⅝ | 19 | +⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 8⅛ | Scottys .40 | 2.6 | 9 | 82 | u15½ | 15 | 15⅛ | |
| 24⅝ | 17⅛ | Scovill 1.40 | 7.3 | 6 | 314 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19⅛ | +⅛ |
| 59 | 42 | Scovil pf2.50 | 5.4 | | 10 | 46 | 46 | 46 | +1 |
| 10⅛ | 6⅛ | Scudder | | 19 | 28 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10 | |
| 9⅛ | 8⅛ | Scud pf .81e | 9.0 | | 12 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | |
| 14⅛ | 11⅝ | SeaCA pf1.46 | 12. | | 10 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12½ | +⅛ |
| 33⅛ | 15½ | SeaCont .42 | 2.1 | 6 | 107 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | -⅛ |
| 35⅛ | 23⅝ | SeabCL 2.20 | 6.9 | 5 | 195 | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | +⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 9½ | SeaWA .40b | 3.2 | 6 | 166 | 12½ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | -⅛ |
| 81½ | 23 | Seafst 1.12 | 3.7 | 7 | 92 | 30⅛ | 30 | 30 | -⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 24⅛ | Seagrm pt1.12 | | 17 | 2219 | 30⅝ | 29⅝ | 30⅝ | +⅛ |
| 17½ | 10½ | Seagrv .27e | 1.6 | 7 | 42 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | +⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 15⅛ | SealAlr n.44 | 2.8 | 9 | 31 | 16⅛ | 15⅝ | 16 | -⅛ |
| 29⅛ | 19⅛ | SealPw 1.10 | 4.0 | 7 | 11 | 27⅝ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | +⅛ |
| 16 | 10⅝ | SearleG .52 | 3.4 | 11 | 356 | 15⅝ | 15 | 15⅝ | |
| 25⅝ | 18⅝ | Sears 1.28 | 6.5 | 7 | 1853 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 5⅛ | Seatrain | | 63 | 309 | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 6⅞ | +⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 26½ | SecPac n1.80 | 5.3 | 6 | 48 | 34⅛ | 34 | 34⅛ | |
| 48⅛ | 24⅛ | Sedco .64 | 1.9 | 16 | 168 | 34⅝ | 33⅝ | 34⅛ | +⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 11⅛ | SelgLt 1.20b | 10. | 6 | 3 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 10⅝ | 7⅛ | SvCoint .34 | 3.7 | 6 | 9 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 15⅝ | 7⅛ | Shakspr .52 | 4.6 | 8 | 52 | 11⅝ | 10⅝ | 11⅛ | +⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 11⅛ | Shaklee .74 | 4.4 | 5 | 53 | 17 | 16½ | 17 | +⅛ |
| 43 | 21 | ShapeH .15 | .4 | 5 | 4 | 42⅛ | 41⅝ | 42⅛ | +⅛ |
| 18½ | 8½ | ShearH .40b | 2.6 | 4 | 193 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18⅛ | -⅛ |
| 43⅝ | 30⅛ | ShellOil 2 | 3.8 | 6 | 168 | 40⅝ | 40 | 40 | |
| 33⅛ | 29⅛ | ShellT s2.39f | 7.5 | 7 | 2 | 32 | 31⅛ | 32 | +1⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 8⅝ | ShelGlo .70 | 6.9 | 4 | 102 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 20½ | 14⅛ | ShelG pf1.35 | 8.3 | | 1 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | +⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 14 | ShelG pf1.40 | 9.3 | | 7 | 15 | 14⅝ | 15 | |
| 27⅛ | 19⅝ | Sherwin | | 18 | 142 | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | |
| 57 | 44 | Shrw pf4.40 | 8.9 | | z60 | 49½ | 49⅛ | 49½ | +⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 12½ | SierPac 1.34 | 9.6 | 7 | 41 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14 | -⅛ |
| 33½ | 19⅝ | Signal 1 | 3.1 | 6 | 507 | 32⅝ | 31⅝ | 32½ | -⅛ |
| 38½ | 28⅝ | Signode 1.72 | 5.0 | 4 | 17 | 34⅝ | 34½ | 34⅝ | -⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 12⅝ | SimPrec .24 | 1.4 | 13 | 75 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | -⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 8⅛ | SimpPat .56 | 5.0 | 12 | 375 | 11⅝ | 11 | 11⅛ | |
| 21 | 12⅛ | Singer .40 | 3.2 | 5 | 1603 | 12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12½ | +⅛ |
| 37⅛ | 30⅛ | Singr pf3.50 | 11. | | 22 | 31⅝ | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | -⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 9⅛ | Skyline .48 | 4.2 | 10 | 387 | 11⅝ | 10⅝ | 11½ | +⅝ |
| 24⅝ | 17⅛ | SmithA 1.40 | 7.5 | 3 | 29 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | -⅛ |
| 58⅛ | 39 | SmithInt 1.12 | 1.9 | 11 | 72 | u58⅝ | 57⅛ | 58⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 47 | 38⅛ | SmKl s1.44 | 3.2 | 14 | 715 | 45⅛ | 44 | 45 | +⅛ |
| 22 | 14⅝ | SmithTr 1 | 5.8 | 6 | 3 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 26⅛ | 16½ | Smucker 1 | 5.0 | 7 | 5 | 20⅛ | 20 | 20⅛ | -⅛ |
| 24½ | 20⅛ | SnapOn s.80 | 3.4 | 13 | 263 | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | -⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 7⅛ | SonyCp .10e | 1.1 | 18 | 91 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 21½ | 16½ | SooLin s | | 8 | 9 | 19⅝ | 19½ | 19½ | -⅛ |
| 6½ | 2⅛ | SoAltEn | | | 15 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -⅛ |
| 19 | 15 | SCrEG 1.68 | 9.8 | 10 | 64 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 17⅛ | +⅛ |
| 29 | 24 | SCrE pf2.50 | 9.7 | | 3 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | +⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 16⅛ | SoJerln 1.74 | 9.0 | 9 | 17 | 19⅝ | 19⅛ | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 51⅛ | 26⅝ | Soutdwn .50 | 1.2 | 7 | 37 | 49 | 47⅛ | 49 | +1⅝ |
| 16⅛ | 11⅛ | SoetBk .80 | 4.8 | 6 | 133 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | |
| 7⅝ | 6⅛ | SoetPS s | | 5 | 2 | 7 | 6⅝ | 7 | +⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 23⅛ | SCalEd 2.48 | 9.4 | 6 | 866 | 26⅝ | 26⅛ | 26½ | +⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 12 | SouthCo 1.54 | 12. | 9 | 906 | 13 | 12½ | 13 | |
| 20⅝ | 17⅛ | SoInGE 1.52 | 8.2 | 6 | 28 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18½ | -⅛ |
| 45½ | 29½ | SoNRes 1.50 | 3.4 | 9 | 1286 | 44⅛ | 43⅝ | 44 | +⅛ |
| 41 | 34½ | SNETel 3.60 | 9.2 | 6 | 37 | 39⅝ | 39⅛ | 39⅛ | -⅛ |
| 35⅛ | 25 | SouPac 2.40 | 6.7 | 6 | 656 | u35⅛ | 34⅝ | 35⅛ | +⅝ |
| 58⅛ | 44⅛ | SouRy 3.20 | 5.7 | 6 | 83 | 57⅛ | 56½ | 56⅝ | -1 |
| 29⅛ | 26⅛ | SoRy pf2.60 | 9.6 | | 2 | 27 | 27 | 27 | +⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 18½ | SoUnCo 1.76 | 6.4 | 8 | 27 | 27⅝ | 27½ | 27⅝ | +⅛ |
| 34⅛ | 25⅛ | Soutlnd .84 | 2.7 | 10 | 714 | 30⅝ | 30 | 30⅝ | +⅛ |
| 41 | 34⅛ | SouRoyl s | | 20 | 104 | 37⅛ | 35⅛ | 36⅛ | +⅛ |
| 23½ | 16⅛ | SwAir s.26 | 1.2 | 6 | 26 | 22⅛ | 21 | 22⅛ | +⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 22⅛ | SwtBsh 1.24 | 4.9 | 7 | 2 | 25⅝ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | |
| 19⅝ | 10⅝ | SwtFors .40 | 2.3 | 4 | 170 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅝ | +⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 12½ | SwtGas n1.10 | 9.0 | 9 | 50 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | -⅛ |
| 15½ | 13 | SwtPS 1.28 | 9.5 | 4 | 197 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅝ | +⅛ |
| 15½ | 10½ | Sparton .80 | 6.1 | 6 | 5 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | +⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 15⅛ | SpectPh | | 16 | 198 | u29⅛ | 27⅝ | 28⅝ | +⅛ |
| 23½ | 12⅝ | SperHut 1 | 7.1 | 4 | 27 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14 | -⅛ |
| 51⅛ | 39⅝ | Sperry 1.56 | 3.2 | 8 | 2149 | 49⅛ | 47⅛ | 49½ | +1⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 14 | SprngsM 1.05 | 6.5 | 4 | 123 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 26⅛ | 19⅝ | SquarD 1.58 | 6.7 | 8 | 46 | 24⅛ | 24½ | 24⅝ | |
| 37⅛ | 25½ | Squibb 1.08 | 3.2 | 13 | 1083 | 33⅝ | 33⅛ | 33⅝ | |
| 13⅛ | 11⅛ | StaRite n.78 | 5.4 | 6 | 19 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | +⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 16⅝ | Staley 1 | 4.0 | 15 | 252 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | |
| 29⅝ | 22⅝ | StBrnd 1.48 | 6.0 | 9 | 530 | 24⅝ | 24⅛ | 24⅝ | +⅛ |
| 35 | 19⅝ | StBPnt .64 | 2.5 | 10 | 2109 | 26⅝ | 25 | 25⅝ | +⅛ |
| 20½ | 13½ | StdMotA .64 | 3.6 | 7 | 5 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | +⅛ |
| 52½ | 41⅛ | StOilCl 2.80 | 5.6 | 6 | 814 | 50⅝ | 49⅝ | 50⅛ | |
| 69 | 48⅝ | StOlnd 3 | 4.6 | 8 | 1413 | 65⅝ | 65⅛ | 65½ | +⅛ |
| 62 | 32½ | StOllOh 1.20 | 2.0 | 11 | 303 | 60⅝ | 60⅛ | 60⅝ | |
| 12½ | 7⅛ | StPacCp .60 | 5.1 | 4 | 203 | 12 | 11½ | 11⅝ | +⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 12⅝ | Standex .75 | 4.4 | 7 | 2 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 30 | 22⅛ | StanW 1.08 | 3.6 | 8 | 109 | 30 | 29⅝ | 30 | +⅛ |
| 30¼ | 22⅛ | Starrel 1.32a | 4.6 | 6 | 4 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | +⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 3½ | StMutInv | | 11 | 44 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 11⅛ | 9⅛ | StaMSe 1.05 | 9.7 | | 18 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | +⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 19 | StaufCh s1.10 | 5.0 | 7 | x448 | 21⅝ | 21½ | 21⅝ | +⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 8½ | Sterchl .68 | 6.9 | 5 | 1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | -⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 6⅛ | SterlBco .46 | 6.9 | 5 | 6 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | +⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 14 | SterlDg .84 | 4.9 | 10 | 1564 | 17 | 16⅝ | 17 | +⅛ |
| 4⅛ | 3½ | SterPre .12b | 3.0 | 10 | 30 | 4 | 3⅝ | 4 | |
| 25½ | 12⅝ | Sterndnl .60 | 2.8 | 9 | 26 | 21½ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | +⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 13⅛ | StevenJ 1.20b | 8.4 | 5 | 79 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14 | -⅛ |
| 31⅝ | 26½ | StewWa s1.88 | 6.1 | 7 | 27 | 31 | 30⅝ | 31 | |
| 37⅛ | 20⅛ | StokVC 1.32 | 4.1 | 10 | 33 | 32⅝ | 32⅛ | 32⅛ | -⅛ |
| 50 | 37⅛ | StoneW 2.75s | 6.0 | 9 | 6 | 46⅛ | 46 | 46 | |
| 29⅛ | 16⅛ | StonCon .60 | 2.4 | 11 | 58 | 25⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | -⅛ |
| 20⅛ | 14⅛ | StopSho 1.20 | 6.3 | 5 | 38 | 19 | 18⅝ | 19 | -⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 14⅛ | StorTec s | | 12 | 1612 | 17⅛ | 16⅛ | 17⅛ | +⅛ |
| 46½ | 26 | StorerB 1.36 | 2.8 | 11 | 123 | 45⅝ | 45⅛ | 45⅝ | +⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 12½ | StrldRlt 1.08 | 7.7 | 6 | 9 | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 14 | +⅛ |
| 49⅛ | 23½ | StuWor 1.25 | 2.5 | 10 | 682 | 49⅝ | 49⅛ | 49⅝ | |
| 5 | 2⅛ | SuavSho .20 | 5.3 | 10 | 36 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 31⅛ | 16½ | SubPrG 1.44 | 4.9 | 8 | 63 | 29⅝ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | -⅛ |
| 32 | 22 | SunChm .60 | 2.0 | 5 | 20 | 31⅛ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | -⅛ |
| 28⅛ | 19½ | SunEL .60 | 2.3 | 14 | 91 | 26⅛ | 25½ | 26⅛ | |
| 64 | 36⅛ | SunCo 3 | 4.8 | 7 | 496 | 63⅛ | 62½ | 62⅝ | |
| 66⅛ | 37½ | SunC pf2.25 | 3.4 | | 12 | 66 | 65⅛ | 65⅝ | |
| 25 | 16⅛ | Sunbm 1.50 | 7.0 | 7 | 191 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | |
| 30⅛ | 19 | Sundstr 1.20 | 3.9 | 9 | 86 | u30⅝ | 30 | 30⅛ | +⅛ |
| 73½ | 50 | Sunds pf3.50 | 4.7 | | 3 | u73⅛ | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | +⅛ |
| 17½ | 9 | SunsMr .40 | 2.8 | 9 | 113 | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 14⅛ | |
| 20⅛ | 15⅛ | SuprVal .66 | 3.2 | 9 | 249 | 20⅝ | 20⅛ | 20⅝ | |
| 45⅜ | 26½ | SuprOil 2.80 | .6 | 28 | 34 | u437½ | 430 | 437½ | +5½ |
| 18 | 10⅛ | SupmkG .48 | 2.6 | 6 | 393 | u18⅛ | 18 | 18⅛ | +⅛ |
| 12⅛ | 4⅛ | Supscp | | | 30 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 7⅛ | SufroM .97e | 8.4 | 11 | 145 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11½ | |
| 29⅝ | 19⅝ | Swank 1.40a | 6.8 | 6 | 22 | 21 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | |
| 24⅛ | 14⅝ | Sybron 1.08 | 5.5 | 10 | 155 | 19⅝ | 19 | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 40⅛ | 30 | Sybrn pf2.40 | 7.1 | | 2 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| 15⅛ | 7⅛ | Systron .10 | .7 | 33 | 10 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| **— T—T—T —** | | | | | | | | | |
| 13⅝ | 11⅛ | TRE s .84 | 5.9 | 10 | 290 | u14⅛ | 13⅝ | 14⅛ | +⅛ |
| 42⅛ | 33⅛ | TRW 2 | 5.2 | 7 | 302 | 38⅝ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | |
| 92⅛ | 73⅛ | TRW pf 4.40 | 5.2 | | 7 | 84⅝ | 84 | 84⅝ | +⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 17½ | TaftBrd .76 | 2.8 | 8 | 198 | 26⅝ | 26 | 26⅝ | +⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 1⅛ | Talcott | | | 38 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 15⅝ | 9⅛ | Talley 1 | 9.8 | 8 | 61 | 10⅛ | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 10½ | Talley pf 1 | 9.2 | | 20 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 20⅝ | 16½ | TampE 1.44 | 8.3 | 8 | 144 | 17⅝ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 34⅝ | 17⅛ | Tandy | | 8 | 413 | 24½ | 23⅝ | 24⅛ | -⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 3⅛ | Tandycft n | | 2 | 166 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | -⅛ |
| 13⅛ | 7⅛ | Tappan .28 | 2.2 | 19 | 82 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 16⅛ | 9 | Tchncolr .60 | 3.8 | 7 | 41 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | -⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 7⅛ | Technicn | | 14 | 1414 | 16⅝ | 16 | 16⅛ | +⅛ |
| 57⅛ | 39 | Tektrnx .64 | 1.1 | 13 | 109 | 57⅝ | 56⅛ | 57⅝ | +⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 4⅛ | Telecor 6.60s | | 4 | 35 | 4⅝ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 148⅛ | 83⅝ | Teledn 9.92f | 6.6 | 7 | 601 | u150½ | 147 | 149⅝ | +2½ |
| 21⅛ | 8⅛ | Telprmt | | 19 | 302 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18⅛ | -⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 3⅝ | Telex | | 14 | 269 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | +⅛ |
| 37 | 29 | Tenneco 2.20 | 6.1 | 7 | 964 | 36⅛ | 35⅝ | 36 | +⅛ |
| 135⅛ | 108½ | Tennc pf5.50 | 4.2 | | 2 | 132 | 132 | 132 | -⅛ |
| 30½ | 14½ | Teradyn | | 11 | 48 | 21⅛ | 20⅛ | 21⅛ | -⅛ |
| 19⅛ | 6⅛ | Tesoro | | 6 | 359 | 15⅛ | 14⅝ | 15⅛ | +⅜ |
| 33⅛ | 19⅝ | Tesor pf2.16 | 7.8 | | 73 | 28 | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | -⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 22⅝ | Texaco 2.16 | 7.8 | 6 | 1329 | 27⅝ | 27⅛ | 27⅝ | -⅛ |
| 44⅝ | 35½ | TexCm 1.40 | 3.2 | 8 | 170 | 44⅛ | 43⅝ | 43⅝ | +⅜ |
| 57½ | 32 | TexEst 2.70 | 4.9 | 9 | 113 | 55⅝ | 55⅛ | 55½ | -1½ |
| 27⅛ | 25⅛ | TxET pf2.40 | 9.1 | | 404 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | -⅛ |
| 30 | 26⅛ | TxET pf2.87 | 10. | | 10 | 27⅝ | 27⅛ | 27½ | |
| 47⅛ | 34⅛ | TexGT 2.64 | 5.5 | 8 | 145 | u48⅛ | 47⅝ | 48⅛ | +⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 16 | Texlnd .60 | 2.8 | 5 | 99 | 21⅝ | 21 | 21⅝ | |
| 93⅛ | 75⅛ | Texlnst 2 | 2.2 | 13 | 702 | 92⅝ | 90 | 92⅛ | +2⅝ |
| 15⅛ | 5⅝ | Texlnl | | 16 | 870 | 13⅛ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | -⅛ |
| 46⅛ | 25⅝ | TexOGs .44 | 1.0 | 11 | 227 | 46⅛ | 45⅛ | 46⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 65 | 44½ | TxPcLd .45e | .7 | 28 | 51 | 63 | 62⅝ | 63 | +½ |
| 22⅛ | 18 | TexUtil 1.64 | 8.5 | 7 | 320 | 19½ | 19⅛ | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 25½ | 18 | Texsgll 1.20 | 4.8 | 11 | 215 | 25⅛ | 24½ | 25 | +⅛ |
| 44⅝ | 35⅛ | Texgif pf 3 | 6.8 | | 18 | 44⅛ | 43⅝ | 44⅛ | +⅛ |
| 13½ | 4⅝ | Texfl Ind | | 3 | 35 | 6 | 5⅝ | 6 | +⅛ |
| 35 | 23½ | Textron 1.80 | 6.7 | 6 | 186 | 26⅝ | 26½ | 26⅝ | -⅛ |
| 38⅛ | 27 | Textr pf2.08 | 7.1 | | 2 | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | -⅛ |
| 40⅝ | 27¼ | Thiokol 1.55 | 3.9 | 7 | 78 | 40⅛ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | -½ |
| 47½ | 39⅝ | ThmBet 1.52 | 3.5 | 12 | 34 | 44½ | 43⅝ | 44 | -⅜ |
| 14⅝ | 8⅛ | Thomln .52b | 5.8 | 5 | 34 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | -⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 20 | ThmJW 1.80 | 7.1 | 6 | 2 | 25½ | 25⅛ | 25½ | -⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 9½ | Thrifty .60 | 3.8 | 12 | 75 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | +⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 19⅝ | Tidwatr .90 | 4.1 | 8 | 1080 | 22½ | 22 | 22 | -1½ |
| 34⅝ | 19 | Tigerlnt .80 | 3.0 | 6 | 1759 | 27 | 25⅝ | 26⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 50⅛ | 35⅛ | Timeln 1.46 | 3.7 | 8 | 365 | 44⅛ | 44½ | 44⅝ | -⅛ |
| 34 | 26½ | Timl pf1.57 | 4.8 | | 21 | 33 | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | |
| 35⅛ | 26⅝ | TimeM 1.20 | 3.6 | 9 | 32 | 33⅝ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | +⅛ |
| 63½ | 45 | Timkn 3 | 5.1 | 6 | 43 | 59⅝ | 58⅝ | 59⅛ | -⅛ |
| 34½ | 19⅛ | ToddSh | | 7 | 27 | 28⅛ | 27 | 28⅛ | +⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 12⅝ | Tokheim .60 | 3.2 | 9 | 72 | 18⅝ | 18⅛ | 18⅝ | +⅛ |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24⅛ | 19 | TolEdis 2.20 | 11. | 7 | 62 | 20½ |
| 26⅛ | 20⅛ | TolEd pf2.36 | 10. | | 2 | 23 |
| 15⅝ | 7⅝ | TonkaCp | | | 36 | 12⅝ |
| 14⅛ | 8⅛ | TootRol .40b | 3.9 | 6 | 5 | 10⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 17⅝ | ToroCo .88 | 3.9 | 8 | 45 | 22⅛ |
| 25 | 18⅝ | TorRUs n | | 43 | 414 | u25⅛ |
| [illegible] | 15⅝ | Tracor s .40 | 2.3 | 7 | 14 | 17⅝ |
| 23½ | 17½ | Trane s .92 | 4.2 | 9 | 187 | 22⅛ |
| 38⅛ | 27⅝ | TranUn 2.36 | 6.9 | 7 | 143 | 34⅝ |
| 30⅝ | 13⅝ | TWC | | 9 | 1175 | 22⅝ |
| 23½ | 22⅛ | TWC pf 2 | 7.9 | | 25 | 20⅛ |
| 18 | 15⅝ | TWC pf 1.90 | 12. | | 12 | 16⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 29 | TWC pfC wi | 9.0 | | 356 | 29⅝ |
| 19⅝ | 14⅛ | Transat 1 | 5.1 | 6 | 474 | 19½ |
| 23⅝ | 19½ | TranInc 2.04 | 9.9 | | 24 | 20⅝ |
| 30⅝ | 16⅝ | Transco 1.24 | 4.2 | 13 | 87 | 29⅝ |
| 14½ | 7½ | Transoh .60 | 6.1 | 9 | 19 | 10 |
| 103⅝ | 96⅝ | TrG pf10.32 | 10. | | z190 | 99⅝ |
| 26⅝ | 23⅝ | TrGP pf2.50 | 9.9 | | 64 | 25½ |
| 18½ | 12⅝ | TransOh .40b | 2.6 | 4 | 13 | 15⅛ |
| 29 | 19⅛ | Transwy 1.80 | 7.5 | 5 | 37 | 24 |
| 40⅛ | 30⅝ | Travlrs 2.08 | 5.4 | 4 | 541 | 38⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 16⅝ | TriCon 2.01e | 11. | | 138 | 18⅝ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | TriSoM | | | 38 | 3⅝ |
| 13⅝ | 7⅝ | Trialnd .30r | 3.2 | 13 | 5 | 9⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 14⅛ | TriaPc .84 | 3.8 | 8 | 186 | 22 |
| 13⅝ | 6⅛ | Trico .18 | 1.8 | 10 | 46 | 10 |
| 37⅝ | 15⅛ | Tridyin 1 | 2.8 | 12 | 178 | 36⅛ |
| 17½ | 14⅝ | TucsEP 1.42 | 8.4 | 8 | 250 | 17 |
| 44⅝ | 24⅝ | TCFox 1.60 | 3.3 | 7 | 424 | 47⅝ |
| 25⅛ | 17 | TwinDs 1 | 4.9 | 6 | 8 | 20½ |
| 24⅛ | 14⅛ | TycoLab 1 | 4.2 | 4 | 145 | 23⅝ |
| 19½ | 13⅝ | TylerCp .45 | 3.0 | 7 | 44 | 15⅝ |
| 42⅛ | 22⅝ | Tymshr | | 15 | 219 | 41⅛ |
| **— U—U—U —** | | | | | | |
| 45⅛ | 23⅝ | UAL .1 | .5 | 13 | 76 | 28½ |
| 25½ | 16⅝ | UGI 1.64 | 8.5 | 8 | 19 | 25⅛ |
| 22⅛ | 14 | UMC 1.20 | 7.3 | 7 | 24 | 15⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅛ | UMET Tr | | | 5 | 2⅝ |
| 30½ | 16 | UNCRes .50 | 2.2 | 6 | 184 | 22½ |
| 29½ | 17 | UVInd | | 6 | 34 | 25⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 10 | Unarco .88 | 6.8 | 5 | 2 | 13 |
| 52½ | 43⅝ | UCamp 2.40 | 5.1 | 8 | 105 | 46⅛ |
| 42⅝ | 33⅝ | UnCarb 3 | 7.2 | 6 | 1180 | 41⅝ |
| 13⅝ | 7⅝ | UnComr .20 | 1.6 | | 74 | 12⅝ |
| 7 | 3⅝ | UnionCp .24f | 4.4 | 5 | 123 | 5⅝ |
| 15⅛ | 13⅝ | UnElec 1.44 | 10. | 7 | 96 | 13⅝ |
| 38 | 31⅛ | UnEl pf3.50 | 11. | | z10 | 33 |
| 49⅛ | 39⅝ | UnEl pf4.50 | 10. | | z100 | 45 |
| 79⅝ | 72 | UnEl pf 8 | 10. | | z1010 | 79 |
| 88 | 72½ | UnEl pfH 8 | 11. | | 2 | 75½ |
| 40⅛ | 32 | UOilCl s1.30 | 3.4 | 7 | 737 | 38⅝ |
| 74 | 48½ | UPacC 2.30 | 3.2 | 10 | 436 | 73⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | Uniroyal | | 16 | 375 | 5⅝ |
| 82 | 42 | Uniryl pf 8 | 15. | | z1110 | 55⅛ |
| 15½ | 7⅛ | UnBrnd .15e | 1.5 | 6 | 19 | 10⅛ |
| 21⅛ | 10⅝ | UBrd pf1.20 | 9.9 | | 2 | 12⅛ |
| 45⅝ | 29⅝ | UEnRs 2.48 | 5.6 | 6 | 144 | 44⅛ |
| 31½ | 28 | UFinCl s.90 | 2.9 | 8 | 66 | 31 |
| 30 | 13⅝ | UGrly .16 | .4 | 9 | 229 | u30⅝ |
| 26⅛ | 21⅝ | UIllum 2.56 | 11. | 7 | 11 | 24⅝ |
| 20⅝ | 12½ | UnitInd .85b | 4.4 | 6 | 12 | 19⅝ |
| 19⅝ | 8⅝ | UnitIlns .22 | 1.6 | 6 | 39 | 14⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 11 | UJerBk 1.04 | 8.3 | 5 | 14 | 12⅝ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅛ | UnPkMn | | | 5 | 2⅛ |
| 40½ | 16 | UnRelv 1.40 | 3.9 | 6 | 18 | 36⅛ |
| 27⅝ | 14⅛ | USFoS 1.50e | 8.7 | | 12 | 19½ |
| 39⅝ | 29 | USFid 2.40 | 6.1 | 5 | 169 | 39⅝ |
| 33⅝ | 23⅝ | USGyps 2.40 | 7.3 | 4 | 302 | 33 |
| 38⅝ | 22½ | USGy pf1.80 | 6.2 | | 111 | 29½ |
| 16⅝ | 6⅛ | USHom .52 | 3.3 | 5 | 687 | 16 |
| 10⅝ | 6⅛ | USInd .44 | 6.1 | 6 | 1289 | u10½ |
| 20⅝ | 12⅝ | USLeasg .52 | 3.2 | 6 | 17 | 16½ |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | US Rty | | | 47 | 8½ |
| 30⅛ | 18⅛ | USShoe 1.48 | [illegible] | 4 | 183 | 19⅝ |
| 28⅝ | 21⅛ | USSteel 1.60 | [illegible] | 5 | 986 | 23 |
| 37 | 30½ | USTobc 1.84 | 5.4 | 10 | 41 | 34⅝ |
| 52½ | 35⅝ | UnTech 2.20 | 5.2 | 7 | 559 | 42⅛ |
| 70¼ | 49⅝ | UTch pf3.87 | 6.9 | | 26 | 56 |
| 27⅝ | 26⅝ | UTch pf2.55 | 9.4 | | 120 | 27⅝ |
| 28⅛ | 17⅝ | UnlTel 1.44 | 7.2 | 7 | 216 | 20⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 22 | UnlT 2pf1.50 | 6.0 | | 10 | 25⅛ |
| 27½ | 12 | Unitrod .50 | 1.9 | 12 | 56 | 26⅝ |
| 10⅝ | 6⅛ | Univar .56 | 6.0 | 8 | 75 | 9⅛ |
| 22 | 14½ | UnivFd .96 | 5.9 | 8 | 32 | 16½ |
| 23⅝ | 15⅝ | UnLeaf 1.20 | 5.2 | 8 | 14 | 23⅝ |
| 58 | 40 | Upjohn 1.32 | 2.5 | 9 | 1429 | 43½ |
| 27 | 17 | USLIFE .66 | 2.6 | 7 | 81 | 25⅝ |
| 11½ | 9 | UslifeFd .96a | 9.1 | | 15 | 10½ |
| 19⅝ | 17 | UtaPL 1.76 | 9.3 | 10 | 154 | 19 |
| **— V—V—V —** | | | | | | |
| 21 | 16½ | VF Cp 1.40 | 7.6 | 6 | 55 | 18⅝ |
| 29⅝ | 14 | VSI Cp .60 | 2.1 | 9 | 8 | 28 |
| 9 | 4⅛ | Valleyln .48 | 4.7 | 19 | 50 | 8½ |
| 15½ | 10½ | VanDrn .92 | 6.8 | 5 | 6 | 13⅝ |
| 24½ | 11⅛ | Varian .40 | 1.6 | 29 | 497 | u25⅛ |
| 14⅛ | 7½ | Varo .40 | 3.6 | 7 | 698 | 11⅛ |
| 27½ | 16½ | Veeco .50 | 1.8 | 10 | 229 | u28⅝ |
| 9⅝ | 4 | Vendo | | | 23 | 6 |
| 14 | 11⅝ | VestSe 1.36a | 11 | | 3 | 12⅛ |
| 33 | 19⅝ | Viacom .32 | 1.0 | 15 | 136 | 32⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 12 | VaEPw 1.40 | 11. | 8 | 1067 | 13 |
| 99⅝ | 89 | VaEP pf8.60 | 9.3 | | z30 | 93 |
| 104⅝ | 92 | VaEP pf9.75 | 10. | | z50 | 97 |
| 30⅝ | 25⅛ | VaEP pf2.90 | 11. | | 3 | 26⅝ |
| 84½ | 68⅛ | VaEP pf7.45 | 10. | | z50 | 74 |
| 28½ | 7⅝ | Vornado .60 | 2.1 | 44 | 444 | u28⅝ |
| 19⅝ | 11⅛ | Vulclnc .75 | 5.2 | 5 | 12 | 14⅝ |
| 37⅛ | 26⅝ | VulcnM 1.60 | 4.7 | 7 | 11 | 33⅝ |
| **— W—W—W —** | | | | | | |
| 40⅛ | 37½ | WUI .80 | 2.0 | 13 | 183 | u40⅝ |
| 22½ | 12 | Wabash .50 | 2.9 | 5 | 49 | 17⅛ |
| 49 | 43⅛ | WabR pf4.50 | 9.8 | | z930 | 46⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 15½ | Wachov .76 | 3.8 | 8 | 181 | 20⅛ |
| 56 | 42½ | Wach pf2.20 | 4.2 | | 22 | 53 |
| 7 | 3½ | WachRty | | | 100 | 5⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 19½ | WalMrt .30 | 1.1 | 14 | 77 | 28½ |
| 30½ | 23½ | Walgrn 1.40 | 4.8 | 6 | 103 | 29⅛ |
| 40 | 29⅝ | WlkrA pf1.60a | | | 3 | 33⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 21⅝ | WallBus .84 | 3.1 | 8 | 4 | 27⅝ |
| 27⅝ | 17⅝ | WalMu 1.40 | 5.2 | 5 | 16 | 27 |
| 35⅝ | 26½ | WallJm 1.80 | 5.2 | 6 | 154 | 34⅝ |
| 38 | 27½ | WallJ pf1.60 | 4.3 | | 1 | 37 |
| 12¼ | 7⅛ | WardFd | | 9 | 116 | 11 |
| 13⅝ | 7⅝ | Warnaco .20h | 1.8 | 5 | 105 | 11 |
| 29¾ | 24⅝ | Wrnc pf1.50 | 5.6 | | 1 | 27 |
| 35 | 21⅝ | WarnS 1.80 | 5.5 | 7 | 293 | 34⅛ |
| 41⅛ | 32⅝ | WrnCom s1 | 2.6 | 8 | 620 | 39⅝ |
| 113 | 78⅛ | WrnC pf1.25 | 1.2 | | 4 | 104 |
| 30⅛ | 21½ | Warntl 1.32 | 5.6 | 7 | 897 | 23⅝ |
| 27 | 22⅛ | WashGs 2.40 | 9.1 | 10 | 17 | 26⅝ |
| 35½ | 22⅝ | WshNat 1.40 | 4.3 | 7 | 6 | 32⅝ |
| 24⅝ | 20⅛ | WshWt 2.08 | 9.1 | 7 | 26 | 23⅛ |
| 35⅛ | 22⅝ | WasteM .70 | 2.0 | 13 | 147 | u36 |
| 29⅝ | 15 | WatkJn .40 | 1.4 | 20 | 89 | 28⅝ |
| 7⅝ | 4⅛ | WayGos .48 | 7.8 | 67 | 45 | 6⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | WeanUn .20 | 3.3 | 15 | 6 | 5⅝ |
| 38 | 10⅝ | WebbD .20 | 1.2 | 37 | 271 | 16⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 22⅝ | WeisMk s.80 | 3.2 | 8 | 1 | 24⅝ |
| 33⅛ | 25⅝ | WellsF 1.72 | 5.4 | 6 | 66 | 32 |
| 17⅝ | 10⅛ | WelFM 1.30e | 7.7 | 9 | 45 | 17⅛ |
| 51½ | 44⅛ | WPP pf4.50 | 9.7 | | z100 | 46⅝ |
| 40 | 31⅝ | WPIPe 2.80 | 7.5 | 6 | 37 | 37½ |
| 13⅛ | 8⅛ | WstctT g.80 | | | 24 | 12½ |
| 14⅝ | 7⅝ | WnAirL .40 | 3.8 | 3 | 675 | 10⅝ |
| 37 | 23⅝ | WAir pf 2 | 7.2 | | 101 | 27⅝ |
| 33⅛ | 23 | WnBnc 1.64 | 4.9 | 6 | 1085 | 33⅛ |
| 40⅛ | 20⅛ | WnCoNA .40 | 1.0 | 14 | 151 | 38⅛ |
| 60⅛ | 27⅝ | WPacIn 1 | 2.0 | 6 | 123 | 52 |
| 24½ | 14½ | WUnion 1.40 | 6.7 | 11 | 274 | 20⅝ |
| 54 | 42 | WnUn pf4.60 | 9.0 | | 3 | 51⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 9⅝ | WUn dpf1.18 | 12 | | 6 | 10⅛ |
| 25½ | 21 | WUTI pf2.56 | 11. | | 4 | 23 |
| 24⅝ | 16 | WestgEl .97 | 4.4 | 6 | 2023 | 22⅛ |
| 31⅝ | 23⅝ | Wstvoc 1.32 | 4.0 | 8 | 60 | u32⅝ |
| 32⅝ | 23½ | Weyerhr 1 | 3.1 | 11 | 826 | 32⅛ |
| 47½ | 36⅝ | Weyr pf2.80 | 6.2 | | 45 | 45⅝ |
| 40½ | 26⅝ | WheelF 1.20 | 3.6 | 9 | 39 | 33½ |
| 24⅝ | 9 | WheelPit | | 2 | 32 | 23 |
| 49½ | 32 | WhelPit pf5 | 13. | | z40 | 40 |
| 24⅛ | 17½ | Whirlpl 1.40 | 6.4 | 8 | 170 | 22½ |
| 27⅝ | 16⅛ | WhitC 1.30 | 5.0 | 6 | 271 | 26⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 5⅝ | WhiteM | | 4 | 90 | 6⅝ |
| 18⅝ | 9⅝ | Whittak .50 | 3.0 | 6 | 276 | 17 |
| 19½ | 11⅝ | Wickes 1.04 | 6.8 | 5 | 166 | 15⅝ |
| 13⅝ | 6½ | Wiebldt .44 | 4.0 | 11 | 5 | 11 |
| 23⅝ | 14 | Williams 1 | 4.8 | 16 | 275 | 20⅝ |
| 13⅝ | 6 | WilshrO .14 | 1.3 | 31 | 151 | 10⅝ |
| 31⅛ | 25½ | WinDx 1.68 | 5.3 | 10 | 28 | 31⅝ |
| 7⅛ | 2½ | Winnbgo | | 138 | 106 | 2⅝ |
| 13⅛ | 9⅝ | WinterJ 1 | 10. | 12 | 51 | 9⅝ |
| 29½ | 23⅝ | WisEP 2.38 | 9.2 | 7 | 26 | 25⅝ |
| 25⅛ | 19 | WisGas 2.04 | 8.7 | 6 | 19 | 23⅝ |
| 21⅝ | 17⅛ | WiscPL 1.84 | 9.4 | 8 | 25 | 19⅝ |
| 21⅛ | 16⅛ | WiscPS 1.72 | 9.1 | 7 | 27 | 19 |
| 28 | 18⅝ | Witco 1.40 | 5.0 | 6 | 432 | u28⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 10 | WittrR .80 | 6.5 | 8 | 66 | 12⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 7⅛ | WolvrW .36 | 3.6 | 5 | 147 | 10⅝ |
| 20⅝ | 12⅝ | Wometc .60 | 2.7 | 9 | 506 | u22 |
| 32⅝ | 15⅝ | WoodPt .48 | 1.7 | 15 | 42 | 28⅛ |
| 32 | 17⅝ | Wolwth 1.60 | 6.2 | 6 | 1998 | 26 |
| 43 | 26⅝ | Wolw pf2.20 | 6.0 | | 2 | 36½ |
| 12⅝ | 5 | WorldAir | | 5 | 67 | 6⅝ |
| 76⅝ | 56⅝ | Wrigly 2.40a | 3.3 | 8 | 19 | 71⅝ |
| 19⅝ | 8⅝ | Wurltzr .48 | 5.4 | 8 | 16 | 9 |
| 19⅝ | 10⅝ | Wylaln .80 | 4.8 | 8 | 91 | 16⅝ |
| 9⅛ | 7½ | WyleLb s.40 | 4.3 | 10 | 222 | u10 |
| 7⅛ | 3⅛ | Wyly | | 15 | 300 | 6⅛ |
| **— X—Y—Z —** | | | | | | |
| 67⅝ | 50 | Xerox 2.40 | 3.5 | 11 | 1736 | u68½ |
| 27½ | 14⅛ | XTRA s.32 | 2.1 | 5 | 215 | 24⅛ |
| 37½ | 13⅝ | Yates .20 | .6 | 6 | 50 | 34½ |
| 21⅝ | 15 | ZaleCp 1 | 4.7 | 7 | 227 | 21⅝ |
| 17½ | 12⅛ | ZaleptA .80 | 4.8 | | 255 | 16½ |
| 23⅝ | 10⅛ | Zapata .30b | 1.5 | 15 | 94 | 19⅝ |
| 17⅝ | 9⅛ | ZayreCp | | 5 | 276 | 12⅝ |
| 19⅝ | 12½ | ZenithR 1 | 7.3 | 11 | 173 | 13⅝ |
| 19⅝ | 12½ | Zurnlnd .80 | 4.5 | 7 | 125 | 18⅛ |


# DAVID BRODER
# ON THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

International Herald Tribune

We've got news for you.

# AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Aug. 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock | Div. | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15¾ | 2⅝ | Dynictn | | | | 156 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 27⅝ | 13⅞ | Dynear | .72 | 2.7 | 7 | 3 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | |
| | | — E-E-E — | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 3⅝ | EAC | .21e | 3.4 | | 4 | 4⅜ | 4½ | 4⅜ | +⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 8½ | EECO | .24 | 1.8 | 12 | 117 | 13⅝ | 13 | 13½ | +½ |
| 24⅝ | 11⅜ | EarthRes | 1 | 4.6 | 8 | 99 | 21⅞ | 21⅛ | 21⅞ | +½ |
| 5⅝ | 3½ | EmorE | .24 | 6.4 | 7 | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | -⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 1⅝ | Edmos | | | | 6 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | -⅛ |
| 25 | 15⅝ | EDO | .40 | 2.6 | 10 | 7 | 23¼ | 23 | 23 | -⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 8½ | Ehren | .10e | 1.0 | 9 | 5 | 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | |
| 7¼ | 3 | ElAudD | | | 4 | 76 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | +⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 15⅝ | Electrog | 1 | 4.1 | 8 | 7 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24¼ | +¼ |
| 37 | 23⅝ | ElecAm | 1.40 | 4.4 | 6 | 4 | 32 | 31⅞ | 32 | |
| 16⅞ | 12⅛ | Elsinor n | | | 24 | 281 | 15¼ | 14⅝ | 15⅛ | +¼ |
| 9⅞ | 6⅝ | EmrRd | | | 5 | 9 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 5⅝ | EnvyRs | .24 | 2.3 | 23 | 35 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅝ | +¼ |
| 3⅞ | 2⅝ | Ero Ind | | | | 5 | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2½ | |
| 10⅞ | 5⅝ | Esbey | .15e | 1.6 | 14 | 10 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | 9⅜ | +⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 2⅝ | EtzLav | .20e | 2.7 | 14 | 3 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | -⅛ |
| 21⅞ | 13 | EvansAr | .40 | 2.7 | 9 | 36 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 9 | 4⅛ | Exectve | | | 8 | 15 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4½ | +⅛ |
| | | — F-F-F — | | | | | | | | |
| 12⅞ | 6⅝ | FPA | .40 | 3.6 | 3 | 3 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | +⅛ |
| | 3⅝ | FSF Ind | .12 | 2.2 | | 57 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | +⅛ |
| 12 | | Fobind | s | | 4 | 13 | 11½ | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 2⅞ | FairmC | .15 | 2.9 | 28 | 12 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | -⅛ |
| 16½ | 9 | FamDlr | .36 | 2.6 | 8 | 61 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | |
| 3⅞ | 2⅝ | FamRc | | | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 16⅝ | 8⅞ | FannyF | .50e | 3.4 | 5 | 3 | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14½ | |
| 14 | 8½ | FayDrg | .24b | 2.2 | 8 | 23 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11 | +⅛ |
| 19¼ | 14⅝ | FedRt | 1.36 | 7.9 | 19 | 3 | 17⅛ | 16⅞ | 17⅛ | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | FedRes | | | 25 | 69 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | |
| 38 | 18⅝ | Felmnt | .25 | .7 | 17 | 20 | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | |
| 6⅝ | 2½ | Fidelco | | | 8 | 24 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | +⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 12¼ | FinGen | .40b | 2.3 | 8 | 8 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | -⅛ |
| 18 | 10⅝ | FinGnA | .40b | 2.5 | | 6 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | -¼ |
| 18⅝ | 7½ | FtConn | 1e | 12. | 6 | 4 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | +⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 17⅞ | FtSLSh | 1b | 4.8 | 4 | 9 | 20⅝ | 20½ | 20⅝ | +¼ |
| 6¼ | 3¼ | Fstmrk | | | 9 | 22 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | +⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 10 | FischrP | 1t | 8.0 | 7 | 31 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12½ | |
| 7⅝ | 3⅝ | Flagg | | | 11 | 4 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 11⅞ | 3⅝ | FlanEnt | | | 6 | 12 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | -⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 17⅞ | FlightSf | s.16 | .7 | 19 | 80 | 23¼ | 22⅞ | 23¼ | +¼ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅝ | FloCap | | | | 13 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| 14 | 7⅝ | FloRck | .22e | 1.7 | 6 | 34 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12¾ | +⅛ |
| 24 | 7⅝ | FloweGen | | | 18 | 222 | u24½ | 23⅝ | 24½ | +1¼ |
| 16⅝ | 10⅝ | Flowers | .44 | 3.9 | 7 | 12 | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ | +⅛ |
| 20⅞ | 15⅝ | FlukeJ | s | | 14 | 35 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | +¼ |
| 8⅝ | 5⅝ | Foodrm | .50 | 7.5 | 4 | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | -⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 9⅝ | ForestC | .10 | .5 | 10 | 66 | 19⅝ | 17⅝ | 19⅝ | +2 |
| 9⅝ | 3¼ | ForestLab | | | | 59 | u 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 4⅛ | FrankInRf | | | 29 | 64 | u 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| 10⅞ | 5⅝ | Franks | .36 | 4.2 | 6 | 13 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | -⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 18¼ | Frantz | 1a | 5.0 | 5 | 1 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | +⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 4½ | Friedm | .24b | 4.1 | 4 | 5 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | +⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 3⅝ | FriendFr | | | 325 | 20 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6½ | +⅜ |
| 13 | 8 | Friona | s.40 | 4.8 | 3 | 5 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 19⅝ | 9⅝ | FrontA | .20b | 1.6 | 6 | 10 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12½ | -⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 4 | FrontA | wt | | | 76 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | +⅛ |
| | | — G-G-G — | | | | | | | | |
| 2½ | 1¼ | GIExpl | | | 11 | 27 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | -⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 4⅝ | GRI | .30 | 6.3 | 7 | 88 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1¼ | GTI | | | | 34 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | -⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | Galaxy | .06i | 1.2 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | |
| 13¼ | 6⅝ | Goran | .60 | 7.4 | 5 | 34 | 8⅝ | 7⅞ | 8⅛ | +⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 15 | GatLlet | .40b | 1.7 | 9 | 213 | 24 | 22 | 23⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 24⅝ | 18⅝ | GelmSc n | | | 21 | 23 | 23½ | 22⅝ | 23 | -⅛ |
| 5 | 2⅝ | GnEmp | .32b | 7.3 | 5 | 10 | 4½ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -¼ |
| 10½ | 4¼ | GenExp | | | | 93 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6½ | -⅛ |
| 5½ | 2⅝ | GnHous | | | 4 | 33 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | Genisco | | | 8 | 22 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 8 | 4⅝ | GenvDr | .10r | 2.2 | 7 | 3 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | -⅛ |
| 38⅝ | 13⅝ | GerbSc | .20 | .5 | 15 | 67 | u39⅝ | 38 | 39 | +⅞ |
| 18⅝ | 15⅝ | GiantF | s 1 | 5.5 | 6 | x21 | 18¼ | 17⅝ | 18¼ | +⅜ |
| 13½ | 7⅝ | GniYell | g.60e | | | 62 | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9½ | +⅛ |
| 9½ | 5 | Glasrock | .18 | 1.1 | 17 | 19 | u 9⅝ | 9½ | 9⅝ | |
| 34⅝ | 21⅝ | Glatfltr | 1.20 | 4.0 | 6 | 59 | 30 | 29⅝ | 30 | +⅛ |
| 30 | 16⅝ | Glnmr | .88 | 3.0 | 8 | 11 | 29 | 28½ | 29 | +¼ |
| 12⅝ | 7⅝ | Globeln | .70 | 6.4 | 12 | 7 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | |
| 11⅝ | 7⅝ | Glosser | .44 | 5.2 | 8 | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| 3 | 1 | Glover | | | | 5 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 5⅝ | 3 | Gldblatt | | | | 7 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | +⅛ |
| 44⅝ | 13⅝ | GldNugt | .08i | .4 | 35 | 40 | 20¼ | 20 | 20⅛ | +⅛ |
| 13 | 7 | GoldWH | .44 | 6.6 | 6 | 26 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| 1⅞ | ⅝ | Goldfield | | | | 87 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | -⅛ |
| 2⅞ | 1½ | GoodLS | | | | 10 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 2⅝ | ⅝ | Gdrich | wt | | | 12 | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1½ | +⅛ |
| 26 | 19 | GormR | 1.20a | 5.7 | 7 | 4 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | |
| 14⅝ | 9⅝ | GouldT | .88 | 6.2 | 11 | 17 | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14¼ | -⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 6¼ | GrahMf | .30 | 3.9 | 17 | 5 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | -⅛ |
| 13½ | 7¼ | GrandAu | .32e | 2.5 | 7 | 18 | 13 | 13 | 13 | -⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 9⅝ | GrndCh | .60 | 5.1 | 6 | 8 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 19½ | 8⅝ | GrangrA | | | 90 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 11⅝ | 4⅝ | GtAmInd | | | 4 | 4 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 15⅝ | 4⅝ | GtBasinP | | | 75 | 782 | 15⅝ | 14⅝ | 15 | |
| 34⅝ | 18⅝ | GtLkCh | .28 | .8 | 14 | 157 | 33 | 32½ | 33 | +⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 6⅝ | GREIT | .48 | 3.9 | 20 | 10 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | -⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 16⅝ | GrossT | 1.44 | 6.0 | 7 | 6 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24 | -⅝ |
| 27⅝ | 17⅝ | Gulfprd | .88 | 3.5 | 4 | 14 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25½ | |
| 54⅝ | 24⅝ | GlfCon | g1.40 | | | 71 | 47⅝ | 47⅝ | 47⅝ | +⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 5 | Gulfstrm | | | 7 | 29 | 11 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | -⅛ |
| | | — H-H-H — | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | 9⅝ | HallsM | .80 | 6.5 | 5 | 14 | 12⅝ | 11⅝ | 12⅝ | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5 | Hampin | .65t | 12. | 3 | 86 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5½ | -⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 12 | Hannfrd | .88 | 7.0 | 5 | 10 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12½ | -⅛ |
| 8½ | 5⅝ | HanSqRt | | | | 10 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | -⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 22½ | Harland | 1 | 3.0 | 11 | 26 | 33 | 32½ | 33 | +⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2¼ | Harvey | | | 6 | 14 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | -⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 3⅝ | Hasbro | .05i | | 6 | 21 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | -⅛ |
| 12 | 8⅝ | Hasting | .60 | 5.1 | 5 | 16 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | +⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 3⅝ | HithCh | | | 17 | 26 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅝ | +⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 6 | HelthM | .30 | 3.3 | 5 | 11 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9 | |
| 10⅝ | 7⅝ | HeinWr | .39e | 4.7 | 7 | 11 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | -⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3⅝ | Heinick | .10 | 2.4 | 7 | 43 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | HelmMtg | | | | 20 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 12⅝ | 5⅝ | HiGInc | .06r | .7 | 8 | 14 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | +⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 8 | HiShear | .40 | 3.0 | 5 | 33 | 13⅝ | 13 | 13⅝ | -⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | Hlotmic | .20 | 2.7 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 7½ | 7½ | +⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3⅝ | Hofman | .20 | 4.8 | 7 | 8 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 5⅝ | HollyCp | | | 15 | 285 | 12⅝ | 11⅝ | 12 | +⅛ |
| 60 | 33⅝ | HmeOA | g1.30 | | | 2 | 52½ | 52 | 52½ | |
| 35 | 15 | Hormel | 1.48 | 4.7 | 6 | 3 | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | |
| 19⅝ | 6⅝ | HornHar | | | 25 | 118 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 8⅝ | HospMt | .60 | 4.9 | 2 | 28 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12¼ | +1 |
| 21 | 15⅝ | Hotel | 1.85e | 9.3 | 11 | 3 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5 | HouRon | .58b | 6.3 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 8 | 8 | +⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3 | HouseVi | | | 11 | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | +⅛ |
| 27½ | 13½ | HouOM | .80 | 3.8 | 14 | T169 | 21 | 20⅝ | 21 | +⅛ |
| 26 | 15⅝ | HouO pf1.67 | | 7.7 | | 90 | 22 | 21⅝ | 22 | +⅜ |
| 28⅝ | 8⅝ | HowelC | .40 | 1.6 | 8 | 23 | 24⅝ | 24 | 24½ | +⅛ |
| 5 | 2⅝ | Howell | .15e | 3.2 | 25 | 16 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 31½ | 24 | HubelA | 1.56 | 5.2 | 7 | 3 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 31⅝ | 23⅝ | HubelB | 1.56 | 5.2 | 7 | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | |
| 27 | 23⅝ | Hubbl pf2.06 | | 8.4 | | 6 | 24⅝ | 24½ | 24½ | -¼ |
| 11⅝ | 6½ | HudsnGn | | | 3 | 1 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | -⅛ |
| 66 | 33⅝ | HudBO | g 2 | | | 6 | 60 | 59⅝ | 59½ | -½ |
| 8½ | 3⅝ | HuntH | .20 | 2.7 | 8 | x24 | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 54 | 27⅝ | HuskyO | g 1 | | | 356 | 50 | 48⅝ | 49 | +⅛ |
| | | — I-I-I — | | | | | | | | |
| 5⅝ | 3½ | ICH | .15e | 3.8 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | +⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 7⅝ | ICM | .50e | 4.4 | 15 | 44 | u11⅞ | 11 | 11⅞ | +½ |
| 7⅝ | 3½ | IFS Ind | .14 | 1.9 | 8 | 72 | 6½ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | -⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 8⅝ | IMC | .28 | 2.2 | 4 | 7 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | +⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 7 | IRT Pr | .57e | 6.1 | 13 | 17 | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| 1⅝ | ⅝ | ITI | | | 9 | 16 | 15-16 | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 10½ | 3½ | Imperind | | | 4 | 41 | 10⅝ | 9⅝ | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| 33½ | 17⅝ | ImprOil A | g1 | | | 83 | 29⅝ | 29½ | 29⅝ | |
| 3 | 1 | InflightSv | | | | 113 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | |
| 2⅝ | 1 | Inolex | | | | 10 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 26⅝ | 11⅝ | Instron | .40 | 1.9 | 8 | 32 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | -½ |
| 2 | 1 | InstrSys | | | 23 | 233 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 19⅝ | 9⅝ | InsSv pf.25t | | 2.0 | | 30 | 12⅝ | 12 | 12⅝ | +¼ |
| 12⅝ | 5⅝ | IntegRes | | | 6 | 15 | 9 | 8⅝ | 9 | |
| 14⅝ | 6 | IntClyGs | g.32 | | | 343 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13½ | -⅜ |
| 20⅝ | 10⅝ | Intrmk | .20r | 1.3 | 3 | 4 | 15½ | 15 | 15⅛ | +⅛ |
| 4½ | 2½ | IntBnknt | | | 8 | 234 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | -¼ |
| 7½ | 5⅝ | IntCtrls n | | | 6 | 95 | 6½ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 3½ | 1 | IntFdSvc | | | | 12 | 1⅛ | 1¼ | 1¼ | +⅛ |
| 36⅝ | 17⅝ | IntGenl | 1.40 | 4.0 | 5 | 10 | 35⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | -¾ |
| 8⅝ | 4½ | IntProt | .30 | 4.2 | 4 | 133 | 7⅝ | 7 | 7⅛ | -⅜ |
| 9⅝ | 6¼ | IntSeaw | .60 | 8.7 | 8 | 4 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 2⅝ | ⅝ | IntStrtch | | | | 3 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 4⅝ | ⅝ | Interphot | | | | 43 | 1⅝ | 1 | 1 | -⅛ |
| 14¼ | 7⅝ | Intplast | .30 | 2.8 | 9 | 19 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | -⅛ |
| 4½ | 1½ | InvestFla | | | 1 | 14 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 15½ | Ionics | | | 13 | 46 | 27¼ | 25⅝ | 27 | +1½ |
| 34½ | 17½ | IroqBrd | .36 | 2.1 | 8 | 51 | 18 | 17½ | 17½ | -⅛ |
| | | — J-J-J — | | | | | | | | |
| 7⅝ | 4⅝ | Jaclyn | .40b | 8.0 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 17⅝ | 10⅝ | Jacobs | .50b | 3.8 | 7 | 7 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | -¼ |
| 11⅝ | 4½ | Jensen | 1.50t | 32. | 4 | 35 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | -⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2 | Jetero | .05e | 1.4 | 45 | 45 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | +⅛ |
| 4½ | 1⅝ | Jetronic | | | 7 | 15 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | -⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 4⅝ | JohnPd | .36 | 7.4 | 12 | 15 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 2⅝ | JuniperP | | | | 64 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 13 | 7⅝ | Jupiter | | | 2 | 26 | 13 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | -⅛ |
| | | — K-K-K — | | | | | | | | |
| 8½ | 3¼ | KTalin | .30e | 3.8 | 50 | 21 | 8 | 7⅝ | 8 | |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | Kalsin | .75c | | | 5 | 2⅝ | 2½ | | |
| 10⅝ | 3½ | KapokT | | | 18 | 2 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 16⅝ | 11⅝ | KayCp | .60 | 4.1 | 6 | 2 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 17⅝ | 7⅝ | KenaiCp | | | 9 | 102 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | +⅜ |
| 12⅝ | 8⅝ | Kenwin | .60 | 5.1 | 5 | 3 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | +⅛ |
| 6½ | 3⅝ | Ketchm | .23t | 5.4 | 16 | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | -⅛ |
| 7 | 3⅝ | Key Co | .20e | 3.3 | 5 | | 6 | 6 | 6 | -⅛ |
| 2⅝ | ½ | Kidde | wt | | | 25 | ⅝ | ⅝ | | |
| 3⅝ | 2¼ | KinArk | | | 9 | 48 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | -⅛ |
| 25 | 15⅝ | KingRd | s.32 | 1.5 | 6 | 40 | 22¼ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | -⅛ |
| 28 | 15⅝ | KirbyEx | | | 9 | 22 | u28½ | 27⅝ | 28¼ | +⅝ |
| 17⅝ | 4⅝ | Kleinerts | | | | 16 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | -⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 17 | Kogso n | | | 13 | 73 | 18⅝ | 17⅝ | 18⅛ | +⅛ |
| 7 | 3⅝ | KuhnStr | | | 3 | 15 | 4½ | 4 | 4½ | +⅛ |
| | | — L-L-L — | | | | | | | | |
| 6⅝ | 3 | LSB | .23t | 6.1 | 8 | 69 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | -⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | LaBarge | .06 | 2.8 | 39 | 15 | 2½ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 4⅝ | 2¼ | LaPnt | | | | 26 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 5⅝ | 1⅝ | LafyRad | | | | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2½ | |
| 3½ | 2 | LakeSh | g | | | 122 | 2 15-16 | 2 15-16 | 2 15-16 | |
| 10 | 4⅝ | Landmk | | | | 177 | u10⅛ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | Lancco | .20b | 2.3 | 4 | 2 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 16⅝ | 13 | LazKap | n.40 | 2.6 | 4 | 29 | 15¼ | 14⅝ | 15⅛ | |
| 23 | 15⅝ | LeaRnt | s.60 | 2.8 | 8 | 29 | u23½ | 20⅝ | 21½ | +⅛ |
| 8½ | 3¼ | LeePh | | | 9 | 32 | 4⅝ | 3⅝ | 4⅛ | +½ |
| 8⅝ | 3⅝ | LeisureT | | | 3 | 56 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | -⅛ |
| 12 | 5½ | LiblyFb | .39t | 5.2 | 4 | 11 | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7½ | |
| 8⅝ | 3¼ | LincAm | | | 8 | 30 | 8¼ | 8 | 8⅛ | +⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2 | LloydsE | | | | 309 | 2⅝ | 2 | 2 | |
| 4⅝ | 2¼ | Lodge | .08e | 3.8 | 8 | 21 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | |
| 33⅝ | 17⅝ | Lohmn | 1.20 | 5.8 | 8 | 15 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | +⅛ |
| 28⅝ | 9⅝ | LoewT | wt | | | 4684 | u33 | 28⅝ | 32⅝ | +5⅝ |
| 19½ | 9⅝ | Logicon | | | 9 | 34 | 15½ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | -⅛ |
| 26 | 15⅝ | LaGenS | 1.02 | 4.0 | 7 | 1 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | +⅛ |
| 32⅝ | 23⅝ | LouisCe | 1.44 | 5.3 | 6 | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | +¼ |
| 8⅝ | 3⅝ | LundyEl | | | 8 | 15 | 7⅝ | 7⅛ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅝ | LynchCp | | | 3 | 24 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 3 | 1⅝ | Lynnwear | | | 3 | 11 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| | | — M-M-M — | | | | | | | | |
| 9¼ | 4⅝ | Mocks | .20 | 3.1 | 5 | 8 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | +⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅛ | Macrod | | | 27 | 73 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 20½ | 17⅝ | MePS | 1.84 | 9.5 | 5 | 1 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 7⅝ | Masood | | | 11 | 2 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | -⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 6⅝ | MonrC | .60 | 6.6 | 6 | 39 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | -⅛ |
| 1 13-16 | ⅝ | Marinda | | | 8 | 30 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | +⅛ |
| 17 | 8⅝ | Marine | .20e | 1.7 | 6 | 4 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | |
| 22⅝ | 20 | Marm pf2.25 | | 11. | | 20 | 21⅝ | 21¼ | 21¼ | |
| 7⅝ | 4⅝ | Marshin | | | 44 | 40 | 7⅝ | 6⅞ | 7 | +⅛ |
| 23½ | 11⅝ | MartPr | .40 | 3.2 | 6 | 2 | 12⅝ | 12½ | 12½ | |
| 15⅝ | 8½ | Maslnd | .40a | 6.2 | | 15 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | -¼ |
| 28⅝ | 16⅝ | MtlRsh | s.20 | .7 | 16 | 35 | u28⅝ | 28 | 28⅝ | +⅛ |
| 13½ | 8½ | Matrix | s | | 11 | 25 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | MaulTec | | | | 2 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 1 13-16 | ⅝ | McCro | wt | | | 4 | ⅝ | ⅝ | | |
| 7⅝ | 3¼ | McColO | | | 20 | 185 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | +⅛ |
| 6¼ | 2⅝ | McKeon | | | 4 | 4 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 14⅝ | Means | 1.20 | 5.3 | 8 | 235 | u23½ | 21⅝ | 22¾ | +1 |
| 13⅝ | 7⅝ | Medalst | .50 | 5.1 | 4 | 7 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | -⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 2¼ | MedalnGo | | | 11 | 165 | 6½ | 6 | 6⅛ | +⅛ |
| 25½ | 17 | MedlaG | .72 | 2.8 | 9 | 4 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | -⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 10⅝ | Meenon | n.24 | 1.5 | 9 | 6 | 16¼ | 16⅛ | 16¼ | +⅛ |
| 13½ | 7 | Megoinl | .24 | 2.5 | 4 | 80 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 25⅝ | 12⅝ | MEMCo | 1 | 7.1 | 7 | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 13⅝ | 8⅝ | MercSL | .50b | 4.3 | 5 | 8 | 11⅛ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 12 | 6⅝ | MetPro | .15 | 1.4 | 10 | 39 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | +¼ |
| 13⅝ | 7⅝ | Metex | .40 | 3.5 | 6 | 25 | 11⅝ | 10⅝ | 11⅝ | +⅛ |
| 37⅝ | 20 | Metwin | .33 | 1.2 | 24 | 165 | 26⅝ | 25⅝ | 26 | +½ |
| 4⅝ | 1⅝ | Metrocor | | | 113 | 6 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 3¼ | 1⅞ | MichGen | | | | 9 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | -⅛ |
| 10 | 5 | MchSup | .40 | 4.4 | 16 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 6⅝ | 3⅝ | Micklbry | .16 | 3.4 | | 10 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 24⅝ | 11⅝ | MidlGis | .40b | 2.3 | 11 | 9 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17⅝ | +⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 6⅝ | Miller H | | | 7 | 10 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 8 | 2⅝ | MisenlT | | | 79 | 16 | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 7⅛ | +¼ |
| 34⅝ | 13⅝ | MitchlE | .20 | .6 | 13 | 68 | 31 | 30⅝ | 30⅞ | -½ |
| 24½ | 12⅝ | MiteCo | .50 | 2.3 | 8 | 20 | 21⅛ | 20½ | 21½ | +⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 11 | Moog | .40b | 2.3 | 10 | 22 | 17⅝ | 16⅝ | 17⅝ | |
| 9⅝ | 6 | MtgGth | .76e | 7.7 | 15 | 8 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| 9 | 4½ | MortnSh | .32 | 5.2 | 5 | 6 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 12⅞ | 7 | MotISM | .20 | 2.1 | 5 | 4 | 9½ | 9⅝ | 9½ | +⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 8⅝ | MovStr | .60 | 5.3 | 5 | 11 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅝ | +⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 1⅝ | Movielab | | | 7 | 12 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5½ | |
| | | — N-N-N — | | | | | | | | |
| 18⅝ | 11 | NFC n | .20 | 1.1 | 22 | 95 | 17½ | 17 | 17½ | +½ |
| 18 | 9⅝ | Napco | .20 | 2.1 | 6 | 14 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| 10 | 4½ | Nardo | .20 | 2.0 | 9 | 51 | 10 | 9⅝ | 10 | +⅛ |
| 14¼ | 11 | NCnvSt | n.58 | 3.8 | 9 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 9⅝ | 5⅝ | NatEdu | .18t | 2.0 | 5 | 17 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 16½ | 10 | NtHIIE | | | 8 | 7 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | |
| 4 | 1⅝ | NKinney | | | | 32 | 2⅝ | 2 | 2 | |
| 10½ | 4⅞ | NtPatent | | | | 100 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8½ | +¼ |
| 6⅝ | 5 | NtSecR | .60 | 9.1 | 10 | 15 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 11⅝ | 3⅝ | NelsLB | .72t | 7.3 | 9 | 104 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | NestLM | .05e | 1.5 | 10 | 1 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | +⅛ |
| 29⅝ | 17⅝ | NHamp | .80a | 3.8 | 6 | 2 | 21⅝ | 21¼ | 21¼ | -⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | Nidrlo | .05e | 2.7 | 9 | 23 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | +⅛ |
| 16⅞ | 9 | NMxAr | .30e | 2.2 | 46 | 2 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | +¼ |
| 11 | 8⅝ | NPlnRt | s.84 | 8.3 | 15 | 10 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 11 | 5⅝ | NProc | .55e | 7.1 | 8 | 38 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | +½ |
| 31¼ | 23 | NYTim | .90 | 3.5 | 18 | 40 | 25⅝ | 25½ | 25⅝ | +⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 5⅝ | NewbE | .50 | 5.6 | | 27 | 9⅛ | 9 | 9 | |
| 11⅝ | 3¼ | Nolex | | | | 15 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 12⅝ | 7½ | Norin | .40 | 3.6 | 4 | 6 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | +⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 10⅝ | Norl pf | 1.50 | 12. | | 2 | 12⅛ | 12¼ | 12¼ | -⅛ |
| 25 | 6⅝ | Nortek | .08 | .9 | 6 | 89 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9⅝ | +⅜ |
| 25⅝ | 13⅝ | NoARoy | .24 | 1.2 | 6 | 22 | 19½ | 19¼ | 19¼ | +⅛ |
| 15 | 7⅝ | NoCdO | g | | 17 | 54 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 13¼ | 12 | NoestBk | n1.04 | 7.9 | 6 | 6 | 13⅝ | 12⅞ | 13⅝ | +1 |
| 19½ | 10 | NuclDta | | | 9 | 39 | 14⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | -1½ |
| 37⅝ | 18 | Numac | g.07I | | | 225 | 35¼ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | -⅜ |
| | | — O-O-O — | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 2⅝ | OEA | .10e | 2.0 | | 13 | u 5⅝ | 5 | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 17¼ | 9⅝ | Oakwd | .12b | .8 | 7 | 51 | 15⅝ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | +⅛ |
| 9¼ | 4⅝ | OhArt | .24 | 5.7 | 11 | 1 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 9⅝ | OhSealy | s.64 | 6.4 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 10 | 5⅝ | Oilalnd | .40e | 4.8 | 7 | 2 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | -⅛ |
| 44½ | 25 | OOklep | | | 11 | z50 | 33 | 33 | 33 | |
| 14¼ | 7½ | OrloleH | .40a | 3.5 | 5 | 39 | 11½ | 10¾ | 11½ | +½ |
| 5¼ | 2⅝ | Ormand | | | 14 | 26 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 4¼ | 2⅝ | OversSec | | | | 18 | 4 | 3⅝ | 4 | -⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 1⅝ | OxfordFt | | | 70 | 6 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 9⅝ | 4½ | OzarkA | .20e | 2.9 | 6 | 295 | 6⅞ | 6½ | 6⅞ | +¼ |
| | | — P-Q — | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | ⅝ | PF Ind | | | | 1022 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| 17¼ | 14½ | PGEpfA | 1.50 | 10. | | 26 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 16 | 13 | PGEpfB | 1.37 | 10. | | 4 | 14⅛ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 14⅝ | 11 | PGEpfD | 1.25 | 9.4 | | 26 | 13¼ | 13 | 13¼ | |
| 14⅝ | 11⅝ | PGEpfG | 1.20 | 9.2 | | 15 | 13 | 13 | 13 | +⅛ |
| 29½ | 24½ | PGEpfW | 2.57 | 9.8 | | 1 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | |
| 26½ | 21⅝ | PGEpfV | 2.32 | 9.6 | | 22 | 24¼ | 24¼ | 24¼ | |
| 30⅝ | 25 | PGEpfS | 2.62 | 9.8 | | 2 | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | 26⅝ | |
| 13½ | 10¼ | PGEpfH | 1.12 | 9.3 | | 28 | 12 | 12 | 12 | +¼ |
| 27⅝ | 22¼ | PGEpfR | 2.37 | 10. | | 1 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | -1⅛ |
| 24½ | 19⅝ | PGEpfP | 2.05 | 9.6 | | 203 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | |
| 23 | 18⅝ | PGEpfM | 1.96 | 9.2 | | 57 | 21¼ | 20½ | 21¼ | +1⅛ |
| 26 | 20⅝ | PGEpfL | 2.25 | 10. | | 2 | 22½ | 22⅛ | 22½ | +¼ |
| 24 | 19½ | PGEpfK | 2.04 | 9.6 | | 2 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | |
| 52⅝ | 41⅞ | PacLt pf4.50 | | 10. | | z20 | 44¾ | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | -½ |
| 21¾ | 12⅝ | PacTrst | 1 | 4.9 | 11 | 34 | 20½ | 20 | 20⅛ | +¼ |
| 23½ | 9⅝ | PacScie | .40 | 2.9 | 7 | 20 | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13¾ | -⅛ |
| 35 | 27⅝ | PallCp | .52 | 1.5 | 15 | 12 | u35⅝ | 34⅝ | 35⅝ | +½ |
| 2¾ | 1¼ | PalomrF | | | | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 5⅝ | 3⅝ | Pantast | .30 | 7.1 | 9 | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | +⅛ |
| 18⅛ | 13⅝ | Paradyn n | | | 22 | 149 | 17⅛ | 16⅝ | 17⅛ | +⅜ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅝ | ParaPk | | | | 13 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | +⅛ |
| 19¼ | 11 | ParkCh | .60 | 3.9 | 5 | 7 | 15⅜ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | +⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3⅝ | ParkEl | | | 11 | 7 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | +⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 18⅝ | Parsons | 1 | 3.0 | 8 | 75 | 33 | 32⅝ | 33 | -⅛ |
| 6½ | 4⅝ | PatFash | .10e | 1.6 | 4 | 29 | 6⅛ | 5⅝ | 6⅛ | +⅛ |
| 13 | 6½ | Patagon | | | 6 | 10 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | +⅛ |
| 15¼ | 7⅝ | PatoC | .20 | 1.3 | 5 | 93 | 15 | 14⅝ | 15 | +⅛ |
| 9⅝ | 5⅝ | PeerTu | .32 | 3.7 | 5 | 14 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | -⅛ |
| 2 | ⅝ | PennDix | wt | | | 5 | 1⅝ | 1¼ | 1⅛ | -⅛ |
| 17 | 10½ | PenEM | .60 | 3.5 | 6 | 10 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 18⅛ | 13⅝ | PenTr | 1 | 6.6 | 5 | 26 | 15⅛ | 14⅝ | 15⅛ | +¼ |
| 4⅝ | 2⅝ | PECo | .42t | 10. | 6 | 297 | 4¼ | 4 | 4⅛ | +⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 14⅝ | PenRE | 1.65 | 7.5 | 9 | 20 | u22 | 21⅝ | 22 | +⅜ |
| 2½ | ⅝ | Pentron | | | 11 | 30 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | +⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 24⅝ | PepBoys | 1b | 3.7 | 5 | 6 | 26¾ | 26⅝ | 26¾ | +⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 10 | PepCom | .48a | 2.6 | 7 | 2 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | +¼ |
| 15⅝ | 8½ | Perini | .40 | 3.0 | 14 | 11 | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 13½ | +⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 6⅝ | PetLew | | | 13 | 173 | 16⅝ | 16¼ | 16⅝ | +⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 13⅝ | PetLe pf1.65 | | 12. | | 88 | u13⅝ | 13½ | 13⅝ | +¼ |
| 11⅝ | 7½ | PhilLD | .48r | 8.5 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 5¼ | 2 | Phoenix | | | | 68 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | |
| 12¼ | 7 | PicNPay | .28 | 2.3 | 8 | 84 | u12⅝ | 12 | 12⅝ | +¼ |
| 6⅝ | 2⅝ | PionrSvs | | | 1 | 44 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 6¼ | 3 | PionTx | .20i | | 325 | 11 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | +⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 5½ | PitWVa | .56 | 9.0 | 8 | 68 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | |
| 36¼ | 23⅝ | Pittway | 1.65 | 4.6 | 7 | 43 | 36⅝ | 36 | 36⅛ | +⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 4⅝ | Pizzaln n | | | 10 | 24 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 30 | 20 | PlacrDv | g 1 | | | 1 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | +⅛ |
| 9¼ | 4⅝ | Planlind | | | 23 | 88 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | +⅛ |
| 11¼ | 6⅝ | PlyGm | .40b | 4.6 | 4 | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | -¼ |
| 26½ | 17 | PneuSc | 1 | 5.4 | 7 | z200 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | -⅛ |
| 3¼ | 1⅝ | Poloron | | | 3 | 13 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 19⅝ | 14¼ | PostCp n | .50 | 2.6 | 8 | 8 | 19⅛ | 19½ | 19⅛ | +¼ |
| 22 | 10⅝ | PrairleO | g | | | 6 | 17⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | -⅜ |
| 14⅝ | 10½ | PrattLmb | 1 | 8.3 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 7¼ | 4⅝ | PrattRd | .30 | 4.0 | 8 | 132 | u 7½ | 6⅝ | 7⅛ | +⅜ |
| 8 | 7 | PrattR pf.66 | | 7.9 | | 1 | u 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | +⅜ |
| 28 | 22⅝ | PrenHa | 1.36 | 5.5 | 9 | 25 | 25 | 24⅝ | | -⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 1⅝ | PresRIB | | | 2 | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 20¼ | 6⅝ | Presley | .64 | 3.2 | 6 | 54 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | |
| 19½ | 14⅝ | Preston | g.90 | | | 18 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | -⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 7 | PrimMt | | | 19 | 21 | 19⅝ | 18⅝ | 19⅝ | +½ |
| 15 | 10⅝ | PrpCT | 1.28e | 8.7 | 12 | 17 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | -⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 9½ | ProvGas | .92 | 8.8 | 6 | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 7⅝ | 3¼ | PrdRE | .07I | | 38 | 19 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | -⅛ |
| 10½ | 3⅝ | PrudBld | .24 | 5.3 | 7 | 11 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 25⅝ | 21⅝ | PsSP pfC2.34 | | 10. | | 1 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | |
| 26½ | 23 | PsSP pfD2.34 | | 9.4 | | 200 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25 | +⅛ |
| 15 | 7⅝ | PulteH | s.24 | 1.8 | 3 | 25 | 13⅝ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 12¼ | 9 | PuntaG | | | 11 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | +⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 9⅝ | Punta pf1.10 | | 9.1 | | 13 | 12⅛ | 12 | 12⅛ | +⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 6⅝ | Purpac | .06e | .4 | 27 | 13 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | |
| 7⅝ | 6⅝ | Quallnn | n.30e | 4.3 | 5 | 116 | 7 | 6⅝ | 7 | +¼ |
| | | — R-R-R — | | | | | | | | |
| 12⅝ | 9 | RBInd | .24 | 2.3 | 7 | 19 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10½ | +⅛ |
| 4½ | 2 | REDM | | | 5 | 12 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3¼ | +⅛ |
| 46 | 42½ | RET pf | 4.38 | 9.6 | | 1 | 45½ | 45½ | 45½ | -⅛ |
| 18 | 8⅝ | RHMed | .20r | 1.1 | 11 | 32 | 18 | 17½ | 18 | |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | RPS | | | 6 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 4¼ | 2¼ | RSC | .10 | 3.2 | 13 | 12 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 5¼ | Rogan | .10e | 1.4 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6⅝ | 7 | +⅛ |
| 22½ | 12⅝ | RnchEx | .10e | .6 | 5 | 25 | 16½ | 15⅞ | 16¼ | +½ |
| 26¾ | 10⅝ | RangrO | g | | | 534 | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | +⅛ |
| 32½ | 21⅝ | Ransbrg | 1.20 | 4.1 | 7 | 93 | 29⅝ | 29 | 29½ | -⅛ |
| 4¼ | 1½ | RapAm | wt | | | 16 | 3 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 3½ | 2 | RathP | | | | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 22⅝ | 13½ | RayInd | .40 | 2.3 | 14 | 2 | 18 | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | -⅛ |
| 21¾ | 14½ | REInv | 1.60 | 7.6 | 11 | 17 | 21⅛ | 21 | 21⅛ | -¼ |
| 13⅝ | 10 | RtlncT | 1.40 | 12. | 5 | 29 | 12 | 12 | 12 | +⅛ |
| 2⅛ | 1⅝ | Redlaw | wt | | | 50 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | |
| 5⅞ | 2⅝ | ReevesT | | | | 238 | 3 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 8⅝ | 4 | ReloTr | .28 | 4.8 | 4 | 18 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | -⅜ |
| 15½ | 8⅛ | RegalB | .72 | 4.7 | 9 | 11 | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15⅛ | +⅛ |
| 22¾ | 14⅝ | RemAr | 1a | 4.5 | 7 | 34 | u22⅝ | 21⅝ | 22 | +¼ |
| 17⅝ | 6⅝ | RepGyp | .40 | 2.3 | 5 | 8 | 17¼ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | -⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 8⅝ | RepGyp | wt | | | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 25⅝ | 11⅝ | ReshCot | .24 | 1.7 | 9 | 19 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14½ | +⅛ |
| 69½ | 20½ | Resrt A | | | 7 | 354 | 47¼ | 46⅝ | 46½ | +¼ |
| 108 | 27 | Resrt B | | | 11 | z2100 | 70 | 65½ | 70 | +2⅝ |
| 7½ | 2⅝ | RestAssc | | | 8 | 16 | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3⅝ | +⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 5 | RexNoro | | | 9 | 1 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | -⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 14⅝ | RialOil n | | | | 122 | 19¼ | 18¼ | 19¼ | +1 |
| 9⅝ | 3⅝ | RibletP | .12 | 1.9 | 5 | 75 | 6⅛ | 5⅝ | 6⅛ | +⅜ |
| 10¼ | 4⅝ | Richton | .44 | 7.0 | 14 | 137 | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 6¼ | +½ |
| 56⅝ | 27½ | RileyCo | | | 10 | 40 | 54⅝ | 53½ | 54¼ | +½ |
| 34⅝ | 24 | RioAlgo | g1.50 | | | 146 | 25¼ | 25 | 25⅛ | -⅛ |
| 16⅜ | 8⅝ | Robntch | | | | 54 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12½ | +¼ |
| 7½ | 4½ | Roblin | .12 | 2.0 | 5 | 4 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | -⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 10 | Rockway | 1b | 7.0 | 6 | 2 | 14⅝ | 14¼ | 14⅛ | +⅛ |
| 22⅝ | 20⅝ | Rogers | s.12 | .6 | 13 | 46 | 21⅝ | 21 | 21 | |
| 5 | 2⅝ | RoncoT | | | 3 | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | -⅛ |
| 8 | 4½ | Rosemr | | | 4 | 25 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | -⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 1⅝ | RoyPalm | | | 31 | 37 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 10⅝ | 7⅝ | Ruddck | .42e | 5.3 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 2⅝ | 1½ | Rusco | | | 42 | 580 | 2½ | 2¼ | 2½ | +¼ |
| 19 | 10⅝ | Russell | .48 | 3.9 | 5 | 42 | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12¼ | -⅛ |
| | | — S-S-S — | | | | | | | | |
| 13½ | 8¼ | SGL | .25b | 2.4 | 6 | 3 | 10⅝ | 10 | 10⅛ | +⅛ |
| 3½ | 1½ | SGSec | | | | 8 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | +⅛ |
| 16⅝ | 13⅝ | SGSe pf1.70 | | 11. | | 8 | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15½ | +⅜ |
| 3½ | 1⅝ | SMD | | | 4 | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 9⅝ | 4 | SSP | | | | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 17⅝ | 9⅝ | Salem | .40a | 2.5 | 8 | 16 | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | |
| 3⅝ | 1⅝ | SCarlo | | | | 11 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | -⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 8 | SDgo pf | .88 | 9.6 | | 59 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9⅛ | |
| 29 | 23⅝ | SDgo pf2.68 | | 11. | | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | +¼ |
| 22⅝ | 14⅝ | SFrRE | 1.60 | 6.9 | 17 | 19 | u23¼ | 23 | 23⅛ | +⅜ |
| 2⅝ | 7-16 | SFRE | wt | | | 126 | u 2½ | 2 | 2½ | +⅝ |
| 25⅝ | 18⅝ | SanJW | 1.60 | 7.3 | 8 | 4 | 22 | 21⅞ | 21⅞ | |
| 14⅝ | 5⅝ | Sandgte | .40 | 4.6 | 4 | 12 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | +⅜ |
| 9¼ | 5 | SchelbE | .56 | 11. | 20 | 7 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5¼ | +⅛ |
| 21⅝ | 12⅝ | Schnult | 1 | 5.0 | 4 | 71 | 20⅝ | 19½ | 20⅛ | +⅜ |
| 5 | 2⅝ | Schiller | | | 7 | 76 | u 5⅝ | 5 | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 6¼ | 4⅝ | SchoolP | .40 | 8.9 | 14 | 1 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 6 | 2⅝ | Schrodr | .04I | | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | +⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | SciMgt | .10 | 2.9 | 8 | 10 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | +⅛ |
| 22½ | 16 | SbdAM | .40 | 2.2 | 3 | 2 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | +⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 3⅝ | Sealctro | | | 8 | 17 | 11⅝ | 11⅛ | 11½ | +⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1 | Seaport | | | 56 | 7 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | -⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3½ | Seapt pf.42k | | | | z50 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | +⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | Searsind | | | 6 | 3 | 5⅝ | 5 | 5⅝ | |
| 4⅝ | 2⅝ | SecMtg | | | 29 | 76 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | |
| 10¼ | 6⅝ | Selas | .36 | 4.0 | 10 | 10 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9 | |
| 3 | 1⅝ | SeligAsc | | | 7 | 10 | 1½ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | -⅛ |
| 7 | 5⅝ | Semtch | .20b | 3.3 | 11 | 7 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | |
| 8¼ | 4⅝ | Srvisco | .40 | 5.9 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | Servo | | | | 3 | 4 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | |
| 15½ | 9⅝ | SetonCo | .50 | 3.6 | 4 | 3 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4 | ShaerS | .40e | 5.3 | 6 | 8 | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7½ | +⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 8½ | Sharon | s.50 | 5.6 | 8 | 19 | 9 | 9 | 9 | |
| 8⅝ | 5 | Shawin | .40 | 7.4 | 5 | 1 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | +⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 2½ | ShelrR | | | 5 | 8 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | +⅛ |
| 7 | 3⅛ | Shopwell | | | 9 | 5 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -⅛ |
| 42½ | 19 | Snowbf | 1 | 4.2 | 8 | 16 | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | |
| 28⅝ | 12⅝ | Sierrcin | .30 | 1.1 | 12 | 14 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26¼ | |
| 8⅝ | 7⅝ | Silco | s.28 | 3.4 | 7 | 9 | 8¼ | 8 | 8⅛ | |
| 20½ | 10 | Sigma | .40 | 2.4 | 7 | 8 | 17⅝ | 17 | 17 | |
| 10⅝ | 7⅝ | SlkesA | .45e | 5.5 | 4 | 1 | 8⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | +⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 10⅝ | Siliinc | .40 | 2.9 | 4 | 16 | 14 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | -⅛ |
| 14⅝ | 3⅝ | Silvrcst | | | 10 | 43 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | +⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 2⅝ | Solitron | | | 15 | 104 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5½ | +⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 20⅝ | SanderB | .40 | 1.6 | 8 | 19 | 25⅝ | 25¼ | 25¼ | |
| 14¼ | 5⅝ | SorgPap | .21e | 1.6 | 4 | 9 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 11⅝ | 6⅝ | Soundsn | .40 | 5.5 | 3 | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 11⅝ | 9¼ | SoelCop | .80a | 7.0 | 16 | 1 | u11½ | 11½ | 11½ | +⅛ |
| 13¼ | 10⅝ | SCEd pf1.06 | | 9.9 | | 11 | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | -½ |
| 13 | 10⅝ | SCEd pf1.08 | | 9.2 | | 43 | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | +⅛ |
| 17½ | 13 | SCEd pf1.45 | | 9.8 | | 2 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | +⅛ |
| 27¼ | 20⅝ | SCEd pf2.30 | | 9.1 | | 1 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | |
| 26½ | 21⅝ | SCEd pf2.21 | | 8.9 | | 22 | 24¾ | 23⅞ | 24¾ | +¾ |
| 11 | 7¼ | SwFIBk | .50 | 5.6 | 6 | 29 | 9⅝ | 9 | 9 | -⅛ |
| 15⅝ | 9 | SpectryR | | | 6 | 2 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | |
| 15 | 6⅝ | Spector | .42e | 3.7 | 4 | 22 | 11½ | 11 | 11⅛ | +½ |
| 6⅝ | 3½ | Spectro | .19t | 3.6 | | 17 | 5¼ | 5 | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 6⅝ | 3 | Spencer | .16 | 3.2 | 6 | 69 | 5 | 4⅝ | 5 | +⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 4½ | Solenlex | .24 | 4.9 | 9 | 3 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -⅛ |
| 27½ | 19⅝ | StdAlln | 1 | 3.8 | 5 | 2 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | |
| 27 | 20½ | StCoosa | 1.60 | 6.3 | 9 | 2 | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | |
| 15⅝ | 6 | StdMetl | | | 26 | 135 | 14⅝ | 13⅝ | 14½ | +⅜ |
| 31⅝ | 20½ | StdShr | .60t | 2.0 | 7 | 1 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | +¼ |
| 13⅝ | 4⅞ | Stange | .20 | 2.5 | 10 | 76 | 9⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | -⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3¼ | Stanwd | | | 3 | 10 | 3½ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | -⅛ |
| 13½ | 11⅝ | StarSup | s.80 | 5.9 | 4 | 6 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | +⅛ |
| 11½ | 7⅝ | StarrtHo | .30 | 4.0 | 4 | 3 | 7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | -¼ |
| 8⅝ | 4 | Steelml | .24b | 3.6 | 6 | 1 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | |
| 23¼ | 16 | StepnCh | .80 | 3.8 | 8 | 15 | 21 | 20⅝ | 20⅞ | +⅜ |
| 2⅝ | 9-16 | SterlBco | wt | | | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | +⅛ |
| 2¼ | 15-16 | SterlEl | | | 7 | 29 | 1⅝ | 1¼ | 1⅝ | |
| 4⅝ | 2¼ | Stevkalt | | | | 4 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | |
| 16⅝ | 6⅝ | StrutW | .20b | 1.9 | 19 | 13 | 16¾ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | -¼ |
| 5 | 2⅝ | SueAnn | .24e | 7.4 | 7 | 70 | 3⅝ | 3 | 3¼ | +⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 7 | Sunair | .60 | 5.0 | 7 | 45 | 12¼ | 12 | 12 | |
| 31⅝ | 14 | Sundnc | .16b | .6 | | 47 | 26¾ | 26½ | 26¾ | +½ |
| 8 | 5⅝ | SunshJr | .48 | 4.8 | 6 | 35 | u 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | +¼ |
| 12¼ | 8½ | Supind | s.25 | 2.8 | 5 | 7 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅞ | |
| 32½ | 29⅝ | Supron | s | | 23 | 57 | 30⅝ | 30½ | 30⅝ | |
| 10½ | 4⅝ | Susqueh | | | 6 | 14 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | -⅛ |
| 13¾ | 9½ | Susqh pf | 1 | 10. | | 8 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | -⅜ |
| 1⅝ | ⅝ | SutrMtg | wt | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | +⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 3½ | Synloy | .30b | 4.6 | 12 | 9 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6½ | -¼ |
| 41⅝ | 24½ | Syntex | 1.10 | 2.6 | 11 | 1057 | u42 | 40⅝ | 42 | +1¼ |
| 21⅞ | 19½ | Sysco | s .40 | 1.8 | 8 | 33 | u22⅝ | 21⅞ | 22¼ | +½ |
| 23⅝ | 10⅝ | SystEng | | | 10 | 139 | 12⅝ | 12¼ | 12½ | -⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 3⅝ | SysPln | .20 | 4.0 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | +⅛ |
| | | — T-T-T — | | | | | | | | |
| 13¾ | 6⅛ | TEC | .40 | 5.2 | 8 | 22 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 4¼ | 1⅝ | TFI | | | 8 | 29 | 2¾ | 2⅝ | 2¾ | +⅛ |
| 16⅞ | 8⅞ | TobPd | .20 | 1.4 | 7 | 1 | 14 | 14 | 14 | -⅛ |
| 14¼ | 8 | TandB | 1e | 7.9 | 7 | 6 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |
| 14⅝ | 7 | Tannel | .28 | 3.9 | 4 | 25 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 16⅝ | 11⅝ | Tasty | 1.20b | 10. | | 10 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | |
| 2⅞ | 1¼ | TechSym | | | 10 | 45 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 13⅝ | 4 | TechOp | | | 9 | 8 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | +⅛ |
| 4½ | 2⅝ | TechTp | .07r | 3.3 | 10 | 34 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 7¾ | 3⅝ | Tecfrol | .24 | 4.3 | 5 | 9 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | +⅛ |
| 53⅝ | 19⅝ | TelonR | | | 44 | 16 | 44½ | 43⅝ | 44⅝ | +⅝ |
| 15½ | 7⅝ | TeleCm | .60 | 4.1 | 5 | 288 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14½ | +½ |
| 31½ | 15⅝ | Telflex | .40 | 1.3 | 14 | 64 | 31½ | 30⅝ | 31½ | +⅜ |
| 22¼ | 12 | Telscl | .60 | 3.5 | 11 | 155 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | -⅛ |
| 6 | 1⅞ | Tenna | | | | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | -⅛ |
| 7¼ | 5⅝ | Tenney | s | | 10 | 20 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | |
| 10⅝ | 4⅝ | TerraC | .10I | | | 44 | 7⅝ | 6⅞ | 7 | -⅛ |
| 15½ | 5⅝ | TetraT | | | 11 | 39 | 7½ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | -½ |
| 16⅝ | 7⅝ | TexlAlr | .16 | 1.3 | 13 | 601 | 12½ | 11⅝ | 12½ | +½ |
| 25⅝ | 13⅝ | Textron | wt | | | 2 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| 1⅝ | ½ | ThorCp | | | | 4 | 13-16 | 13-16 | 13-16 | |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | Thorofor | | | 11 | 4 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -⅛ |
| 4⅝ | 3¼ | ThreeD | .20 | 4.8 | 4 | 7 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | +¼ |
| 24½ | 14½ | Thrllim | 1.20 | 5.1 | 5 | 33 | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23½ | +½ |
| 7 | 3 | Tidwell | | | 4 | 71 | 5½ | 5 | 5⅛ | -⅜ |
| 6½ | 4⅝ | TobKtz | n.25 | 4.3 | 3 | 20 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 46¼ | 38⅝ | TolEd pf4.25 | | 11. | | z50 | 38⅝ | 38¾ | 38⅝ | -1⅝ |
| 99¾ | 90 | TolEdpf | 10 | 11. | | z10 | 93 | 93 | 93 | -1 |
| 17⅝ | 10⅝ | TorinCp | .80 | 5.6 | 6 | 15 | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | +⅛ |
| 27¼ | 9⅝ | TotlPet | g.32 | | | 316 | 21⅝ | 21⅛ | 21½ | +⅛ |
| 19¼ | 4⅝ | TotPet | wt | | | 46 | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14½ | +½ |
| 7¼ | 4¼ | TrnsLux | .05e | .8 | 6 | 81 | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | +⅛ |
| 12¼ | 7⅝ | TransOil | .05e | .5 | 17 | 122 | 10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 9⅝ | 4⅝ | Tredwy | .20 | 3.2 | 11 | 23 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | |
| 9⅝ | 7 | TriSM | .60 | 7.6 | 5 | 15 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅞ | +⅛ |
| 18⅝ | 9⅝ | TrlaCp | .20 | 1.8 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 10⅝ | 11 | +⅛ |
| 40⅝ | 5⅝ | TuboM | | | 13 | 276 | 24⅞ | 24 | 24¼ | -¼ |
| 35⅝ | 23⅝ | TurnrC | 2 | 7.0 | 7 | 2 | 28⅝ | 28½ | 28½ | -¼ |
| 7⅝ | 3⅝ | TwinFr | .20 | 3.5 | 7 | 55 | 6 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | -⅛ |
| | | — U-U-U — | | | | | | | | |
| 12½ | 7⅝ | U&I | | | | 59 | 8 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | -⅛ |
| 4½ | 2⅝ | UIP | .24 | 6.0 | 6 | 17 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | +⅛ |
| 5½ | 2⅝ | UNA | .20 | 4.0 | 4 | 12 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | |
| 7⅝ | 4⅝ | URS | .40b | 6.8 | 7 | 17 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | -⅛ |
| 8¼ | 4⅝ | Unimax | | | 4 | 28 | 6⅝ | 6¼ | 6⅝ | |
| 16 | 11⅝ | UAirPd | .64b | 4.6 | 8 | 10 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅞ | |
| 3½ | 1⅝ | UnFoods | .05e | 2.1 | 119 | 54 | 2⅝ | 2¼ | 2⅛ | |
| 5⅝ | 2⅝ | UNatCp | | | 19 | 13 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | -⅛ |
| ⅝ | 5-128 | UNatCp | wt | | | 1 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | -⅛ |
| 17⅝ | 9⅝ | USFltr | .32 | 2.2 | 9 | 73 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | -⅛ |
| 11⅝ | 7⅝ | UnRlIT | .83e | 7.9 | 13 | 22 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10½ | +⅛ |
| ¼ | 1-16 | UnRlIT | wt | | | 7 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | +1-16 |
| 4½ | 2⅝ | USRdium | | | | 6 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | -⅛ |
| 12½ | 6½ | UnityB | | | 12 | 20 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 6 | 3⅝ | UnivCla | .05 | 1.0 | 4 | 2 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 17½ | 10⅝ | UnivRs | .32 | 2.2 | 13 | 90 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | -⅛ |
| | | — V-V-V — | | | | | | | | |
| 14⅝ | 6⅝ | Valle's | .81t | 12. | 10 | 10 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ | |
| 16⅝ | 10⅝ | Valmac | .80 | 7.0 | 13 | 13 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11⅝ | +⅛ |
| 8¼ | 5⅝ | Valspar | .36 | 5.4 | 6 | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 2⅝ | 2 | ValueL | .06e | 2.4 | | 4 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |
| 35 | 16½ | VermlA | .32b | 1.4 | 9 | 2 | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | |
| 9½ | 4¼ | Vernltrn | .10 | 1.3 | 8 | 344 | 7⅝ | 7¼ | 7⅝ | +⅜ |
| 8½ | 2¼ | Vertiple | | | 5 | 7 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | +⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 1½ | Vesely | | | 192 | 67 | 5⅝ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | +¼ |
| 7⅝ | 2⅝ | VintageE | | | 2 | 7 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | +⅛ |
| 12¾ | 7 | Vishay | | | 8 | 53 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | |
| 7 | 3⅝ | VisualG | .16 | 3.2 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 5¼ | 2½ | VolMer | .12e | 2.6 | 5 | 4 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | - |
| 18¼ | 9⅝ | Voplex | .52 | 5.1 | 5 | 7 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | -⅛ |
| 6 | 2⅝ | VulcCp | .20 | 3.6 | 4 | 14 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | +⅛ |
| | | — W-W-W — | | | | | | | | |
| 7½ | 2⅝ | WTC | .02I | | 35 | 77 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5⅝ | +¼ |
| 10 | 6½ | Wackht | .40b | 5.3 | 7 | 33 | 7½ | 7⅝ | 7½ | +⅛ |
| 3½ | 2 | WodelEq | | | | 23 | u 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3½ | +⅛ |
| 25⅝ | 10½ | Wainoco | .12 | .6 | 15 | 167 | 21⅝ | 20⅝ | 21½ | -½ |
| 26½ | 18 | Walco | .80b | 3.9 | 6 | 23 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | |
| 11⅝ | 4⅝ | WallcS | .12 | 2.1 | 14 | 5 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | +⅛ |
| 21½ | 17 | Wang B | s.16 | .7 | 19 | 299 | u22½ | 20½ | 22½ | +1¾ |
| 21⅝ | 18⅝ | Wang C | s.06 | .3 | 19 | 102 | u22⅝ | 21⅝ | 22¾ | +1⅝ |
| 17⅝ | 9¼ | WardsCo | .20 | 1.7 | 3 | 38 | 11⅝ | 11½ | 11⅝ | +¼ |
| 3½ | 1⅝ | WshHm | | | 18 | 6 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | -⅛ |
| 26¾ | 21⅝ | WshPst | s.36 | 1.4 | 10 | 10 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24⅞ | +⅛ |
| 28¼ | 20⅝ | WRIT | 2.12 | 7.6 | 15 | 6 | 27⅝ | 27¼ | 27⅝ | -⅛ |
| 19½ | 7¼ | WeldTu | .30b | 1.6 | 9 | 12 | 18⅞ | 18⅝ | 18⅞ | +⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 3½ | Wellco | .25 | 5.1 | 27 | 12 | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | +⅛ |
| 9½ | 6⅝ | WescoFn | .38 | 4.1 | 7 | 4 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | +¼ |
| 43⅝ | 20 | Wstburn | g1.40 | | | 107 | 37⅝ | 36⅝ | 37¼ | -⅜ |
| 28⅝ | 11½ | WstFin | .48 | 1.7 | 5 | 181 | 28⅝ | 27⅝ | 28 | -⅝ |
| 15⅝ | 10⅝ | WPacRR n | | | 3 | 51 | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13⅝ | |
| 17¾ | 3⅞ | Whippny | .20 | 2.0 | | 45 | 9⅞ | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | |
| 7½ | 4¼ | WhitlCbl | .40 | 6.3 | 5 | 2 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| 7⅝ | 3⅝ | Whitehall | | | 7 | 13 | 6⅝ | 6 | 6⅝ | +⅛ |
| 9 | 2 | Wichita | | | 34 | 9 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | -¼ |
| 2⅝ | 1⅝ | WilicxG n | | | 4 | 24 | 1⅝d | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | -⅛ |
| 17¾ | 8⅝ | Wmhous | .60 | 3.6 | 9 | 27 | 16¾ | 16½ | 16⅝ | -¼ |
| 4 | 1⅝ | WilsnB | .15I | | | 4 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | -⅛ |
| 16½ | 10¼ | Wincorp | .40 | 2.3 | 46 | 7 | u17⅛ | 16½ | 17⅛ | +⅜ |
| 3⅝ | 2 | WolfHB | .10e | 3.3 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | +⅛ |
| 14½ | 10⅝ | Wdstrm n | .60 | 5.7 | 5 | 15 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | |
| 11½ | 4⅝ | WkWear | .40 | 3.8 | 7 | 419 | 11⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | -⅜ |
| 18¼ | 10 | Wrathr | .10e | .6 | 42 | 7 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | -¼ |
| 1 7-16 | ¾ | WrightH | g | | | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 33⅝ | 17⅝ | Wynnin | .60 | 1.9 | 10 | 35 | 32⅝ | 32 | 32 | -⅜ |
| 16 | 11⅝ | WymBn | .64 | 4.9 | 7 | 29 | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | +⅜ |
| | | — X-Y-Z — | | | | | | | | |
| 10⅝ | 2 | Xonics | | | | 23 | 5⅛ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | -⅛ |
| 20⅝ | 11⅝ | ZeroCp | .48 | 2.3 | 9 | 61 | u20½ | 19⅝ | 20½ | +⅝ |
| 17½ | 7 | Zimmer | .36 | 3.9 | 4 | 47 | 9⅝ | 8⅝ | 9⅝ | +¼ |

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. f—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. i—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last divident meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrents. xw—Without warrents. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

## Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices August 9, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8805 | Abitibi | $18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18¾ | |
| 850 | Acklands | $16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| 700 | Agnico E | $7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 1400 | Agra Ind A | $6¼ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | +⅛ |
| 10101 | Alta Gas A | $22⅝ | 22¼ | 22⅞ | +⅛ |
| 10 | Alta Nat | $59 | 59 | 59 | +2 |
| 100 | Algo Cent | $21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | -¼ |
| 4105 | Am Bonza | $20¼ | 19¾ | 19¾ | -¼ |
| 400 | Andres W A | $13½ | 13¼ | 13½ | |
| 2100 | Argus C pr | $9 | 8⅞ | 9 | +⅛ |
| 2100 | Asbestos | $44 | 43⅝ | 44 | +¼ |
| 2700 | Atco A | $20⅝ | 20½ | 20⅝ | +¼ |
| 3836 | BP Can | $27⅝ | 27 | 27 | -½ |
| 5750 | Bank N S | $24⅝ | 24⅝ | 24½ | |
| 1100 | Baton B | $13½ | 13½ | 13½ | |
| 500 | Block Bros | $8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | -⅛ |
| 1020 | Bralor Res | $14⅝ | 14¼ | 14¼ | -⅛ |
| 200 | Bramalea | $18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 8920 | Brenda M | $19½ | 19¼ | 19½ | +½ |
| 2430 | BCFP | $25⅝ | 25¼ | 25⅝ | +⅝ |
| 2471 | BC Phone | $18 | 17¾ | 18 | |
| 12948 | Brunswk | $9¼ | 9 | 9¼ | +¼ |
| 900 | Budd Can | $7½ | 7½ | 7½ | +¼ |
| 3500 | CAE | $13½ | 13¼ | 13½ | |
| 1085 | Cad Frv | $16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | -⅛ |
| 1160 | Cal Pow A | $45 | 44⅝ | 44⅝ | -⅛ |
| 4325 | Camflo | $15⅝ | 14¾ | 15⅝ | +⅝ |
| 5595 | C Nor West | $13⅝ | 12⅞ | 13 | -¼ |
| 4900 | C Packrs | $28⅝ | 28⅜ | 28⅝ | +¼ |
| 1390 | Can Perm | $18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| 147 | Can Trust | $25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| 500 | C Tung | $22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | -¼ |
| 200 | CCablesy A | $10⅝ | 10¼ | 10¼ | -⅛ |
| 200 | Cdn Cel | $9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | -⅛ |
| 100 | CGE | $31 | 31 | 31 | -1 |
| 8601 | CI Bk Com | $27⅝ | 27⅝ | 27½ | |
| 491 | Cdn Tire A | $30⅝ | 30¼ | 30⅝ | |
| 8200 | C Utilities | $18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | +⅛ |
| 50 | Candel Oil | $39⅝ | 39⅝ | 39⅝ | -⅝ |
| 4500 | Cassiar | $12⅝ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | -⅛ |
| 5800 | Celanese | $5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 325 | C Holiday I | $9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | |
| 76350 | Con Distrb | $13⅝ | 12⅝ | 13⅝ | +⅞ |
| 6825 | Cons Gas | $22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | -⅛ |
| 2419 | Con Fardy | 395 | 390 | 395 | -5 |
| 500 | Conwest | $6⅞ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | -⅛ |
| 81887 | Coseka R | $9¼ | 8⅞ | 9¼ | +½ |
| 1400 | Craigml | $7 | 7 | 7 | -⅛ |
| 400 | Crush Intl | $14⅞ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | -⅛ |
| 4300 | Cyprus | $16⅝ | 16 | 16 | -⅜ |
| 114151 | Czar Res | $13½ | 12 | 13⅛ | +⅞ |
| 5100 | Daon Dev | $16½ | 16 | 16¼ | |
| 200 | Daon A | $7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | |
| 12270 | Denison | $27⅝ | 27 | 27 | -⅜ |
| 9480 | Dicknsn | $8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | +⅛ |
| 209 | D Bridge | $35⅝ | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | |
| 8659 | Dofasco A | $34⅝ | 34⅝ | 34⅝ | +¼ |
| 100 | Dom Store | $19 | 19 | 19 | +¼ |
| 300 | Du Pont A | $23 | 23 | 23 | -¼ |
| 468 | Dylex L A | $11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 11300 | East Mal | 170 | 160 | 170 | +10 |
| 1100 | Electhom A | $5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | -⅛ |
| 4100 | Emco | $12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | +⅛ |
| 4500 | Falcon C | $7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 998 | Fibrg Nik A | $58⅝ | 58½ | 58½ | -⅛ |
| 300 | Francana | $15½ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | -⅛ |
| 800 | Fruehauf | $11⅞ | 11 | 11⅞ | +⅝ |
| 787 | G M Res | $5 | 5 | 5 | -⅛ |
| 1500 | G Distrb w | 260 | 260 | 260 | -5 |
| 3800 | Gibraltar | $7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 100 | Goodyear | $21 | 21 | 21 | -½ |
| 260 | Graft G | $13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | +⅛ |
| 3000 | Granduc | 134 | 133 | 134 | -1 |
| 2720 | Gt Oil Sds | $24⅝ | 24¼ | 24⅝ | +½ |
| 300 | GL Forest | $46⅝ | 46⅝ | 46⅝ | |
| 200 | Greyhnd | $22 | 22 | 22 | +⅛ |
| 580 | H Group A | 420 | 420 | 420 | -5 |
| 2300 | Hard Crp A | 310 | 310 | 310 | |
| 4900 | Harlequin | $16½ | 15⅝ | 16 | -¼ |
| 8475 | Hawker | $14 | 13⅝ | 14 | +⅛ |
| 1332 | Hayes D | $10½ | 10¼ | 10½ | +¼ |
| 2061 | H Bay Co | $26⅝ | 26½ | 26½ | -⅛ |
| 12300 | IAC | $17⅝ | 17⅝ | 17⅝ | -⅛ |
| 100 | Indal | $14 | 14 | 14 | -⅛ |
| 110 | Inland Gas | $13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | +⅛ |
| 425 | Int Mogul | $6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | +¼ |
| 8675 | Intpr Pipe | $18½ | 18⅛ | 18½ | |
| 1100 | Ivaco | $17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 1210 | Jannock | $27⅝ | 27½ | 27⅝ | +⅛ |
| 10860 | Kaiser Re | $24 | 23¾ | 23⅞ | -⅛ |
| 2100 | Kam Kotla | 485 | 480 | 485 | +5 |
| 500 | Kelsey H | $23½ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ | -⅛ |
| 1325 | Kerr Add | $9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| 21768 | Labatt A | $24¼ | 23⅝ | 23⅞ | -⅛ |
| 850 | Lab Min | $40½ | 40¼ | 40¼ | -½ |
| 14660 | Lacana | $5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | -⅛ |
| 200 | LOnt Cem | 490 | 490 | 490 | -10 |
| 1500 | LL Lac | 390 | 385 | 390 | |
| 1600 | Lob Co A | 430 | 425 | 425 | -10 |
| 300 | Lob Co B | 425 | 420 | 420 | |
| 105700 | MICC | $14 | 12⅝ | 13⅝ | +⅝ |
| 4425 | Mclon H A | $22½ | 22 | 22½ | +½ |
| 74050 | MB Ltd | $28⅝ | 27⅝ | 28⅝ | +½ |
| 200 | McGraw H | $9 | 9 | 9 | -⅛ |
| 3271 | Molson A | $25⅝ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | -⅛ |
| 10000 | Molson B | $24½ | 24½ | 24½ | +¼ |
| 7875 | Moore | $37⅝ | 36⅝ | 37⅝ | +⅝ |
| 3545 | Murphy | $23⅝ | 23 | 23⅝ | +⅝ |
| 175 | Nat Trust | $24 | 24 | 24 | -½ |
| 11821 | Noranda | $48½ | 47⅝ | 48 | -⅝ |
| 17883 | Norcen | $22⅝ | 22¼ | 22½ | +¼ |
| 3410 | NTecm B w | $26 | 25 | 26 | +1 |
| 230 | Nowsco W | $38½ | 38½ | 38½ | +1½ |
| 66989 | Oakwood P | $13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | -⅝ |
| 8750 | Ocelot B | $17⅝ | 17¼ | 17⅝ | |
| 5100 | Oshawa A | $8⅝ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | -⅛ |
| 5200 | Page Pet | $16⅝ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| 1200 | Pamour A | $7 | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| 50 | PanCan P | $55½ | 55½ | 55½ | +¼ |
| 1015 | Patino N V | $23 | 23 | 23 | +⅝ |
| 2300 | Pembina | $9⅝ | 9½ | 9½ | |
| 1404 | Petrofina | $37 | 36¼ | 37 | +⅝ |
| 900 | Peyto Oils | $12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | -½ |
| 1725 | Pine Point | $35 | 34⅞ | 35 | |
| 9225 | Place G | 289 | 281 | 283 | -6 |
| 1046 | Placer | $30 | 29¾ | 30 | +½ |
| 900 | Ram | $10 | 9⅞ | 10 | |
| 1000 | Rd Stenhs A | $10 | 9⅞ | 10 | +⅜ |
| 4001 | Reichhold | $12⅝ | 12½ | 12⅝ | +½ |
| 12452 | Revnu Prp | 173 | 166 | 168 | -5 |
| 100 | Roman | $32⅝ | 32⅝ | 32⅝ | |
| 19726 | Sceptre | $7⅝ | 7¼ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 5000 | Scotts A | $12 | 12 | 12 | -¼ |
| 19931 | Shell Can | $22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22½ | |
| 7195 | Sherritt | $10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | +⅛ |
| 6663 | Simpsn S A | $7⅝ | 7½ | 7½ | -⅜ |
| 775 | Slater Stl | $17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 1150 | Southm | $26 | 25⅞ | 25⅞ | |
| 500 | St Brodcst | $11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11 | +⅛ |
| 13970 | Stelco A | $28½ | 28⅛ | 28⅜ | +⅛ |
| 20 | Steep R | 375 | 375 | 375 | -20 |
| 2500 | Sulpetro B | $14⅝ | 14¼ | 14¼ | -⅛ |
| 100 | Tara | $13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 2530 | Teck Cor A | $14¾ | 14½ | 14⅝ | |
| 1369 | Teck Cor B | $13⅞ | 13¾ | 13⅞ | +⅛ |
| 503 | Tex Can | $70¼ | 70 | 70 | -¼ |
| 800 | Thom N A | $14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | |
| 12528 | Tor Dm Bk | $25⅝ | 24⅝ | 25 | +¼ |
| 168 | Torstar B | $20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 5900 | Traders A | $17 | 16¾ | 16¾ | -¼ |
| 2360 | Trns Mt A | $10⅝ | 10½ | 10⅝ | +⅛ |
| 6155 | TrCan PL | $22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | -⅛ |
| 1400 | Turbo Cl B | $14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | |
| 10295 | UGas A | $11¾ | 11½ | 11¾ | +⅜ |
| 9750 | Union Oil | $28⅞ | 27⅝ | 27⅞ | +⅛ |
| 1100 | U Keno | $14 | 14 | 14 | +¼ |
| 5375 | U Siscoe | $10⅝ | 10⅛ | 10⅝ | |
| 20860 | Un Carbid | $22 | 22 | 22 | -¼ |
| 1800 | Van Der | $5⅝ | 5 | 5⅛ | |
| 850 | Versil Cor | $22½ | 22¼ | 22¼ | -¼ |
| 1200 | Vestgron | $17 | 16¾ | 17 | +⅜ |
| 300 | Weldwod | $23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 825 | West Mine | $6⅞ | 6¼ | 6⅞ | |
| 8010 | Weston | $25¼ | 25 | 25¼ | +⅞ |
| 6595 | Woodwd A | $24 | 23¾ | 24 | +1 |
| 1750 | Yk Bear | $8⅝ | 8¼ | 8⅝ | |

Total sales 4,244,667 shares

## Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices August 9, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Clos | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1600 | AlgomaSt | $27 | 27 | 27 | +½ |
| 2725 | Bnk Mont | $25¼ | 25 | 25 | -⅛ |
| 100 | Cdn Ind | $23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 25 | CanSo Ry | $63 | 63 | 63 | |
| 1740 | Con Bath | $14½ | 14¼ | 14⅜ | -⅛ |
| 1975 | Dom TxtA | $13⅞ | 13¾ | 13⅞ | +⅛ |
| 7200 | FCA Int | 325 | 305 | 325 | +20 |
| 575 | Power Cp | $13¾ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | -⅛ |
| 850 | RollandA | $11½ | 11 | 11½ | +½ |
| 950 | Royal Bk | $43⅝ | 42¼ | 43⅝ | +⅝ |
| 1567 | RoyTrstco | $15½ | 15⅛ | 15¼ | -⅛ |
| 100 | Steinbrg A | $27 | 27 | 27 | +1½ |
| 7245 | Utd Asbest | 335 | 330 | 335 | +10 |
| 200 | Zellers | $9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | -⅛ |

Total sales 436,702 shares.

## Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, August 10, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

| Stock | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| AELInd | 8 | 8½ |
| AFAProt | 8 | 9 |
| AVMCp | 3⅝ | 4¼ |
| Accuray | 4⅞ | 5⅝ |
| AddisnW | 10½ | 11¼ |
| AdvRoss | 4¼ | 5⅞ |
| AdvMicr | 34⅝ | 35½ |
| AlexAlex | 29⅝ | 30½ |
| Allcoinc | 31½ | 32½ |
| AllynB | 13½ | 14½ |
| AFinCp | 29¼ | 30 |
| AFurn | 6⅝ | 7 |
| AGreet | 13½ | 13½ |
| AIntGp | 56½ | 57½ |
| AMicros | 22¼ | 22⅝ |
| AWeldng | 18 | 19 |
| Amterr | 3⅝ | 4⅛ |
| Anadite | 8¼ | 8⅝ |
| AnheusB | 23⅝ | 24⅛ |
| AntaCp | 7½ | 8 |
| ArdenGp | 4½ | 4½ |
| ArkWGs | 23⅝ | 24⅝ |
| AsdCola | 23½ | 24¼ |
| AtlGsLt | 17 | 17⅝ |
| BairdCp | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| BangHE | 14⅝ | 15⅛ |
| BkomRt | 17⅝ | 18⅛ |
| BasicRs a | 8⅛ | 8½ |
| BassFr | 19 | 19⅛ |
| BaylsMk | 10¼ | 10⅝ |
| Beeline | 8 | 9 |
| BetzLab | 34 | 34⅝ |
| BibbCo | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| BirdSon | 22 | 23½ |
| Birtchr | 2 | 2⅝ |
| BlkHllP | 27½ | 28¼ |
| Bonanza | 3¼ | 3½ |
| BrookS | 37½ | 40½ |
| BrwTom | 24 | 24½ |
| Buckbee | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| Buckeye | 21½ | 21⅝ |
| BurnupS | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| CalWtSv | 34 | 35½ |
| ConradH | 1⅝ | 2⅛ |
| CapSwC | 14 | 14½ |
| CapInAir | 5⅛ | 5½ |
| CareCp | 6½ | 7½ |
| CnVtPS | 15⅝ | 16 |
| ChmLea | 29½ | 31 |
| ChesUtl | 11¼ | 12 |
| CircleF | 7 | 8 |
| CitzUtA | 39½ | 40¼ |
| CitzUtB | 36¼ | 37 |
| ClarkJL | 28½ | 30 |
| ClowCp | 7⅝ | 8⅛ |
| ComCIH | 26⅝ | 27½ |
| CmlShr | 20½ | 22½ |
| CmwTel | 42½ | 44½ |
| ConPap | 61½ | 62½ |
| Crawfd | 17½ | 18½ |
| CrosTre | 23¼ | 23⅝ |
| CullrFed | 3 | 3⅝ |
| Cyclron | 15 | 16 |
| DanlyM | 21½ | 22½ |
| DtaDes | 11⅝ | 12 |
| DaylMal | 23½ | 25½ |
| DeklbAg | 28⅝ | 29½ |
| DeLuxC | 32½ | 33¼ |
| DelConT | 12 | 13 |
| DeweyEl | 1⅝ | 2⅝ |
| DiaCrys | 30¼ | 31¼ |
| DixnCru | 34 | 35½ |
| Docutel | 7⅝ | 8 |
| DollrGn | 8⅝ | 9¼ |
| Donldsn | 22½ | 23½ |
| DovIDB | 21 | 21¾ |
| DunkinD | 13⅝ | 13⅝ |
| Durlron | 17¼ | 18¼ |
| EatnVnce | 5¼ | 6 |
| EconLab | 22 | 22½ |
| ElPasEl | 10⅝ | 11⅛ |
| ElderBe | 8 | 8⅝ |
| EleNucl | 7⅝ | 7⅝ |
| ElModul | 5 | 6 |
| EnrDev | 15¼ | 16¼ |
| Entwistl | 2⅝ | 3½ |
| EatOil | 39 | 40 |
| EthanAl | 38⅝ | 39¼ |
| Fabri | ⅝ | ⅞ |
| FidUnLf | 69 | 70 |
| FrBkSys | 43⅝ | 44½ |
| FtBostn | 19½ | 20¼ |
| FtEmpS | 13⅝ | 14⅝ |
| FtWnFin | 5⅝ | 6⅝ |
| Flickgr | 12 | 12½ |
| FloatPnt | 10¼ | 11 |
| FlaWatU | ⅝ | ⅞ |
| ForestO | 21 | 21½ |
| Formigli | 2⅝ | 3 |
| FrankCo | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| FrankEl | 13⅝ | 14¼ |
| GnRIEst | 12 | 13½ |
| GnReins | 90 | 92 |
| GovEFn | 11⅝ | 12½ |
| GreenM | 12⅝ | 13⅝ |
| GreyAdv | 37 | 40 |
| Gilfintst | 15½ | 17 |
| Gyrodyn | 4⅝ | 5¼ |
| Hardwke | 17⅝ | 18½ |
| HrpRow | 11½ | 12 |
| HarpGp | 23 | 23⅝ |
| HartINt | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |
| HenrdF | 24¼ | 25 |
| Holobm | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| Hoover | 15⅛ | 15⅝ |
| HortzRs | 1⅝ | 2⅛ |
| HyattInr | 17½ | 18½ |
| Infraind | 4½ | 5 |
| IntelCp | 52¼ | 53¼ |
| IntrcEnr | 6⅝ | 7⅝ |
| IntmlGs | 14¼ | 14¾ |
| InBkWsh | 9⅝ | 10 |
| IwaSoUt | 25½ | 26 |
| JamWP h | 8½ | 9⅝ |
| Jamsby | 16⅝ | 17½ |
| JiffyFd | ⅞ | 1⅛ |
| JoslynM | 18⅝ | 19½ |
| KaisSt pf | 18¼ | 19 |
| Kalvar | 2 | 2⅝ |
| Kaman | 20⅝ | 21½ |
| KmpAm | 9⅝ | 10¼ |
| KateGre | 5-16 | 11-16 |
| Kaysam | 3 | 4½ |
| KellySv | 30 | 31½ |
| Keuffel | 16 | 17 |
| Kimball | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |
| Kinglnl | 12⅝ | 13⅝ |
| KnapeV | 15⅝ | 16⅝ |
| Kratos | 14¼ | 15¼ |
| Lanceln | 21 | 21¾ |
| LandRes | 2⅝ | 3¼ |
| LaneCo | 22⅝ | 23¾ |
| LidStor | 6 | 6⅝ |
| LinBest | 47⅝ | 48½ |
| Logetrn | 9⅝ | 10⅝ |
| MadsGE | 15⅝ | 16¼ |
| MagelPet | 4½ | 4⅝ |
| MairRt h | 1 9-16 | 1 13-16 |
| Mallkrt | 29½ | 30½ |
| MgtAsst | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |
| MaulLP | 29½ | 31 |
| McCorm | 17¼ | 17¾ |
| McQuay | 12½ | 13¼ |
| MidsxW | 19½ | 20½ |
| MdldCap | 7⅝ | 8¼ |
| MidlRes | 3 7-16 | 3 11-16 |
| MidlBks | 29⅝ | 30⅝ |
| Millipr | 29½ | 30½ |
| MissVlG | 13⅝ | 14⅝ |
| MontCol | 6¼ | 6⅝ |
| MoorePd | 23 | 24½ |
| MorgRes | 1½ | 2¼ |
| Mostek | 28⅝ | 28⅝ |
| MotchM | 39 | 40 |
| MotClub | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| Mueller | 26½ | 27½ |
| NargCp | 26½ | 28½ |
| NatGOil | 16½ | 17½ |
| NwldRE | 15⅝ | 16⅝ |
| NJNGas | 16⅝ | 16⅞ |
| NielsnA | 23⅝ | 24¼ |
| NielsnB | 23⅝ | 24⅛ |
| NoCarGs | 14¾ | 15¼ |
| NoEOl un | 75 | 76½ |
| NwlNGs | 13⅝ | 14 |
| NwstPS | 18¼ | 18⅝ |
| Noxell | 19½ | 20 |
| OgilvyM | 21 | 21¾ |
| OhFerro | 9 | 10 |
| OtterTP | 22⅝ | 22⅝ |
| PCAInl | 5⅝ | 6¼ |
| PabstB | 12⅝ | 13¼ |
| PcGaR | 22¼ | 23 |
| PauleyP | 13¼ | 14 |
| PeerMf | 9½ | 10¼ |
| PenaEnt | 16½ | 17 |
| Petroll | 44⅝ | 45⅝ |
| Pettibon | 22 | 23 |
| PierceSS | 9¾ | 10½ |
| Pinkrtn | 33 | 34 |
| PionHlB | 24¼ | 25¼ |
| Plastline | 1⅝ | 2⅛ |
| Possls | 6 | 6⅝ |
| Progrp | 1 | 1⅛ |
| PbSvNC | 13¼ | 13⅝ |
| PurtBen | 19 | 19⅝ |
| PutDCap | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| RopenPr | 10⅝ | 11¼ |
| Roychm | 87½ | 89½ |
| Raymnd | 28½ | 29½ |
| RecgEq | 7 | 7⅝ |
| RoodEx | 28 | 28⅝ |
| RobbMy | 43½ | 45½ |
| Roselon | 4⅝ | 5¼ |
| Rouse | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| RusSlov | 17⅝ | 17⅝ |
| Sadlier | 3⅝ | 4¼ |
| ScanDt | 1⅞ | 2⅛ |
| ScrippH | 47 | 50 |
| SelsDell | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| Svcmstr | 28½ | 29½ |
| Showml | 38 | 39 |
| SolidStS | 10¼ | 11¼ |
| SCalWtr | 14½ | 15¼ |
| SwElSv | 15½ | 16¼ |
| Standyn | 29 | 29¾ |
| StdRegs | 28¼ | 29¼ |
| StanHP | 23¾ | 24¾ |
| SterlSl | 6⅛ | 6⅝ |
| StrawCl | 26½ | 28 |
| SuperEl | 9⅝ | 10¼ |
| TIME DC | 5⅝ | 6⅝ |
| Tampax | 30⅝ | 31⅝ |
| TecumP | 65½ | 67½ |
| Tennant | 28½ | 30½ |
| Tiprary | 12 | 12½ |
| TascoCp | 19¾ | 20¼ |
| TrnsOcO | 18½ | 19½ |
| TricoPd | 48 | 51 |
| TrdnOG | 8 | 8½ |
| TysonFd | 8⅝ | 9⅝ |
| UnMcGil | 11 | 12 |
| USSurg | 20⅝ | 21⅝ |
| USTrck | 14¼ | 14¾ |
| UVaBsh | 26½ | 27 |
| UpPenP | 16⅝ | 17½ |
| ValvGas | 12 | 12½ |
| VanDus | 15⅝ | 16½ |
| Velcro g | 11 | 11⅝ |
| VideoCp | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| VaNBsh | 16⅝ | 17⅝ |
| WshEnr | 16⅝ | 16⅞ |
| WebbRs | 28½ | 29½ |
| Weldtrn | 2 | 2⅝ |
| WlstnMg | 9⅝ | 10¼ |
| WellsGo | 7½ | 8⅝ |
| WinMtg | 4⅝ | 5⅝ |
| WmsrC | 31½ | 32¼ |
| WoodLat | 25⅝ | 26½ |
| WWEng | 8½ | 8⅝ |
| WrightW | 4⅝ | 4⅝ |
| ZionUtc | 25¼ | 26¼ |

## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

August 10, 1979

| | Dollar | D-Mark | Swiss Franc | Sterling | French Franc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1M | 11 9/16-11 11/16 | 6 5/16-6 7/16 | 1 5/16-1 7/16 | 14⅛-14⅜ | 11⅛-11½ |
| 2M | 11 11/16-11 13/16 | 6 7/16-6 9/16 | 1 7/16-1 9/16 | 14¼-14½ | 11½-11¾ |
| 3M | 11 13/16-11 15/16 | 6½-6⅝ | 1 7/16-1 9/16 | 14¼-14½ | 11½-11¾ |
| 6M | 11 13/16-11 15/16 | 6 13/16-6 15/16 | 2⅛-2¼ | 14-14¼ | 12¼-12½ |
| 1Y | 10¾-10⅞ | 6⅞-7 | 2 9/16-2 11/16 | 13⅝-13⅞ | 12-12¼ |

## Market Summary

### NYSE Most Actives

August 10, 1979

| | Sales | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ContAirLin | 820,400 | 15 | +2 |
| IBM s | 502,000 | 70⅝ | +1½ |
| Chrysler | 340,700 | 8⅝ | -⅛ |
| Reserve Oil | 321,200 | 23⅝ | +1 |
| Pan Am | 314,800 | 7⅝ | +¼ |
| Exxon | 313,000 | 52⅝ | -⅜ |
| Loews Corp | 300,200 | 66½ | +7⅝ |
| Boeing s | 295,000 | 47¾ | +1½ |
| AmerT&T | 259,600 | 57½ | -⅛ |
| Kmart | 256,200 | 28⅛ | +⅜ |
| CNA Finl | 238,100 | 14⅝ | +⅜ |
| DigitalEq | 227,000 | 60¼ | +1¼ |
| MaratMf s | 225,200 | 42⅝ | +⅛ |
| Seagram g | 223,900 | 30⅝ | +¾ |
| McDonn Dg | 216,700 | 27¾ | +½ |

| | Today NYSE Close | Prev. Nationw Close |
|---|---|---|
| Volume (in millions) | 36.74 | 38.82 |
| Advanced | 954 | 671 |
| Volume Up (in millions) | 26.12 | 13.01 |
| Declined | 475 | 767 |
| Volume Down (in millions) | 6.19 | 16.09 |
| Unchanged | 428 | 446 |
| Total Issues | 1,857 | 1,884 |
| New highs | 105 | 72 |
| New lows | 5 | 4 |

### Dow Jones Averages

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Ind | 855.29 | 869.54 | 852.30 | 867.06 | +8.78 |
| 20 Trn | 262.08 | 265.34 | 260.81 | 264.46 | +2.24 |
| 15 Util | 108.22 | 108.80 | 107.71 | 108.15 | -0.14 |
| 65 Stk | 305.56 | 309.48 | 304.31 | 308.60 | +2.28 |

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

| | Shares Buy | Sales | *Short |
|---|---|---|---|
| August 9 | 121,322 | 302,006 | 756 |
| August 8 | 150,828 | 344,437 | 1,528 |
| August 7 | 137,198 | 376,420 | 752 |
| August 6 | 123,294 | 332,680 | 739 |
| August 3 | 120,422 | 291,746 | 987 |

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

### American Most Actives

| | Sales | Close | Ch. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LoewsTh wt | 468,700 | 32⅝ | +5⅝ |
| HouOilM | 116,900 | 21 | +⅜ |
| Syntex Corp | 105,700 | 42 | +1¼ |
| P&F Indust | 102,200 | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| Champ Ho | 88,800 | 1½ | +⅛ |
| GtBas Pet | 78,200 | 15 | |
| DelhiIntOil | 73,200 | 18⅛ | +1⅝ |
| TexIntAir | 60,100 | 12½ | +½ |
| Rusco Ind | 58,000 | 2½ | +¼ |
| DomePetr gs | 54,700 | 37¼ | +⅛ |

| | Today AMEX Close | Prev. Nationw Close |
|---|---|---|
| Volume (in millions) | 4.32 | 4.24 |
| Advanced | N.A. | 295 |
| Volume Up (in millions) | 2.93 | 2.19 |
| Declined | N.A. | 293 |
| Volume Down (in millions) | 0.74 | 1.38 |
| Unchanged | N.A. | 263 |
| Total Issues | N.A. | 851 |
| New highs | N.A. | 31 |
| New lows | N.A. | 7 |

### AMEX Index

| High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 207.54 | 200.52 | 202.41 | +1.87 |

## W. German Reserves Off

FRANKFURT, Aug. 10 (AP-DJ) — West Germany's net central monetary reserves declined by 900 million Deutsche marks in the week ended on Tuesday to 87 billion DM, the Bundesbank reported today. It ascribed the drop in part to repayments of swaps with U.S. monetary authorities and members of the European monetary system.

## Canadian Indexes

August 10, 1979

| | Close | Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 265.12 | 263.18 |
| Toronto | 1,575.00 | 1,566.50 |

Montreal : Stock Exchange industrials index.
Toronto : TSE 300 index.

## European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

### Amsterdam

| | |
|---|---|
| AKZO | 29.30 |
| Albert Heijn | 90.00 |
| Algembank | 340.00 |
| Amrobank | 72.80 |
| A'Dam Rub | 50.00 |
| Fokker | 23.70 |
| Heineken | 83.70 |
| H.V.A. | 52.00 |
| Hoogovens | 105.70 |
| K.L.M. | 24.50 |
| Nat. Nedder | 114.10 |
| Pakhoed | 56.10 |
| Philips | 24.50 |
| Robeco | 166.50 |
| Rolinco | 138.00 |
| Rorento | 111.00 |
| Royal Dutch | 147.50 |
| Unilever | 130.40 |
| Van Ommer | 204.50 |
| VMF-Stork | 48.40 |

### Brussels

| | |
|---|---|
| Arbed | 2,605 |
| GBL (B.lamb) | 1,760 |
| Cockerill | 440 |
| Electrobel | 6,510 |
| GB-Inno-BM | 2,640 |
| Hoboken | 2,835 |
| Petrofina | 4,860 |
| Ph. Gevaert | 1,194 |
| Soc. Generale | 1,850 |
| Solvay | 2,645 |
| Un. Miniere | 754 |

### Frankfurt

| | |
|---|---|
| A.E.G. | 46.20 |
| B.A.S.F. | 136.50 |
| Bayer | 130.60 |
| Commerzbank | 202.00 |
| Cont. Gummi | 57.70 |
| Daimler | 258.50 |
| Demag | 156.50 |
| Deutsche Bnk | 274.00 |
| Dresdner Bnk | 210.00 |
| Hoechst | 130.60 |
| Hoesch | 43.10 |
| Karlstadt | 259.00 |
| Kaufhof | 197.50 |
| K.H.D. | 207.40 |
| Lufthansa | 90.50 |
| Mannesman | 160.90 |
| Metallgesell. | 256.00 |
| Neckermann | 153.00 |
| RWE-new | 182.00 |
| Schering | 248.50 |
| Siemens | 261.50 |
| Thyssen | 89.90 |
| Varta | 180.80 |
| Veba | 151.80 |
| Volkswagen | 207.50 |

### London

| | |
|---|---|
| Anglo-Am Cp | $7.10 |
| Anglo-Am | 0.80 |
| Barclays Bnk | 4.45 |
| Beecham Gp | 1.39 |
| BICC | 1.19 |
| Boots | 1.91 |
| Bowater | 1.60 |
| BAT Ind. | 2.85 |
| BOC Int'l | 0.73½ |
| Brit. Pet. | 11.85 |
| Burmah | 1.38 |
| Cadbury Sc. | 0.57 |
| Chartered | 1.38 |
| Courtaulds | 0.85 |
| De Beer D | $7.37 |
| Decca Rec | 3.34 |
| Distillers | 2.36 |
| Dunlop | 0.60 |
| E Mus Ind | 0.94 |
| SEC | 3.85 |
| Free St Ged | 27⅝ |
| GKN | 2.64 |
| Glaxo Gp | 4.31 |
| Gold Fields | 2.21 |
| Gt Un St | 4.16 |
| Guinness | 1.75 |
| Hawker-Sidd | 3.00 |
| Hudson Bay | $10⅝ |
| Imp.Chem.Ind. | 3.37 |
| Imps | 0.94½ |
| Marks & Spen. | 1.19 |
| Metal Box | 2.70 |
| Nichols | 0.50 |
| Plessey | 1.13 |
| Rand Mines | 0.55 |
| Rank Org. | 2.14 |
| Royal Dutch | 33¼ |
| R.T.Z. | 2.79 |
| Shell | 3.58 |
| Thorn (A) | 4.42 |
| Tube Invest. | 3.28 |
| Union Carb. | $7.20 |
| Vickers | 1.63 |
| War L.3½ | 0.34 |
| West Deep | $15¾ |
| West Drief | $47½ |
| West Hold | $34½ |
| West Min | 1.52 |
| Woolworth | 0.75 |
| ZCI | 0.09½ |

### Milan

| | |
|---|---|
| Bastogi | 797.00 |
| ERBA | 2,098.00 |
| ErcMarelli | 296.00 |
| Fiat | 2,580.00 |
| Finsider | 134.25 |
| Generali | 45,700.00 |
| IFI | 2,832.00 |
| Italgas | 794.00 |
| Italsider | 354.00 |
| LaRinas | 116.75 |
| Montedis | 199.00 |
| Olivetti | 1,421.00 |
| Pirelli | 1,790.00 |
| Snia Visco | 805.00 |

### Paris

| | |
|---|---|
| Air Liquide | 478.50 |
| BSN | 725.00 |
| Carrefour | 1,670.00 |
| Cim Lafarge | 267.00 |
| Cie Bancaire | 438.20 |
| CFP | 189.00 |
| CGE | 350.00 |
| CCF | 163.00 |
| Elf-Aquitaine | 925.00 |
| Ferodo | 387.00 |
| Gen Occident | 275.00 |
| Imetal | 66.20 |
| L Oreal | 670.00 |
| Mach Bull | 68.80 |
| Michelin | 960.00 |
| Moet Henn | 512.00 |
| Moulinex | 88.00 |
| Paribas | 217.50 |
| PUK | 90.10 |
| Penarroya | 51.80 |
| Perrier | 327.00 |
| Peugeot | 304.00 |
| Ph Poulenc | 131.50 |
| Sacilor | 26.50 |
| St Gobain | 124.50 |
| Suez | 276.80 |
| Telemecan | 711.00 |
| Thomson | 212.95 |
| Usinor | 14.55 |

### Zurich

| | |
|---|---|
| Alusuisse | 1,290 |
| Buehrle | 2,625 |
| B Boveri | 1,890 |
| Ciba Geigy | 1,270 |
| Cr Suisse | 2,250 |
| Fischer | 720 |
| HofRochN | 7,475 |
| Nestle | 3,595 |
| Sandoz | 4,425 |
| Ste B. Suisse | 389 |
| Sulzer | 2,725 |
| U.B. Suisse | 3,255 |

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, August 10, 1979

### Dollar Bonds

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Amev 8-87 | 91¼ | 92¼ |
| Ashland 7½-82 | 95 | 95¾ |
| Australia 8¼-83 | 94 | 95 |
| Australia 8¼-91 | 92½ | 93½ |
| Australia 8¼-92 | 89 | 90 |
| BTokyo 7⅝-84 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Barclays 8½-92 | 90¼ | 91¼ |
| BCHyd. 7¾-85 | 90¼ | 91¼ |
| Bell Can 7¾-87 | 88¼ | 89¼ |
| BFCE 8¾-83 | 96½ | 97½ |
| Brazil 9¼-84 | 94½ | 95½ |
| Brit Gas 9-81 | 98 | 99 |
| BrokenHill 8-85 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Cpc Berm. 8¼-84 | 93¾ | 94¾ |
| Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86 | 91½ | 92½ |
| Charbonas 8⅝-81 | 96¾ | 97¾ |
| Citylnvest 8¾-84 | 93 | 94 |
| Cons Food 7½-91 | 87¼ | 88¼ |
| Conoco 8-86 | 94 | 95 |
| Cutler Ham 8-87 | 91¼ | 92¼ |
| EEC 8¼-82 | 95¼ | 96¼ |
| EEC 7¾-84 | 91½ | 92½ |
| ECS 8¾-81 | 97¾ | 98¾ |
| ECS 8⅝-97 | 90 | 91 |
| EIB 8¼-83 | 94 | 95 |
| EIB 8-84 | 93 | 93¾ |
| Elf Aquit. 8¼-85 | 92¼ | 93¼ |
| EMI 9¼-89 | 90¼ | 91¼ |
| Ericsson 8½-89 | 92½ | 93½ |
| Esso 8-86 nov | 96½ | 97½ |
| Eurofima 8½-83 | 96¼ | 97¼ |
| Fiat 8-82 | 93 | 94 |
| First Chic 7-80 | 97¾ | 98¾ |
| Gotaverken 8½-87 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Gould 9¾-83 | 97½ | 98½ |
| GulfWestn 8¼-84 | 90 | 92 |
| Hamersley 8½-84 | 95 | 96 |
| Home Oil 9¾-86 | 96½ | 97½ |
| ICI 8¼-87 | 90½ | 91½ |
| ISE Cndo 9-82 | 96¾ | 97¾ |
| I.U.Overseas 9-83 | 96 | 97 |
| Kidde W. 8½-85 | 92 | 93 |
| Kockums 8-83 | 94¼ | 95¼ |
| Manitoba 8¼-83 | 96¼ | 97¼ |
| Michelin 9¼-86 | 95½ | 96½ |
| Midld Intl 8⅝-86 | 94⅝ | 95¼ |
| Montreal 9¼-83 | 96½ | 97½ |
| NCBoard 8-87 | 90 | 91 |
| NatWest 9-86 | 96½ | 97½ |
| NBrunswick 8-83 | 96¼ | 97¼ |
| NBrunswick 8-84 | 91¾ | 92¾ |
| NZealand 9¼-82 | 97¾ | 98¾ |
| NZealand 8½-83 | 95½ | 96½ |
| NrgKombk 9½-91 | 90¼ | 91¼ |
| Norskhyd 8½-92 | 90 | 91 |
| Norway 8½-81 | 97½ | 98½ |
| Occidental 9¾-83 | 96¼ | 97¼ |
| Offsh Min 8¼-85 | 92 | 93 |
| Ontario 9-83 | 97½ | 98½ |
| OntarioHyd 8-87 | 89½ | 90½ |
| ProvSaskat 8¾-86 | 93¼ | 94¼ |
| QuebProv 8½-81 | 95¾ | 96¾ |
| QuebProv 9-83 | 96 | 97 |
| Ralston 7½-87 | 90½ | 91½ |
| SaabScania 8½-89 | 89¾ | 90¾ |
| S.A.S. 8-85 | 91½ | 92½ |
| Shell 8-86 | 93 | 94 |
| Shell 7½-87 | 91¾ | 92¾ |
| Singer 8¾-82 | 93 | 94 |
| Stlnd 8⅝-88 | 96¼ | 97¼ |
| Sweden 8¼-87 | 91½ | 92½ |
| SwedSICo. 7¾-82 | 94½ | 95¼ |
| TMoy 7¾-87 | 88 | 89 |
| Textron 7¾-87 | 90 | 91 |
| Transocean 8-86 | 94½ | 95½ |
| Transocean 7½-87 | 89¾ | 90¾ |
| UnOil 7½-87 | 93 | 94 |
| Utah 8-87 | 92¼ | 93¼ |
| Vwagen 7½-87 | 88¾ | 89¾ |
| Volvo (Mar) 8-87 | 88¾ | 89¾ |
| BroadHale 4¾-87 | 71 | 73 |
| Carnation 4-88 | 69 | 71 |
| Chevron 5-88 | 157½ | 159½ |
| Chrysler 4¾-88 | 45 | |
| Chrysler 5-88 | 45 | |
| Coke Batt. 6¾-93 | 84 | 86 |
| Cr Suisse 4¼-91 | 125½ | 127½ |
| Cummint 6¼-86 | 85 | 87 |
| Dart Ind 4¾-87 | 77 | 79 |
| East Kodak 4½-86 | 78½ | 80½ |
| Ford 6-86 | 85½ | 87½ |
| Ford 5-88 | 75 | 77 |
| GenElec 4¼-87 | 76 | 78 |
| GenFoods 4⅝-82 | 89½ | 91¾ |
| Gillette 4¾-82 | 84 | 86 |
| Gillette 4¾-87 | 70 | 72 |
| GulfWestn 5-88 | 89 | 91 |
| Honeywell 6-86 | 83 | 85 |
| ICI 6¾-97 | 91¾ | 92¾ |
| INA 6-97 | 93½ | 95½ |
| ISE 6¼-89 | 86 | 88 |
| ITT 4¾-97 | 72½ | 74½ |
| Jusco 6-92 | 98½ | 99½ |
| Komatsu 7¼-90 | 132½ | 134 |
| MorganJP 4¼-87 | 98 | 100 |
| Nabisco 5¼-88 | 94½ | 96½ |
| Owensill 4½-87 | 102½ | 104½ |
| PenneyJC 4½-87 | 71 | 73 |
| RCA 5-88 | 79 | 81 |
| Revlon 4⅝-83 | 145½ | 147½ |
| Revlon 4¼-87 | 123½ | 125½ |
| Sperry 4¼-88 | 93 | 95 |
| Squibb 4¼-87 | 79 | 81 |
| Texaco 4½-88 | 76½ | 78½ |
| Texas 7½-93 | 87½ | 89½ |
| Tyco 8½-88 | 109 | 111 |
| UnCarb 4¾-82 | 89 | 91 |
| WarnLamb 4½-87 | 74½ | 76½ |
| WarnLamb 4¼-88 | 70 | 72 |
| Xerox 5-88 | 73 | 75 |

### Convertible Bonds

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Amexco 4¼-87 | 73½ | 75½ |
| Baker 5½-93 | 133½ | 135½ |
| Beatrice 6¼-91 | 99 | 101 |
| Beatrice 4½-92 | 83 | 85 |
| Beecham 6¾-92 | 103½ | 105 |
| Boots 6¾-93 | 102½ | 103½ |
| Borden 6¾-91 | 93 | 95 |
| Borden 5-92 | 83½ | 85½ |

### Bondtrade—Index

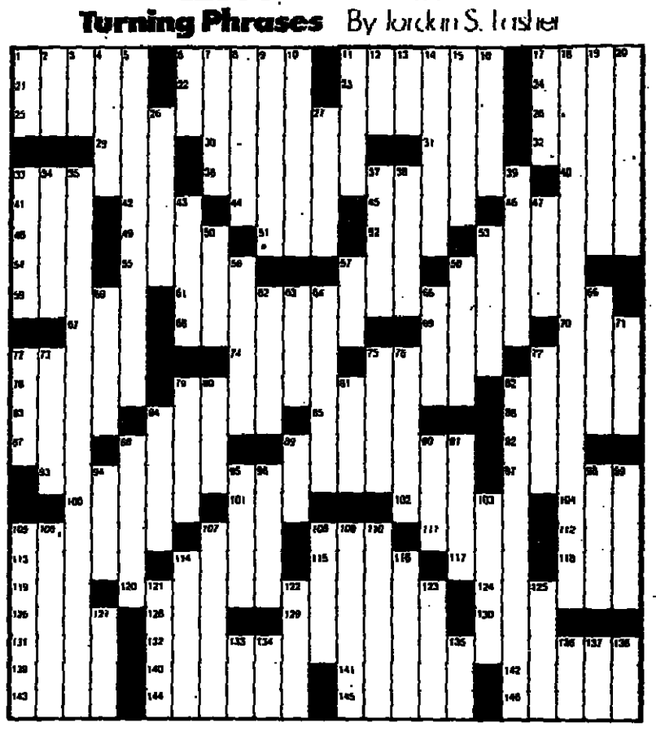
Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100)

| | Med. | Long. |
|---|---|---|
| Friday | N.A. | N.A. |
| Previous | N.A. | N.A. |

# CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited By Eugene T. Maleska

**Turning Phrases** By Jordan S. Lasher



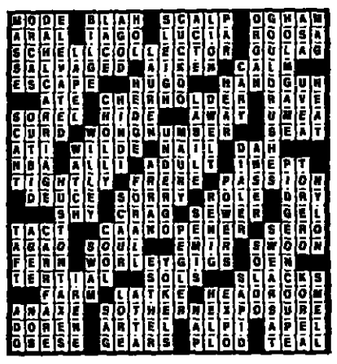
ACROSS

1 Exhausted
6 Short golf shots
11 City in western India
17 "Heaven make thee free !", Shak
21 River to Pamplona Sound
22 Charged
23 Matches on storehouses
24 State tree of Ark.
25 Cobbler's motto?
28 This, in Tuxedo
29 Moroccan range
30 Scatter
31 A F T rival
32 Huntley
33 Subsoil
36 Conquers Everest
40 Blunder
41 "Yea, team!"
42 Kind of banana or dog
44 Raw
45 Very unusual
46 Narrow channel
48 News agcy
49 Clavicor, e g
51 Bawl
52 Balaam's beast
53 Jinx
54 Unit indicating badness
55 Of a Great Lake
57 Suffix with harpon violin
58 Coda
59 Tumultuous
61 Uses pastels
67 Small whale
68 Develops
69 Unsews
70 Miss, rival of 'Bama
72 Embellish
74 Baptismal, e g
75 Hamlet and Bunge
77 Tunisian seaport
78 Mapmaking act
79 Winkelmann's drive
82 Shrewd maneuverer
83 Old English letters
84 Gets one's dander up
85 Antiseptic, Cumb form
86 Glassware ovens
87 Author of "The Wall Street Gang"
88 Actress Merrill
89 Cordage grass
92 Parabasis
93 Columbia River, e g
97 Jai alai basket
100 Chick
101 Ezra Pound work
102 U S S R moon probe
104 Female lobster
105 He has a sponsor
107 Singer Tiffin
108 Afternoon hrs
111 "King Lear" role
112 Pilcrow
113 "Half is "
114 Tateen or Jamie Green
115 Constance or Louise
117 "Be still!"
118 Do to Blarney from Killarney
119 Jiffy
120 Go gaga over the roller coaster
123 Past and perfect
126 Boone and Bingle
128 Once named
129 Walton's "The Compleat "
130 Fustas
131 Steel ingredient
132 "Her typewriter was broken!"
139 Imbedded in one
140 Show plainly
141 Musical flourish
142 Ending of a Kilmer poem
143 Existence
144 Zane
145 Roofing tile
146 Some errata

DOWN

1 Aesop's "The and the Dove"
2 Ornament for Don Ho
3 Abner's radio partner
4 Rhone feeder
5 Like an amateur boxer
6 French vineyard
7 Help
8 Accuse
9 N J city on river
10 Office gadget
11 Fruitmonger
12 Any N F L player
13 Actress Charlotte
14 Keys on jacks
15 Strike out
16 Very, in music
17 Oil cartel
18 Reputation earned by inept roister
19 Meanwhile
20 Refreshment server
26 Out (offensive)
27 Distrustful
33 Island for reclining and refining
34 Document
35 Hippocratic oath, in a way
37 Warhol movie
38 Rapidity
39 Words of contempt
43 Light refractor
47 Kipling's Rikki tikki
50 Okinawa's capital
53 Under ' (perdu)
56 Hardy's return nbr
57 Part of T G I F
58 Pipe
60 Defunct Houston hockey team
62 Dandies
63 Slangy suffix with sock
64 Dissonant
65 Fleming heavy
66 Egg white
71 Return leavers
72 " o'clock scholar"
73 Twelve, Prefix
75 Tree of India
76 Away from the mouth
77 Napped leather
79 Cosmetic
80 Norway's patron saint
81 Run easily
82 Measure pulses
84 Up
88 Depilve a plant of water
89 Ordinal ending
90 Caroline Islands group
91 Battle site northeast of Verdun: 1916
94 Beat in the air
95 " by land . . "
96 Author May
98 Hector
99 Feeds the kitty
103 Bestud
105 Fuel line
106 Mrs cow
107 Evil
108 Sycamore
109 Fonteyn and Kidder
110 Admir. Van
114 Raglan, e g
116 Early center of Christianity
121 Ittiera's ami lieu
122 Demolition man
123 Vertical
125 Reticular
127 Snick and
133 Suffix with dif fer or defer
134 Sgt or cpl
135 Guevara
136 French painter sculptor
137 Antique car
138 Jai or da

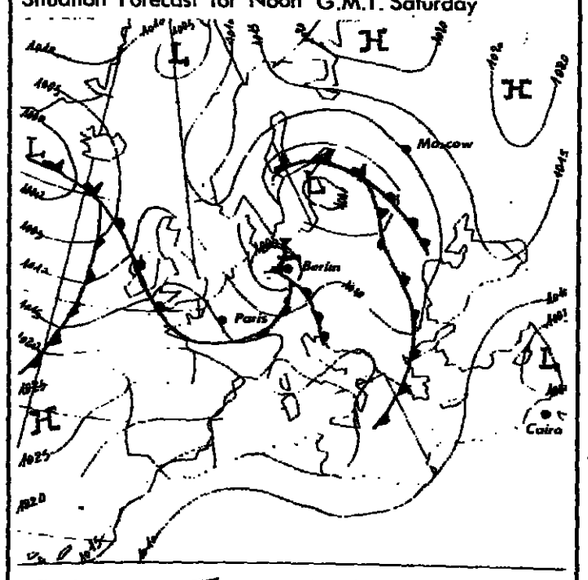
Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



## WEATHER

| | C | F | | | C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALGARVE | 25 | 77 | Sunny | MADRID | 31 | 88 | Sunny |
| AMSTERDAM | 16 | 61 | Cloudy | MIAMI | 29 | 85 | Sunny |
| ANKARA | | | NA | MILAN | 29 | 85 | Sunny |
| ATHENS | 28 | 82 | Sunny | MONTREAL | 14 | 57 | Rain |
| BEIRUT | 34 | 93 | Sunny | MOSCOW | 22 | 72 | Cloudy |
| BELGRADE | 23 | 73 | Cloudy | MUNICH | 15 | 59 | Cloudy |
| BERLIN | 15 | 59 | Showers | NEW YORK | 28 | 82 | Sunny |
| BRUSSELS | 17 | 63 | Showers | NICE | 25 | 77 | Cloudy |
| BUCHAREST | 27 | 81 | Cloudy | OSLO | 17 | 63 | Sunny |
| BUDAPEST | 21 | 70 | Cloudy | PARIS | 18 | 64 | Cloudy |
| CASABLANCA | 24 | 75 | Sunny | PRAGUE | 18 | 64 | Cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN | 13 | 55 | Rain | ROME | 29 | 84 | Cloudy |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 26 | 79 | Sunny | SOFIA | 22 | 72 | Overcast |
| DUBLIN | 15 | 59 | Rain | STOCKHOLM | 19 | 66 | Overcast |
| EDINBURGH | 17 | 63 | Cloudy | TEHRAN | | | NA |
| FLORENCE | 29 | 84 | Cloudy | TEL AVIV | 31 | 88 | Sunny |
| FRANKFURT | 16 | 61 | Overcast | TOKYO | 28 | 82 | Sunny |
| GENEVA | 18 | 64 | Overcast | TUNIS | 32 | 90 | Sunny |
| HELSINKI | 16 | 61 | Rain | WARSAW | 19 | 66 | Rain |
| HOUSTON | 31 | 88 | Rain | WASHINGTON | 31 | 88 | Sunny |
| ISTANBUL | 27 | 81 | Sunny | ZURICH | 14 | 57 | Overcast |
| LAS PALMAS | 24 | 75 | Sunny | | | | |
| LISBON | 23 | 91 | Sunny | Temperatures Thursday 15 h and Tuesday at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT, all others at 1200 GMT. | | | |
| LONDON | 19 | 66 | Cloudy | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 31 | 88 | Sunny | | | | |

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Saturday




(International Funds Page 10)

## *Former Director Of U.S. Currency Charged With Conflict of Interest*

WASHINGTON, Aug 10 (WP) — The former head of the federal agency that prints US currency was charged *in an indictment* yesterday with giving favorable treatment to a New York printing firm that later hired him.

James Conlon 57, former director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, was charged with one count of conflict of interest and three counts of lying to the federal grand jury here that indicted him.

His former assistant director at the bureau, Richard Sennett 52, also was indicted separately on similar charges.

Mr. Conlon is accused in the indictment of "unlawfully and knowingly" supporting a federal contract with the American Bank Note Co. for an anti-counterfeiting system to be used for US currency when, at the same time, he had an arrangement concerning a future job with the private firm.

Mr. Conlon resigned as director of the bureau in mid 1977, and was made president of an American Bank Note subsidiary one day later, according to previously reported information from the Senate permanent subcommittee on investigations.

## BOOKS

***McKAY'S BEES***

*By Thomas McMahon. Harper & Row. 198 pp. $8.95.*

Reviewed by John Leonard

THOMAS McMAHON is professor of applied mechanics and biology at Harvard. He is also the author of "Principles of American Nuclear Chemistry, A Novel." You had to finish the novel, which was delightful in order to understand its title which was calculated to discourage as many readers as possible. It should come as no surprise then, that McMahon's second novel is full of biology and mechanical engineering, not to mention politics and sex, and that its title explains nothing.

Gordon McKay has a dream and with his disappointed wife, Catherine, and Catherine's twin brother Colin, he sets out from Boston in 1855 to fulfill it. His dream is to get rich by keeping bees and selling them honey, and to establish a Utopian community in the wilds of Kansas according to the principles of beeke ping.

In New Orleans he buys a steam boat and hires a bunch of German carpenters. The Germans are to build hives for the hives; they will also make music boxes that play "Old Dog Tray." In St. Louis, McKay takes on another Massachusetts man, William Sewall, who once made a fortune with a Wyeth ice cutting machine and who now runs free-staters to Kansas. Because they are Northerners on their way to Kansas, they are wrongly suspected of being abolitionists and are harassed by Missouri "border ruffians." In the course of this harassment, one of McKay's alligators is lynched. I choose not to explain the alligators.

In Kansas McKay causes a great hotel to be erected. Catherine moons about, because she is secretly in love with her brother Colin, who as an engineer builds Catherine a kiln to keep her busy. Sewall, who collects wild-life specimens for the Harvard naturalist Louis Agassiz, becomes obsessed with the many varieties of beetles in the black soil. The Germans teach the Crow Indians to drink beer and sing "Ein Feste Burg Ist Unser Gott." The bees at first prosper and multiply, to celebrate their productivity. Colin creates a huge ... air balloon sewn together out of the silk panels of his sister's formal gowns. Then, mysteriously, the bees begin to die.

The dying of the bees sends McKay, Colin and Sewall back East to consult the bee experts. On this hilarious trip, Sewall meets Agassiz and reads Charles Darwin in manuscript. Colin falls in love with Bernadette, who is crippled because her father accidently shot her in the spine. As Colin built Catherine a kiln to contain her hot emotions, so he builds Bernadette a hydraulic lamentia to carry her upstairs. McKay and company return to Kansas to find that all the bees are dead and the Civil War is soon to start. During the war McKay will get rich in Boston because he owns the patent on a machine that sews the soles of shoes to their uppers in a single operation, and soldiers need a lot of shoes.

You may think that so much systemizing dulls the appetite. But I haven't even mentioned Cuba and Lawrence, Bloody Kansas; or riding on a packet up the geese strewn Erie Canal; or the escaped slave who specializes in Daguerreotypes and whose name just happens to be Prince Bee; or the cameo appearances of Alexander von Humboldt, Henry David Thoreau, Abraham Lincoln, Stephen Foster and John Brown, or the baby who is killed for his cuckoo clock. Cuckoo clocks, music boxes, steamboats, funiculars, ice cutters, shoe-stitchers, cameras and balloons — it was an age of mechanical engineering. We learn a great deal about bees and beetles, natural selection and New England science. We meet a number of immensely appealing characters, although McKay in his dreamy greed, his empire-building, is rather indistinct, like American history. We are in the agreeable presence of an aphorist: "Not everyone can stand the tedium of devotion." And: "The news of death is such a clear violation of intuition that many people refuse to believe it."

McMahon, in such a short novel, should not have been able to bring coherence out of such disparate materials, out of Darwin and Lincoln, bees and machines, East and West, honey and blood, so casually, as if, like Catherine, he were whistling the songs of Stephen Foster and, "everyone agreed that Stephen Foster's songs sounded better whistled than sung." That he manages that wit, irony, gentleness, passion and knowledge conspire so successfully — is a wonder of craft.

Of the bees we are told that whether they are in the wild or are kept "for agricultural purposes," they cannot be tamed; they will persist in their integrity, their luckless romance with nature. They will never be wealthy, thinks McKay, because "hard work is never sufficient." Of people we are told something more. Four years after the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species" came the Emancipation Proclamation:

"When I needn't need the slaves, he made use of arguments which seemed to depend upon a revival scheme of creation. A divergence within the doctrines of natural history had suddenly imposed upon us all an unreasonable standard of fairness, and not a little guilt."

Human engineering, people as machines. Like Mark Twain in "Huckleberry Finn," McMahon is really writing about slavery. "McKay's Bees" is fine.

*John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.*

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

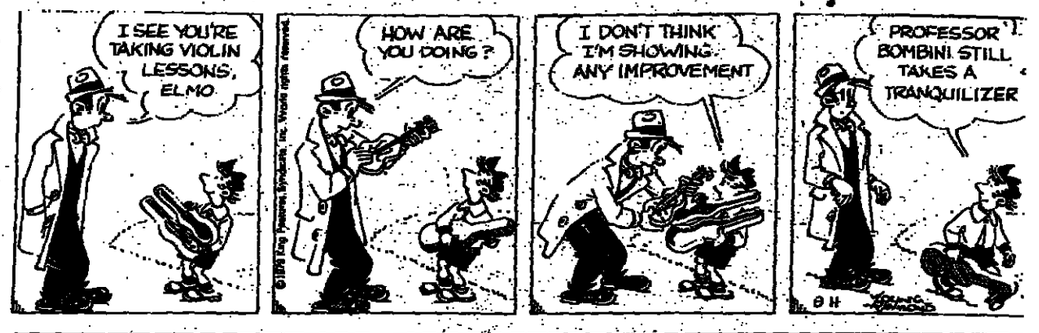
PEANUTS



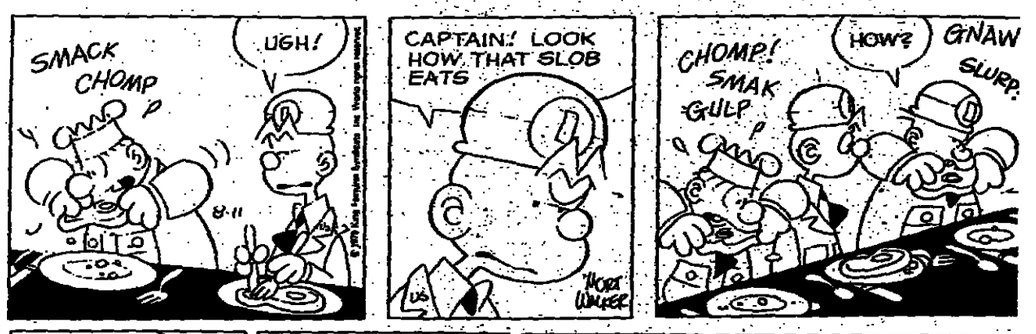

B.C.



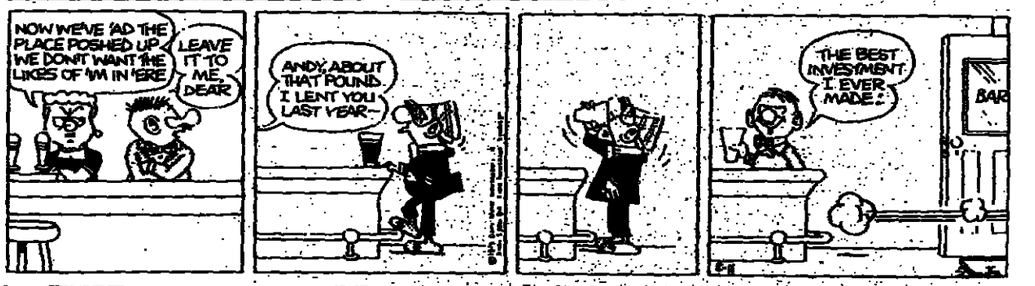

BLONDIE



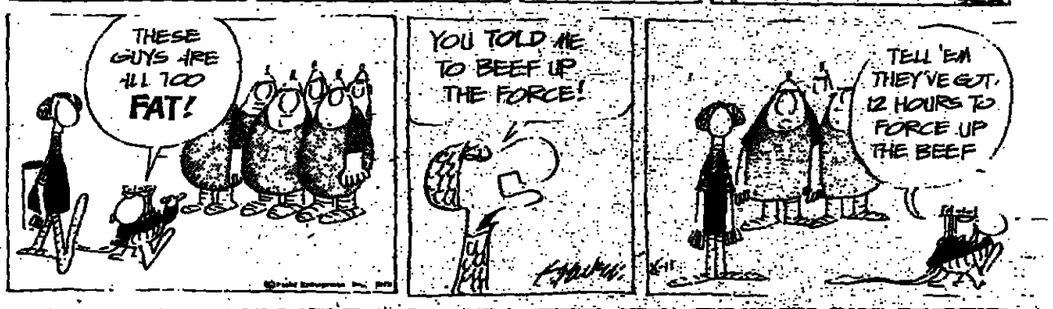

BEETLE BAILEY




ANDY CAPP




WIZARD of ID




REX MORGAN




DOONESBURY




## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ECSEA

FRYOT

SMABAL

DEGAAM




Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ( ) ( )

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOUNT LOGIC YEARLY STUPID
Answer: Such weekends could naturally be dull. CLOUDY ONES

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Maybe if you'd stop talkin' about feeding the kitty he'd stop runnin' in there."

هكذا من الاصل





Associated Press

of the Eagles (48) bowls over Don Parrish of the Chiefs but is short of a first down.

## efs, Cardinals Win in NFL

Y. Aug. 10 (UPI) City Chiefs turned nter fumbles into down runs by Tony d Morgado and a l by Jan Stenerud ing a 24-21 exhibi- the Philadelphia

tarted with the Ea- when Louie Giam- 67-yard punt by ob Grupp to give all at the 4. Reed s later on a 3-yard ne, 14-14.

A fumble by Calvin Prince at his own 26 gave Kansas City the ball later at the Philadelphia 26. Steve Fuller hit J.T. Smith with a 25-yard pass on the first play and Morgado punched in from the 1 on the next play to put Kansas City in front for good.

Whitney Paul recovered the Prince fumble and also fell on an Earl Carr fumble on Philadelphia's next possession to give Kansas City the ball at the Eagles' 45. It took the Chiefs just five plays to line up Stenerud's 33-yard field goal and insure the Chiefs their first victory in two preseason starts.

Meanwhile, in St. Louis, Steve Pisarkiewicz threw four second-half touchdown passes and Wayne Morris scored on two short runs in the first half to give the St. Louis Cardinals a 42-17 victory over the Atlanta Falcons.

Pisarkiewicz, the Cardinals' No. 1 draft choice out of Missouri in 1977, threw three touchdown passes in less than four minutes in the final quarter and finished the game with nine completions in 11 attempts for 104 yards.

### Month Before Season Begins

## *ball Injured List Filling Up*

TN. Wallace

Aug. 10 (NYT) — v lists in pro foot- list is probably the and it already has bers a month be- f the season. The names are Louie Diego, regarded by rt's best defensive Cappelletti, the Los s; John Anderson, linebacker, and d Tom Skladany, Tampa Bay and vely.

Football League ay to treat the in- his season, and it s within lists. One tling title of "phys- perform." Another "injured reserve," led to pass physical

were hurt in previ- whose recovery is plete are termed ible to perform." careers are not yet ay stay at the train- practice with their re able, until Aug.

when squads are players, each team ung with its injured

## Reported Contract ...iplomats

Aug. 10 (UPI) — the British soccer a preliminary con- Washington Diplo- rth American Soccer old Zeitung newspa-

er said that Keegan, three-year contract mats for $500,000 a his Hamburg club $750,000 for the

ien, the Hamburg that the contract im. "We don't know her I nor Manager ter," he said, adding could be based on a ing, as Keegan last with the U.S. team led to stay in Ham-

clined to comment. wering the phone at ed the report "balon-

## *Returns ...eler Camp*

CH, Aug. 10 (AP) — who announced his m football last week the opening of the aelers training camp. AM night and will re- a team spokesman

will not play in to- 's exhibition game New York Giants. first three weeks of thout permission. It whether he would be ved as having been fired.

the important issue." ones, the team presi- important issue is that it's back."



John Cappelletti

players. There are several choices. A player who has healed may be counted among the 50. One who has not healed may be placed on waivers and designated as injured so his status is known to the other clubs. A third choice is to trade the player. A fourth would be to place the wounded athlete on the injured-reserve list.

**Free Pass**

In recent seasons, any player put on the injured reserve list was automatically through for the season, although his salary would be paid in full. This year, each team will be able to reactivate up to three players who had been placed on injured reserve a month or more before. This is called a free pass, and obtaining waivers from the other teams is not required.

Anticipating a place in the playoffs for the first time in 14 years, the Chargers have set a record for season-ticket sales. After Kelcher went down in practice two weeks ago, however, much of the optimism cooled. He has undergone knee surgery and may be back in late October or November. On Aug. 21, San Diego will place Kelcher on its injured-reserve list, then bring him back when he is ready.

Skladany, who led the National Conference in punting as a rookie last season, underwent surgery to repair a ruptured disc in his back, and the Lions hope he will return by Oct. 1. Green's chances are less favorable. He suffered a torn Achilles' tendon and will be out a minimum of 10 weeks.

Anderson, like Skladany a member of the league's all-rookie team last season, broke an arm he had fractured before. His exact availability is unknown as is that of Cappelletti, who has again pulled a groin muscle.

**Buccaneers Hurting**

Apart from Green, the Buccaneers will be awaiting the healing processes of three other players on the unable-to-perform list; Jimmy Dubose, a running back; John McKay, a wide receiver, and Daryl Carlton, a tackle. All have been regulars in the past.

The Chicago Bears lost two players when Don Rives, once the starting linebacker, and Johnny Musso, a running back, failed to pass the team's physical examination at the opening of training camp. Rives was placed on waivers, meaning he was cut, but the Bears will wait longer on Musso, who underwent knee surgery a year ago. He is entitled to half his salary up to a figure of $37,500 for this year.

The Buffalo Bills were counting on Bill Simpson, a former Pro Bowl selection acquired from the Rams, to lead their defense backfield this season. But Simpson failed to pass the team's physical examination and had to be returned to the Rams. Having undergone three knee operations, Simpson indicated he would retire. "I feel like retiring, too," said Jim Wagstaff, the Bills' defensive coach.

Each team's doctors may set different standards for passing physical examinations but there are fewer discrepancies now than in the past. One reason for medical caution is that if a player should subsequently be injured the club would not only be liable for his salary but possibly also for damages arising from a grievance filed in an arbitration case.

The most serious medical news of this summer concerned Bobby Maples, the 36-year-old center for the Denver Broncos who retired last December but offered to stay in shape in case the club should need him again. Last winer, Maples had some swelling in his neck and went to a doctor. Tests revealed he had Hodgkins disease, a form of cancer.

"Maples has been in the Bronco camp, helping to coach centers on making the long snap to punters.

To no one's surprise the oddsmakers at Harrah's Sports Book in Reno have made the Dallas Cowboys and the Pittsburgh Steelers the favorites to play in the next Super Bowl, at Pasadena, Calif., on Jan. 21. The Steelers are 11-5 to repeat as American Conference champions and the Cowboys even money in the National Conference.

### Major League Standings

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

**East**

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 64 | 48 | .571 | — |
| Montreal | 61 | 48 | .560 | 1½ |
| Chicago | 59 | 50 | .541 | 3½ |
| Philadelphia | 59 | 55 | .518 | 6 |
| St. Louis | 57 | 55 | .518 | 6 |
| New York | 46 | 64 | .418 | 17 |

**West**

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Houston | 67 | 49 | .578 | — |
| Cincinnati | 64 | 53 | .547 | 3½ |
| San Francisco | 55 | 60 | .478 | 11½ |
| San Diego | 51 | 65 | .440 | 16 |
| Los Angeles | 50 | 64 | .439 | 16 |
| Atlanta | 46 | 70 | .397 | 21 |

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

**East**

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 75 | 38 | .664 | — |
| Boston | 69 | 43 | .616 | 5½ |
| Milwaukee | 66 | 49 | .574 | 10 |
| New York | 61 | 52 | .540 | 14 |
| Detroit | 59 | 54 | .522 | 16 |
| Cleveland | 57 | 57 | .500 | 18½ |
| Toronto | 34 | 79 | .301 | 41 |

**West**

| | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| California | 65 | 50 | .565 | — |
| Minnesota | 59 | 52 | .532 | 4 |
| Texas | 59 | 55 | .518 | 5½ |
| Kansas City | 57 | 55 | .509 | 6½ |
| Chicago | 50 | 62 | .446 | 13½ |
| Seattle | 48 | 67 | .417 | 17 |
| Oakland | 34 | 80 | .298 | 30½ |

## *Alzado Quits Broncos To Enter Pro Boxing*

DENVER, Aug. 10 (UPI) — The Denver Broncos have announced that defensive end Lyle Alzado has retired to become a professional boxer.

Alzado, a 30-year-old native of Brooklyn, N.Y., and a graduate of Yankton (S.D.) College, was in his ninth season with the Broncos. He was named to the first string All-Pro team in 1978 for the second straight year after leading Denver in sacks with nine.

### *Mumphrey and Templeton Each Get 3 Hits*

# Denny's 2-Hitter Puts Cardinals Over Mets

NEW YORK, Aug. 10 (UPI) — John Denny pitched a two-hitter and Jerry Mumphrey and Garry Templeton had three hits each last night, leading the St. Louis Cardinals to their fifth straight triumph and handing the New York Mets their fifth consecutive loss, 4-0.

Denny (6-9) allowed only a first inning single by Lee Mazzilli and a double in the fifth by Joel Youngblood as the Cardinals completed a four-game sweep. Denny walked three and struck out three en route to his second shutout and fifth complete game of the season.

The Cardinals were blanked on four hits until the sixth, when they scored three runs off the loser, Dock Ellis (2-5). Templeton singled, stole second, moved to third on Lou Brock's grounder and scored on an error by first baseman Willie Montanez.

Ted Simmons lined a ground-rule double and, after an intentional walk to George Hendrick filled the bases, Mumphrey grounded a two-run single up the middle. New York twice placed a runner on third with less than one out, but failed to score. The St. Louis second baseman, Ken Oberkfell, turned in the game's defensive gem in the fifth, when he dove to his right to smother Doug Flynn's one-out grounder and threw him out, holding Youngblood at third.

**Reds 5, Braves 2**

In Cincinnati, Hector Cruz followed a double by Dave Collins with a two-out inside-the-park homer in the eighth inning and the Reds went on to add an insurance run on consecutive doubles by Dave Concepcion and Ray Knight as Cincinnati defeated Atlanta, 5-2. Fred Norman, with ninth inning help from Tom Hume, notched his 10th victory against eight losses.

**Cubs 11, Pirates 3**

In Chicago, Steve Dillard hit two homers and drove in four runs in leading a 17-hit attack and Dennis Lamp went the distance to pace Chicago past Pittsburgh, 11-3. Lamp (8-7) struck out three and did not walk a batter.

**Dodgers 4, Astros 3**

In Los Angeles, Steve Garvey hit a two-run homer and Dusty Baker drove in two runs with a double to lift Los Angeles over Houston, 4-3. Garvey hit his 18th home run to left-center to run his hitting streak to 10 games. Rick Sutcliffe (10-8) went 5⅓ innings for the Dodgers before being relieved by Dave Patterson.

**Phillies 6, Expos 4**

In Philadelphia, Bob Boone and Manny Trillo delivered two-run singles in the fifth inning to spark Philadelphia over Montreal, 6-4. The victory gave the Phillies a three-game sweep of the Expos.

**Padres 4, Giants 0**

In San Francisco, John D'Acquisto pitched a four-hitter to lead San Diego past San Francisco, 4-0. San Diego capitalized on two errors by shortstop John LeMaster and a balk by Gary Lavelle in a four-run ninth inning. D'Acquisto (8-9) recorded his first shutout and complete game of the season, striking out five and walking six.

**Red Sox 3, Indians 2**

In the American League, at Boston, Dennis Eckersley raised his record to 15-5 in leading Boston past Cleveland, 3-2. Eckersley scattered nine hits in going the distance for the seventh straight time.

**Orioles 3, Brewers 2**

In Baltimore, Rich Dauer's two-run double with one out in the eighth inning brought Mike Flanagan his 15th victory and enabled Baltimore to snap a four-game losing streak with a 3-2 victory over Milwaukee. With one out in the eighth, pinch-hitter Terry Crowley doubled off Jerry Augustine (4-5) and Billy Smith came in to pinch run. Al Bumbry singled Smith to third and Dauer followed with his two-run double down the left field line.

**Royals 10, Blue Jays 3**

In Toronto, Amos Otis and Al Cowens hit back-to-back home runs and Larry Gura scattered 10 hits in pacing Kansas City past Toronto, 10-3. Gura (8-8) struck out four and walked none in registering his fourth complete game.

**Tigers 3, Rangers 2**

In Detroit, Alan Trammell and Steve Kemp hit consecutive doubles leading off the fifth inning to give Detroit a 3-2 victory over Texas. Aurelio Lopez came out of the bullpen with the bases loaded and no one out in the sixth inning to preserve Mike Chris's second major-league victory. Lopez, who picked up his 11th save, retired the side on just three pitches. Champ Summers homered for Detroit.

**White Sox 5, Yankees 1**

In New York, Mike Squires and Chet Lemon each collected three hits to back the two-hit pitching of Richard Wortham and lead Chicago over New York, 5-1. Chicago tagged Catfish Hunter (2-7) for four runs and then reached Don Hood for a single run in the eighth. Wortham (12-11) allowed an infield single to Lenny Randle in the third and Lou Piniella's 11th homer in the fourth.

## *Major League Leaders*

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**
(Based on 275 at-bats)

| | G | AB | R | H | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Downing Cal | 106 | 369 | 66 | 123 | .333 |
| Kemp Det | 105 | 388 | 69 | 129 | .332 |
| Lynn Bsn | 106 | 394 | 83 | 130 | .330 |
| Bochte Sea | 105 | 386 | 59 | 126 | .326 |
| Lezcano Mil | 99 | 341 | 56 | 111 | .326 |
| G.Brett KC | 109 | 458 | 84 | 149 | .325 |
| Rice Bsn | 111 | 443 | 85 | 143 | .323 |
| A.Oliver Tex | 95 | 349 | 58 | 112 | .321 |
| Smalley Min | 111 | 424 | 72 | 134 | .316 |
| Wilfong Min | 97 | 280 | 55 | 87 | .311 |

Home Runs
Lynn, Boston, 30; Singleton, Baltimore, 29; Rice, Boston, 29; Thomas, Milwaukee, 28; Baylor, California, 26.

Runs Batted In
Baylor, California, 101; Lynn, Boston, 90; Rice, Boston, 90; Singleton, Baltimore, 87; Kemp, Detroit, 86.

Pitching (10 Decisions)
R.Davis, New York, 9-1, .900; Clear, California, 10-3, .769; Kern, Texas, 10-3, .769; Eckersley, Boston, 15-5, .750; Zahn, Minnesota, 9-3, .750; Barrios, Chicago, 8-3, .727; John, New York, 15-6, .714; 3 Tied With .700.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**
(Based on 275 at-bats)

| | G | AB | R | H | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winfield SD | 115 | 435 | 74 | 146 | .336 |
| Foster Cin | 79 | 285 | 45 | 95 | .333 |
| Templeton StL | 108 | 452 | 75 | 150 | .332 |
| K.Hrnandz StL | 118 | 451 | 80 | 140 | .330 |
| Horner Atl | 81 | 321 | 45 | 106 | .327 |
| Garvey LA | 114 | 465 | 70 | 151 | .325 |
| Simmons StL | 79 | 281 | 48 | 89 | .317 |
| Griffey Cin | 95 | 380 | 61 | 120 | .316 |
| Rose Phi | 115 | 436 | 63 | 137 | .314 |
| Breck StL | 86 | 293 | 41 | 92 | .314 |

Home Runs
Schmidt, Philadelphia, 39; Kingman, Chicago, 37; Winfield, SanDiego, 26; Lopes, Los Angeles, 24; Matthews, Atlanta, 23; Clark, San Francisco, 23.

Runs Batted In
Kingman, Chicago, 89; Schmidt, Philadelphia, 88; Winfield, SanDiego, 87; Clark, SanFrancisco, 78; K.Hrnandz, St.Louis, 77.

Pitching (10 Decisions)
Bibby, Pittsburgh, 8-2, .800; LaCoss, Cincinnati, 12-4, .750; Tidrow, Chicago, 8-3, .727; Rarna, Pittsburgh, 8-3, .727; J.Niekro, Houston, 15-6, .714; Littell, St.Louis, 7-3, .700; Stylevern, Pittsburgh, 9-4, .692; Seaver, Cincinnati, 10-5, .667.

## *Thursday's Baseball Line Scores*

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 100 000 100—2 | 9 0 |
| Boston | 000 102 00x—3 | 6 1 |

Waits and G.Alexander; Eckersley and Fisk. W—Eckersley, 15-5. L—Waits, 11-10.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kansas City | 013 000 330—10 | 13 1 |
| Toronto | 001 000 200—3 | 10 2 |

Gura and Porter; Huffman, Jefferson (7), Freisleben (8) and Carone. W—Gura, 8-8. L—Huffman, 4-13. HRs—Kansas City, Otis (13), Cowens (6).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 021 000 010—5 | 12 0 |
| New York | 000 100 000—1 | 2 1 |

Wortham and M.May; Hunter, Hood (3), Clay (9) and Gulden. W—Wortham, 12-11. L—Hunter, 2-7. HR—New York, Piniella (11).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Texas | 110 000 000—2 | 11 1 |
| Detroit | 001 110 00x—3 | 6 1 |

Medich, Kern (5) and Sundberg; Chris. A.Lopez (6) and Parrish. W—Chris, 2-0. L—Medich, 5-6. HRs—Texas, Soderholm (9), Detroit, Sumners (12).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee | 001 000 010—2 | 6 1 |
| Baltimore | 000 000 12x—3 | 6 2 |

Mitchell, Galasso (8), Augustine (8), Castro (8) and C.Moore; Flanagan and Dempsey, Stoppa (9). W—Flanagan, 15-7. L—Augustine, 4-5. HR—Baltimore, E.Murray (16).

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 001 100 000—2 | 7 0 |
| Cincinnati | 100 000 12x—5 | 8 0 |

Matula, Garber (8), Bradford (8) and Benedict; Norman, Hume (9) and Correll. W—Norman, 10-8. L—Garber, 6-12. HRs—Atlanta, Horner (22). Cincinnati, Cruz (31).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 020 000 002—4 | 8 3 |
| Philadelphia | 000 051 00x—6 | 6 0 |

Lee, Bahnsen (5), Fryman (8) and Dyer; Espinosa, Eastwick (9) and Boone. W—Espinosa, 12-9. L—Lee, 10-9. HRs—Montreal, Valentine (18). Philadelphia, Anderson (1).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 000 000 003—3 | 6 2 |
| Chicago | 022 110 04x—11 | 17 0 |

Candelaria, Roberts (6), Jackson (8) and Ott; Lamp and Foote. W—Lamp, 8-7. L—Candelaria, 10-8. HRs—Pittsburgh, Madlock (11). Chicago, Dillard 2 (3), Vail (5).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Houston | 000 021 000—3 | 12 1 |
| Los Angeles | 002 020 00x—4 | 8 0 |

Andujar, Roberge (8) and Bochy; Sutcliffe, Patterson (6), Beckwith (9) and Yeager. W—Sutcliffe, 10-8. L—Andujar, 11-8. HR—Los Angeles, Garvey (18).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| San Diego | 000 000 004—4 | 4 0 |
| San Francisco | 000 000 000—0 | 4 1 |

D'Acquisto and Tenace; Montefusco, Minton (8), Lavelle (9) and Littlefield. W—D'Acquisto, 8-9. L—Minton, 1-2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 000 003 100—4 | 11 1 |
| New York | 000 000 000—0 | 2 1 |

Denny and Simmons; O.Ellis, Givins (8) and Stearns. W—Denny, 6-9. L—D.Ellis, 2-5.

## *Evert, Connors Continue To Pace Clay Court Event*

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Chris Evert-Lloyd and Jimmy Connors, the top seeds in the U.S. Clay Court tennis championships, each were extended to three sets yesterday before advancing.

Connors rallied for a 5-7, 6-1, 9-7 victory over Balazs Taroczy of Hungary. Evert's triumph over Mima Jausovec of Yugoslavia, 6-7, 6-2, 6-3 was her 24th straight in the Clay Courts.

Evert thus moved into the semifinals against unseeded Renee Richards while Evonne Goolagong Cawley, seeded third, was to meet fifth-seeded Regina Marsikova.

Connors advanced to the men's quarterfinals against Ivan Lendl, who ousted Jaime Fillol, 6-2, 7-5.

Connors, the defending champion who is seeking his fourth Clay Court title, was down, 2-5, in the third set and shook off a match point in the 10th game before rallying to take the match.

John McEnroe, seeded second, beat Ricardo Ycaza of Ecuador, 6-1, 6-1, to qualify against Manuel Orantes, who beat Andres Gomez of Ecuador. Gomez, trailing 4-2 in the first set, retired with a stomach ailment.

Guillermo Vilas, seeded third, ousted Tomaz Smid, 6-1, 6-4 to meet Jose Luis-Clerc in the quarterfinals. The fifth-seeded Clerc downed Eliot Teltscher, 6-3, 6-2.

Jose Higueras, runnerup to Connors last year, beat Peter McNamara, 6-4, 6-2, and will meet Corrado Barazzutti, who downed Wojtek Fibak, 6-2, 6-7, 7-5.

In women's singles, Richards upset Virginia Ruzici, 7-5, 6-1; Cawley outlasted Anne Smith, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, and Marsikova beat Joanne DuVall, 6-2, 6-3.

## Transactions

**BASEBALL**
**American League**

DETROIT TIGERS—Optioned Steve Baker, pitcher, to their Evansville farm club of the American Association. Recalled Dave Tobik, pitcher, from Evansville.

TORONTO BLUE JAYS—Placed Dave Lemanczyk, pitcher, on the 21-day disabled list. Recalled Butch Edge, pitcher, from Syracuse of the International League.

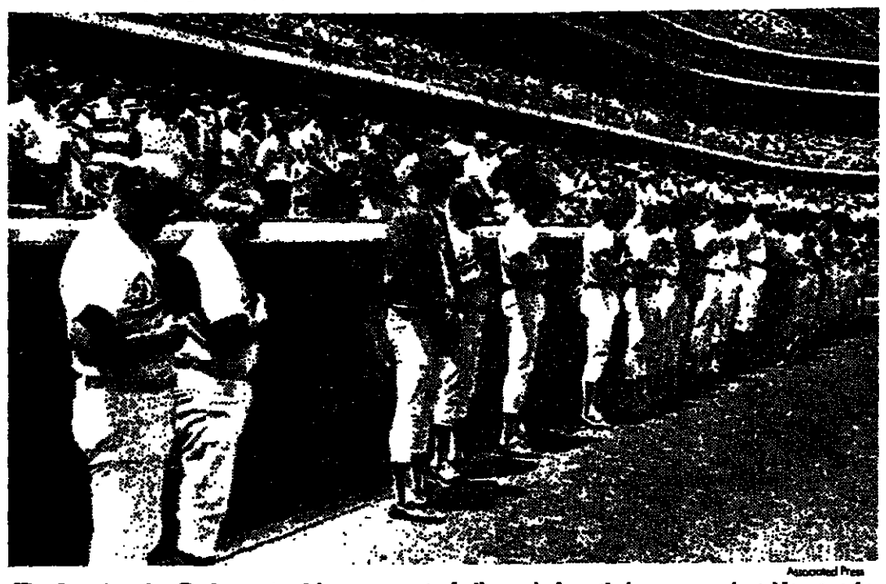
**FOOTBALL**
**National Football League**

SEATTLE SEAHAWKS—Released Ron Howard, tight end, and Jim Hinesly from Michigan State, guard. Placed Ezra Tate of Mississippi College, running back, and Mike Allen, wide reciever, on the injured reserve list.

TAMPA BAY BUCCANEERS—Signed Marty Kinn, punter, from USC.

**HOCKEY**
**National Hockey League**

NEW YORK ISLANDERS—Signed Anders Kallur, center-right wing.



Associated Press

The Los Angeles Dodgers stand in a moment of silence before their game against Houston in tribute to Walter O'Malley, who died yesterday after having owned the team for 29 years.

### 'A Great Honor'

## *Ramage Eager to Join Rockies*

DENVER, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Contacted at a hockey rink in St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Rob Ramage said that it was "a great honor" to be the top pick in the National Hockey League draft. Ramage was selected yesterday by the Colorado Rockies, who got first choice by virtue of having had the worst record in the NHL last season.

"It's hard to believe I'll be in the NHL next season," said Ramage, who skated last season for Birmingham of the World Hockey Association. "I guess it really hasn't hit all the way yet."

Playing for the Bulls last year, the 6-2, 200-pounder scored 12 goals and 36 assists.

"The pros are a lot different from juniors," he said. "They're a lot bigger, a lot stronger and, most of all, a lot smarter. Hopefully, playing in the WHA will make the adjustment a lot easier."

Ramage, 20, said that he was particularly pleased to be playing for Don Cherry, the newly-appointed coach at Colorado.

"I understand he's the type of coach you can get to know really well, and he gets to know his players well," Ramage said.

**NHL DRAFT SELECTIONS**
**First Round**

Colorado Rockies — Rob Ramage, defense, Birmingham Bulls; St. Louis Blues — Perry Turnbull, center, Portland Winter Hawks; Detroit Red Wings — Mike Foligno, rightwing, Sudbury Wolves; Washington Capitals — Mike Gartner, rightwing, Cincinnati Stingers; Vancouver Canucks — Rick Vaive, rightwing, Sherbrooke Beavers; Minnesota North Stars — Craig Hartsburg, defense, Birmingham; Chicago Black Hawks — Keith Brown, defense, Portland Winter Hawks; Boston Bruins — Raymond Bourque, Verdun Black Hawks; Toronto Maple Leafs — Laurie Boschman, center, Brandon Wheat Kings; Minnesota North Stars — Tim McCarthy, leftwing, Oshawa Generals; Buffalo Sabres — Mike Ramsey, defense, University of Minnesota; Atlanta Flames — Paul Reinhardt, defense-center, Kitchener Rangers; New York Rangers — Doug Sullman, rightwing, Kitchener Rangers; Philadelphia Flyers — Brian Propp, leftwing, Brandon Wheat Kings; Boston Bruins — Brad McCrimmon, defense, Brandon; Los Angeles — Jay Wells, defense, Kingston; New York Islanders — Duane Sutter, rightwing, Lethbridge Broncos; Hartford — Ray Allison, rightwing, Brandon; Winnipeg Jets — Jimmie Mann, rightwing, Sherbrooke Beavers; Quebec Nordiques — Michel Goulet, leftwing, Quebec Remparts; Edmonton Oilers — Kevin Lowe, defense, Quebec Remparts.

**Second Round**

Philadelphia (Colorado) — Blake Wesley, defense, Portland; Atlanta (St. Louis) — Mike Petrovich, defense, Brandon; Washington (Detroit) Errol Rausse, leftwing, Seattle; New York Islanders (Washington) — Tomas Jonsson, defense, Sweden; Vancouver — Brent Ashton, leftwing, Saskatoon; Montreal Canadiens (Minnesota) — Gaston Gingras, defense, Hamilton; Chicago — Tim Trimper, leftwing, Peterborough; Los Angeles — Dean Hopkins, rightwing, London; Los Angeles (Toronto) — Mark Hardy, defense, Montreal; Pittsburgh — Paul Marshall, leftwing, Brantford; Buffalo — Lindy Ruff, defense, Lethbridge; Atlanta — Pat Ribgan, goalie, London; NY Rangers — Ed Hospodar, defense-rightwing, Ottawa; Philadelphia — Pelle Lindbergh, goalie, Sweden; Boston — Doug Morrison, rightwing, Lethbridge; Montreal — Mat Naslund, forward, Sweden; NY Islanders — Bill Carroll, center, London; Hartford — Stuart Smith, defense, Peterborough; Winnipeg — Dave Christian, center, University of North Dakota; Quebec — Dale Hunter, center, Sudbury; Minnesota (Edmonton) — Neal Broten, center, University of Minnesota.

**Third Round**

Montreal (Colorado) — Craig Levie, defense, Edmonton; Montreal (St. Louis) — Guy Carbonneau, rightwing, Chicoutimi; Detroit — Jody Gage, rightwing, Kitchener; Detroit (Washington) — Boris Fistric, defense, New Westminster; Vancouver — Ken Ellacott, goalie, Peterborough; Edmonton (Minnesota) — Mark Messier, leftwing, Alberta Tier II; Chicago — Bill Gardner, center, Peterborough; Los Angeles — John Paul Kelly, leftwing, New Westminster; Toronto — Normand Aubin, center, Verdun; Pittsburgh — Bennett Ivell, defense, Kitchener; Buffalo — Mark Robinson, defense, defense, Victoria; Atlanta — Tim Hunter, defense, Seattle; Buffalo (NY Rangers) — Jacques Cloutier, goalie, Trois Rivieres; Philadelphia — Lindsay Carson, leftwing-center, Billings; Boston — Keith Crowder, rightwing, Peterborough; Montreal — Rick Wamsley, goalie, Brantford; NY Islanders — Roland Melanson, goalie, Windsor; Hartford — Don Nachbaur, center, Billings; Winnipeg — Bill Whelton, defense, Boston University; Quebec — Lee Norwood, defense, Oshawa; Minnesota (Edmonton) — Kevin Maxwell, center, University of North Dakota.

## Clarke Named Assistant Coach Of NHL Flyers

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Bobby Clarke today was named assistant coach of the Philadelphia Flyers and veteran defenseman Joe Watson was picked to be in charge of pregame scouting.

"I'm really excited about this," said Coach Pat Quinn in announcing the appointments. "I feel these two represent what the Flyers' organization is all about."

Clarke, the team captain who led the Flyers to two Stanley Cup championships and who will turn 30 next week, will be the first player-coach in the National Hockey League club's history. He has expressed an interest in continuing as a coach when his playing career ends.

Watson, who played more games than anyone in the Flyer lineup — 746 — also will handle special assignments, promotion and some broadcasting for the club. "Joe will be the immediate advance scout for us," Quinn said. "He will be following our games and picking up little things for me."

## Russians Plan Tour Through NHL Cities

TORONTO, Aug. 10 (AP) — Two Soviet hockey teams, the Red Army squad and the Moscow Dynamo, will play nine games against National Hockey League opponents this season.

A tentative schedule was announced for the tour, which is expected to take place between Dec. 26 and Jan. 10. The Red Army team is to face the New York Rangers, New York Islanders, Quebec Nordiques, Buffalo Sabres and Montreal Canadiens. Dynamo will meet the Edmonton Oilers, Winnipeg Jets, Vancouver Canucks and Washington Capitals.

## Nottingham Gains Final

BILBAO, Spain, Aug. 10 (UPI) — Nottingham Forest beat Brazil's Botofago, 2-1, last night to reach the final, against Dynamo Bucharest of Romania, of the preseason Bilbao soccer tournament.


## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

*(Continued from Back Page)*

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**Art Buchwald**

# How Success Spoils Government Grants

WASHINGTON — Despite everything you hear about the government, there still is plenty of money around for projects. The only trouble is, you can't get the money if you have a plan that works. You must have one that no one is quite sure about.

A vice president of a university system in the Northeast told me about this the other day when he applied for money for a program to run a summer school for students who needed extra help to get into college. He told me the meeting went something like this:



Buchwald

"Now, Mr. Haas, from our records it appears that you're applying for a grant of $500,000 to run a summer school project for students hoping to keep up in college this fall."

"That's correct. We did it last year, and it was tremendously successful. We only had a dropout rate of 6 percent."

"Oh, dear me. Then this is not a pilot project."

"No, it's not. We know it works."

"What a shame!"

"What do you mean what a shame?"

* * *

"Well, if this were a pilot project, the government would be happy to finance it. We'd be very interested in knowing what could come of it. But we can't very well give money to something that's been proven, can we?"

"Why the hell not?"

"Mr. Haas, we're very willing to fund any educational program, providing it's iffy. But we can't throw money away on things that work. Congress would have a fit."

"I still don't understand why."

"I'm trying to explain it to you. The government has no trouble getting money from Congress for study programs. It doesn't matter how much it costs to study a program; we can get the funds. But once we ask for money for a program that has been proven successful, Congress will be committed to it, and nobody wants that, do they?"

"Suppose I request the money for a study project. Could I get it then?"

"But you already told me that it had worked last summer. There's no sense having a study of it if it works."

* * *

"I'm not trying to be difficult, but this is a very important project. We are taking in people this year who are going to find it tough sledding to keep up in the fall unless they have some remedial work."

"It's not our fault that your program worked last summer, Mr. Haas. Had it failed, we would have given you a blank check to try it a different way. But we're not here to dole out taxpayers' money for programs that have succeeded.

"Just the other day a superintendent of a public school system in the Midwest tried a visual reading program for his state which turned into a disaster. The machines didn't work, the teachers couldn't handle them, and the students lost interest after the first five minutes.

"Did we cut him off? We did not. We gave him another $10 million to find out why he failed. And we're ready to pour in another $10 million if he doesn't come up with answers. The whole department is excited by the failure."

"Is there any possible way of getting the $500,000, knowing what you know about my program?"

"I hardly think so, Mr. Haas. You've made a mess of things as it is. Our motto in the government is: Nothing fails like success."

*Art Buchwald is on vacation, but he left behind this old favorite to be rerun.*

## Discovery at Harvard

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 10 (UPI) — Workers digging up Harvard Square found sheep bones buried up to 250 years ago, part of a house believed to date from before 1637, and other artifacts. "This is a very significant archaeological discovery," a Harvard University official said.

**Mary Blume**

# Hail Araucania, but No Curtsies Please

PARIS (IHT) — Philippe, Prince of Araucania, Duke of Kialeou, Count of Alsena, descendent of His Majesty Orelie-Antoine I the founder of the kingdom of Araucania and Patagonia . . .

Philippe who?

"Quite frankly, I haven't heard of him," says Michael Wynne-Parker, Principal Secretary of the Monarchist League.

"I haven't personally come across him. Unless one's completely sure of people, one sidesteps them," says the League's Chancellor, the Marquess of Bristol.

It's been like that right along, with a few exceptions such as a bunch of cronies and the Paris court which eight years ago ruled that Philippe is the legitimate heir to the kingdom. That was nice of the court but unfortunately his kingdom hasn't existed since 1903, when it was divided between Chile and Argentina.

This means Philippe cannot style himself king but must make do with the title of prince. It also means that he cannot rule benevolently over his people, the noble savages of an epic poem translated by Voltaire, or over his land, which is five times the size of France, rich in mineral deposits and scarcely populated even by sheep. He has retained the kingdom's flag, blue-white-green, and such decorations as the Order of the Southern Star and the Steel Crown.

"General Eisenhower was very proud of his medal," Prince Philippe says. "He thanked me warmly. So did Peron. He sent me a signed picture."

His French passport identifies him as His Royal Highness Prince Philippe of Araucania; in common life he is Philippe Boiry, a plumpish, mustached figure with an open silk shirt and a monocle dangling from a thread. He had curiously chosen to grant the interview in the bar of the American Legion, off the Champs-Elysees, which he says he has frequented for 28 years.

"I know there will never be an Araucania again," he says, "but I am interested in the problems of minorities. For 20 years I've been talking about the Indians."

No one much listens.

"Have you ever heard of anyone who listens to someone talking about minorities, especially when they live at the other end of the world?

"Still, the fact that it is a monarchy allows me to speak. I have representatives all over the world. The one in the United States is registered under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. If it were a republic, people wouldn't talk about it. Monarchies never entirely disappear — there's always someone left to talk about them"

Prince Philippe's motto is "Wait until I return," a bit of hyperbole since he has never been there. The rulers of Araucania and Patagonia choose their own mottoes, as they choose their successors. Prince Philippe's successor is his eight-year-old godson:

"The leader can designate his successor, as in late Byzantium. The monarchy that is strictly hereditary, as in France, is a German barbarism unknown to the Romans or Greeks."

The story of the kingdom has been told by Prince Philippe in a 459-page history and is brilliantly and hilariously summarized in Bruce Chatwin's "In Patagonia." It all began when his great-great-uncle, a burning-eyed lawyer named Antoine de Tounens, went to Patagonia with little Spanish and great ambition and persuaded (how, it is not clear) the hitherto unconquered Araucanians to elect him as their king.

In November, 1860, he proclaimed the creation of the kingdom of Araucania and annexed Patagonia a few weeks later. He drafted a pleasant constitution declaring that baptisms and burials should be free and outlining the duties of the legislature and was greatly surprised when the Chileans arrested him for disturbing the peace.

Orelie-Antoine I, as he called himself, had been born into a family of small farmers in Perigord with a long history of noble pretensions and an unreasoning conviction that they were descended from a Gallo-Roman prefect. The prophetic title of the king's law thesis was "Conquest and Property and People's Rights." At the time he was dreaming of Patagonia, an obscure Englishman named Brooke had, with the consent of his sovereign, became rajah of Sarawak, and closer to home there was the example of Bonaparte, and Bernadotte. Why not a Tounens? He persevered.

"Unfortunately he had his idea at the same time as Napoleon III made his expedition to Mexico, and France couldn't handle both," Prince Philippe says. "If only they had put the same effort into Araucania as they did into Mexico." Orelie-Antoine's claim, says the prince, had support from Napoleon III that was discreet but not effective.

The king tried to attract colonists to his disputed kingdom and wrote to a French newspaper, "The entire French press should be in my favor," the mistake of his life, says Prince Philippe, for he became a laughingstock. He also advertised in two newspapers for a wife, unsuccessfully, and made five trips to South America, surviving three imprisonments, a walk across the Andes, and an alarming intestinal operation that a doctor in Buenos Aires was performing for the first time. He died in Perigord in 1878.

His successor, who was not a relation, was a jolly type named Achille Laviarde who never visited his kingdom although he did go to Brighton, brought some Araucanian Indians over to dazzle chums at his favorite Pigalle boite, Le Chat Noir, and got his claim to the throne recognized by Persia.

The third ruler was a doctor, Antoine Cros, whose reign got off to a bad start when Edward VII, acting as arbitrator, caused his kingdom to vanish into thin air by dividing it between Argentina and Chile. He was succeeded by his daughter, who was succeeded by her son, who was imprisoned for collaboration at the end of World War II.

Prince Philippe succeeded to his nonexistent throne at the age of 23, in 1950, and has done his all to keep the name Araucania alive. He founded a champagne named Prince Philippe d'Araucanie and has celebrated the centenary of the kingdom's foundation as well as holding a memorial service for its founder, of whom an early biographer wrote, "His idea was mad; his behavior obstinately logical."

FOR Prince Philippe it is a case of uneasy lies the head that doesn't wear the crown. Does he, for example, have the right as he claims to give out decorations?

"An order belongs to a sovereign house, not to the country. The Order of the Elephant belongs to the King of Sweden, not to Sweden. So when a kingdom falls, the ruler owns the order; the republic doesn't."

So the French government cannot stop him from giving out decorations?

"No, but they can stop people from wearing them."

Sometimes it hurts not to be taken seriously. "I have enough humor to stand it, but I don't want to be ridiculed." He would like to be addressed as Monseigneur, but says it is unnecessary to curtsy.

"I'm in the same position as Leka, Simeon, the Comte de Paris, exactly the same thing — the situation of the so-called Pretender with the nuance that I don't pretend to much."

The prince is of course a monarchist. "How could I not be? Monarchy is a good balance between the excesses of republicanism and the abominations of dictatorship."

Prince Philippe says he hobnobs with Habsburgs and Bourbons and the Pretender to the Mexican throne, as well as the royal families of China and Yemen. As one who feels he has been born to the purple, which of his ancestors does he most admire?

"Charlemagne," he promptly replies. "Because I descend from him. I descend 26 times from St. Louis and at least once from Charlemagne. On my mother's side, of course."

# PEOPLE: *Secret Millionair[e] Left Wealth to C[harity]*

A 66-year-old English spinster who lived alone in a two-room apartment has left £4 million (about $8.8 million) — and almost all of it goes to charity. Eileen Walton, who died last March, inherited her money from a family fruit-stand business that grew into a chain of stores. She chose to live modestly in the south coast seaside town of Hove and a neighbor said, "She never gave a hint that she was worth millions." Only when her will was published, did the truth become known. Apart from a few small bequests, her millions go to armed forces charities and the Royal College of Surgeons. "It's the sort of thing every charity dreams about," said an astonished official at the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund.

* * *

Former Beatles manager Allen Klein was sentenced to two months in prison and an associate was put on probation for failing to report income they earned selling promotional records. Judge Vincent Broderick, in U.S. District Court in Manhattan, also fined Klein $5,000 for failing to report $84,000 in income in 1970. Attorneys for Klein, 48, the president of Abkco Industries of New York, said they would file an appeal. Klein's associate, Peter Benedetto, 41, known in the music world as Pete Bennett, was sentenced to one year of unsupervised probation and fined $2,000.

* * *

Linda Christian Power, the former actress and ex-wife of the late Tyrone Power, is suing the author and publisher of a book about the movie star for libel and invasion of privacy. The book, "The Secret Life of Tyrone Power," falsely states that Power was "incapable of satisfying Linda's emotional and sexual desires," Mrs. Power charged. She filed suit in Los Angeles Superior Court against author Hector Arce, publisher William Morrow and Los Angeles Magazine, which printed excerpts from the book. Mrs. Power, who had two daughters by Power, now lives in Mexico City, where she is a painter.

* * *

There are two biographical movies on John Wayne headed for U.S. TV screens, one of them by the late star's family. "We signed a deal with ABC," Michael Wayne, the Duke's oldest son, announced. "We wanted everyone to know to avoid confusion with the unauthorized

Warner Brothers-CB[S] ... my father which the[y] ... the book, "Shooting ... er did approve that ... only two hours with ... are going to focus o[n] the man and father, ... movie star. The ... ment is finding the a[ctor to play my] father." A leading c[...] younger brother, Pat[...]

* * *

Yes, that's Americ[an] ... Minnelli in London, ... appeal to reopen W[ilton's] Music Hall, Britain['s oldest sur]viving music hall. ... time, since Wilton's closed in 1880.

* * *

Pope John Paul II ... visit Brazil for six da[ys] ... attend ceremonies ... the 50th anniversary ... XI's proclamation ... Aparecida as the pat[roness of Bra]zil.

* * *

A 10-foot fiberglas[s] ... late Elvis Presley w[as] ... Saturday at the Or[pheum] ... in Memphis, five d[ays] ... second anniversary ... roll entertainer's de[ath]. ... pound memorial ... bronze later, was sh[ipped to] Memphis from the ... studio of sculptor E... statue will be on dis[play] ... pheum for eight day[s] ... sion has been made ... home for the artist's ...

* * *

Retired oilman A... former owner of the ... Sox and Florida Air... up another job at th[e] ... director of the San ... History Museum. Al... ment has been app[roved unani]mously by the muse[um] ... who considered 10 ... Allyn, a recognized ... tist, lives in Sarasot[a] ... the Allyn Museum ... the largest collection ... in the United States.

* * *

The "Bionic Wom[an]" ... again. Actress Lindsa[y Wagner], who plays the title r[ole] ... series, was divorced f[rom Mi]chael Brandon, 34. T[he] ... December, 1977, an[d] ... months later.

—SAMU[EL ...]


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